

Annex

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NOTE TO READER

Appearing at the same time as the English edition are editions in the six other official languages of the Communities: Danish, German, Greek, French, Italian and Dutch. The English edition contains the original texts of the interventions in English and an English translation of those made in other languages. In these cases there are, after the name of the speaker, the following letters, in brackets, to indicate the language spoken: *(DA)* for Danish, *(DE)* for German, *(GR)* for Greek, *(FR)* for French, *(IT)* for Italian and *(NL)* for Dutch.

The original texts of these interventions appear in the edition published in the language spoken.

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IN THE CHAIR: MR VANDEWIELE

Vice-President

(The sitting was opened at 9 a.m.)

1. *Resumption of the session*

President. — I declare resumed the session of the European Parliament, which was adjourned on 16 October 1981.¹

¹ *Minutes — Membership of Parliament — Documents received — Texts of Treaties — Authorization of reports and referral to committees — Referral to committee — Petitions — Order of business — Speaking time — Amendments: see Minutes*

2. *General budget for 1982*

President. — The next item on the agenda is the debate on the draft general budget for 1982, based on the following reports, drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Budgets:

— Spinelli report on the draft general budget of the Communities for 1982. Section III: Commission (Doc. 1-660/81)

— Ansquer reports on the draft general budget of the Communities for 1982.

- Section I: Parliament (Doc. 1-670/81)
- Section II: Council (Doc. 1-656/81)
- Section II, Annex: Economic and Social Committee (Doc. 1-657/81)

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- Section IV: Court of Justice (Doc. 1-658/81)
- Section V: Court of Auditors (Doc. 1-659/81)

I call Mr Spinelli.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (FR) Mr President, at this sitting of the European Parliament, which will be a working session *par excellence*, I propose to use one of the Community's working languages.

Following the example of Mr Brandt, Mr Pannella and others in this House, I wish in this way to make my own modest contribution to the solution of our language problem, a solution that can in no way be imposed, but must rely on the willingness of each and every one of us to use, whenever possible, one of the languages which have now established themselves as *linguae francae*. I am speaking French rather than English because I feel that I shall do the French language lesser injury than I would the English.

(Smiles)

Mr President, it is for the third time that this directly elected Parliament will be debating on and adopting a budget. In 1979 it rejected the budget, because it did not meet the conditions set out in its resolution of 7 November 1979. Parliament could have adopted that budget only if the Council had withdrawn its unwarranted cuts in non-compulsory expenditure and if the first steps to curb agricultural spending had actually been taken.

In 1980, during the budget debate, Parliament issued a solemn warning to the new Commission and the Council that in 1981 a preliminary draft budget would have to be submitted that was based on the adoption during the financial year of the agricultural and fiscal reforms required, and that would translate into financial terms an overall policy striking a balance between its individual sectors and worthy of a forward-looking Community.

In March 1981, before the Commission presented its preliminary draft and before the budgetary procedure got under way, Parliament asked the Commission to bring forward to mid-April the date for the submission of its proposals to amend agricultural regulations and create new own resources so that it might take these into account in the preliminary draft it was to adopt in mid-May.

Some months later, after listening to the Council's presentation of its draft budget, Parliament noted that it offered stagnation at a time when development of the Community was more vital than ever before. It asked the Commission to present during the course of October a duly reasoned and complete timetable for the submission of its proposed decisions and regulations, so as to enable Parliament, at the first reading of

the draft budget, to take account of their financial implications for the 1982 budget.

Let no one think that Parliament has been so exacting in budgetary matters without having formed its own ideas as to the policies the Community ought to be pursuing. Quite the contrary: confronted by the inertia — to put it at its mildest — by the pettifogging attitude displayed by the Commission, Parliament took the initiative of laying down a whole series of precise guidelines for the major sectors of the Community's economic, monetary and fiscal policies. A list of these sectors appears under paragraph (c) of the motion for a resolution, so it would be superfluous for me to enumerate them now.

Given the impossibility of sustaining and developing these policies within the present limits on the Community's own resources Parliament put in a whole year's hard work on a resolution on own resources. In that resolution, which outlined proposals for the establishment in the medium term of a Community tax system more equitable than the existing one, Parliament advanced three short-term objectives: first, removal of the 1% ceiling on VAT, accompanied by the harmonious development of all the policies needed by the Community; second, introduction of a system of fiscal equalization between countries with a low *per capita* income and countries with a high *per capita* income, everyone pulling together to help even out the disparities that might remain despite the overall impact of Community policies; third, establishment of a system of five-year agreements between the Community and the Member States with a view to the implementation of long-term programmes for the development of the Community, with an appropriate distribution of resources between it and the Member States.

I want to emphasize that it was Parliament which, by that proposal, invited the Council and Commission to put an end to our present absurd system, under which there is no correlation between the national and Community budgets, under which the Community cannot embark on any serious long-term project and under which each year sees a dialogue of the deaf between Community institutions and representatives of the Member States.

So don't come and tell us that all this Parliament ever thinks about is reckless spending of Community funds! It may well be that our resolutions leave gaps here and there, even contradictions, but it is after all the responsibility of the Commission to put a coherent programme of government before the legislative body. Parliament has assumed that responsibility only because the Commission has failed to do so. It has quite clearly done no more than spell out the shortcomings, although in doing so it has indicated plainly enough the general policy lines recommended by this House. Parliament has time and again urged the

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Commission to translate its recommendations into draft decisions.

The replies we have elicited from the Council and Commission have always been wrapped up in an effusion of compliments and praise for Parliament's work, of admiration for the valuable role it plays, of unctuous assurances of cooperation with it. But, underneath all that luxuriant verbal vegetation it is not difficult to discern a cold and calculated resolve to pay very little heed to what this Parliament wants, a cold and calculated resolve to subdue and tame this Assembly, which has developed exalted ideas above its station merely because it has been elected but which must be taught to confine itself to the outpouring of sentiments, wishes, expressions of indignation or satisfaction, which must be taught that it is not and can never become a democratic force — the democratic force it imagines itself to be — that it is wrong in thinking it can play a part in the formulation of Community policies and even more wrong in believing it can do so to an ever-increasing extent.

The Commission, the taming of which appears unfortunately to have been virtually accomplished, has ignored the requests we addressed to it in the March guidelines, in the Pfennig resolution and in the resolution we adopted in September. We urged the establishment of a political link between the 1982 budget and the draft decision it was required to submit under the terms of the mandate of 30 May, for that link would have enabled us to enter in the budget the initial consequences of the new policies which would have to get off the ground. The Commission replied coldly that it was impossible, for the preliminary draft could not take the exigencies of the mandate into account. As to all our resolutions, it appeared to be blissfully unaware of their existence. Eventually, the Commission said that its refusal to forge that political link was based on purely technical grounds. In other words it was simply refusing to adopt a policy, to defend it and to translate it into precise proposals.

The 'technical reasons' are now plain to see. The fact is that the Commission, contrary to what Parliament was asking it to do, has not presented draft decisions and does not intend to do so in the future. It merely has a programme of memorandums which, after fleeting consideration in the Council and a few minutes' debate in this Chamber, will provide its staff with the opportunity to indulge in interminable discussions with COREPER's staff. It has every hope, of course, that by the end of this gargantuan feast it will be able to offer us a few crumbs of comfort. The more recent members of the Commission may perhaps be unfamiliar with it, but we old hands — alas, I do not see Mr Häferkamp or Mr Ortoli in our midst — we know this depressing charade with the memorandums only too well. However, we shall go into all that in greater detail in two weeks' time. I make the point here merely to show why this budget starts off with the crippling handicap of having no foundation in political vision.

And don't tell us that it is a transitional budget. Transition implies movement towards something, whereas the text submitted by the Commission to the budgetary authority is designed to permit the Community to struggle along from one day to the next, that and nothing more.

The Council, our partner within the budgetary authority, has been even more dry and laconic in its attitude towards Parliament and its requests. The Treaty requires it to explain why it departs from the preliminary draft. Now in this instance the Council has slashed structural and cooperation expenditure by around 700 000 ECU. Its terse explanatory memorandum represents merely a summary of the cuts made, with not a trace of an explanation for them. For it is no explanation to state in a few lines that we are in a period of severe budgetary austerity. We should have been told why this austerity should strike above all at structural policies, which are not inflationary as they help to raise productivity, whilst sparing price support expenditure, which is by its very nature inflationary. It should have been demonstrated to us — as if that were possible — why the present stagnation of the Community serves the interests of Europe and each of its states.

It is thus to this draft budget of stagnation, born of a preliminary draft devoid of political vision, that the committees of Parliament, and in particular the Committee on Budgets, have had to address their minds. Many of my colleagues in this House told me of their initial reaction to this draft, which was that it deserved to be rejected even more than its predecessor of two years ago. I sought to persuade them otherwise, and the Committee on Budgets never really considered that possibility. Two years ago rejection was politically necessary to underline Parliament's disapproval. But rejection could scarcely be more than a clear token of discontent. As the provisional twelfths system could apply for a whole year, the Council only had to drag out the preparation of the new draft until the middle of the year, after which half the purpose behind the dispute would have melted away, and the other half might have done as well. Rejection was certainly a weapon available to Parliament, but it was unfortunately a double-edged sword. The champions of stagnation can wish for nothing better than rejection, since the provisional twelfths would merely accentuate stagnation.

A basic and profound sense of responsibility towards the Community therefore prompted all the parliamentary committees to get to work to see what improvements might be made in this miserable draft. This was no simple task, because two problems occurred — one connected with the content of the draft itself, the other with the realignment of currencies — which gave rise to three letters of amendment, two from the Commission, one from the Council. The Committee on Budgets was thus twice obliged to revise its calculations in order to take account of the corrections in the

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latter. I must point out that the Council's letter of amendment was not forwarded to Parliament within the time limits laid down in the Treaty, thus creating additional problems for our committee, which was forced to work in extremely difficult circumstances. Nevertheless, the Committee on Budgets decided, under protest, so as not to complicate matters even more, to take this letter of amendment into consideration in amending and modifying the draft budget.

I should like now to outline the general conclusions arrived at by the Committee on Budgets, with particular reference to those chapters which gave rise to difficulties. I shall begin with three problems connected with the structure of the budget. Two of them are very important, the third less so.

Firstly, the same old dispute occurs every year between the Council, Commission and Parliament on the list of items of expenditure which, pursuant to the revised Article 203, arise necessarily from the Treaty or from acts adopted in accordance therewith. In this case we normally refer to compulsory expenditure, and the items under that heading are important because they are approved under a procedure different from that applied to all the rest of the budget — and I stress *all* the rest of the budget — in other words all remaining expenditure and all revenue. This list of compulsory items also determines the amount of non-compulsory expenditure, which in turn decides the maximum rate and the margin for manoeuvre subject to which Parliament has the last word. Each institution draws up its own list, knowing that it cannot impose it on the two others, since this would encroach unilaterally on their powers. Since the Treaty does not stipulate who has the final say on the list, the three institutions must reach agreement. If no agreement is reached on an item of expenditure then it is regarded as compulsory and its adoption thereafter automatically follows the normal budgetary procedure. The items contained in Parliament's list all appear in the two others. More are added by the Commission and more again by the Council. After waiting in vain year after year for an end to the dispute, the Committee on Budgets asked Mrs Veil to invite the Council to initiate the conciliation procedure with the Commission and Parliament so as to arrive at a consensus on a common list. Parliament has decided to regard as compulsory, at both the first and second readings, only expenditure recognized as such by all three institutions. In the absence of an agreement Parliament will treat as compulsory all the items on its own list, since it is the only one accepted in its entirety by all three parties. We still await a response from the Council to our request for urgent conciliation before the Council embarks on its second reading. For the time being we are submitting to you the changes proposed, in the form of amendments and modifications according to our own list, a list we shall maintain until such time as agreement is reached, which is, I repeat, our objective.

Secondly, we come to the entry of borrowing and lending in the budget. The importance of this financial instrument is increasing with every year. Under no circumstances can Parliament accept the administration of borrowing and lending outside the budget and outside the scope of parliamentary control. In 1977 the budgetary authority, in other words Parliament and Council, approved the entry of borrowing under revenue and of costs under expenditure. We readily admit that this arrangement is not a satisfactory one. We invited the Council to work out with us an appropriate amendment of the Financial Regulation and, perhaps naively, we agreed that in the meantime borrowing and lending should not be budgetized. The result of this concession is that for four years the Council has produced no progress on the draft regulation, conciliation between us has been at a standstill, and borrowing and lending are still immune from our control. Now we have had enough! The Committee on Budgets invites you, in two of its amendments, to return to the 1977 formula.

We are ready to accept a more appropriate form of entry, provided that it in no way undermines Parliament's powers. In the past, Parliament always approved at the first reading the excellent formula proposed by the Commission and invariably rejected by the Council. Until the new Financial Regulation sees the light of day, better an imperfect entry than none at all.

Thirdly, the Committee on Budgets invites you to reinstate the commitments columns in Volume 4. This presentation makes things much clearer for everyone. Since their insertion has neither financial nor legal implications for the budget and since no amendment of the Financial Regulation is necessary for a simple change in the graphic presentation, it is difficult to understand why COREPER's Budget Committee took it into its head to delete these columns.

Mr President, I shall now look at the appropriations under each title in turn. The rapporteurs for the specialist committees will go into the details and, when it comes to the vote, I shall tell you what our committee's views are on each amendment or modification.

It is very difficult to form a clear picture of Titles 1 and 2 — Guarantee Section — because of the substantial changes brought about by the letters of amendment. The Commission's first letter brought good news, namely that in the light of more precise forecasts of production and world prices it was possible to reduce EAGGF appropriations for refunds by about 350m ECU and to allow for a net decrease in revenue of agricultural origin of 83m ECU.

The ink on this letter of amendment was barely dry when the monetary upheaval in the EMS of 2 October obliged the Commission to revise its calculations, establishing that virtually all the appropriations saved

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under the first letter had to be assigned to compensatory amounts, which would rise by 365m ECU. The Council accepted the Commission's figures in this area but turned down the decrease in revenue of agricultural origin. Before the letter of amendment it had already transferred around 310m ECU to Chapter 100 in response to Parliament's wish to earmark this sum for agricultural market organizations. It went on to add 365m ECU in respect of additional compensatory amounts pending further clarification as to the precise sums involved.

The Committee on Budgets, which had made substantial cuts in several chapters under the EAGGF (Guarantee Section) and sizeable transfers to Chapter 100, saw a goodly proportion of its modifications nullified by the changes introduced by the Council's letter of amendment. However, the committee asks you not merely to rubber-stamp the Council's corrections but over and above that to add the reductions and transfers to Chapter 100 it had already approved. These amount respectively to about 96m ECU in the case of the reductions and 127m ECU in the case of the transfers. It also asks you to reinstate in the revenue the reductions in levies, for agro-monetary effects are not confined to expenditure. The purpose of these reductions and transfers is to keep the tightest possible hold on the purse strings in the hope of establishing a better balance between EAGGF Guarantee and other appropriations. For the same reason the Committee on Budgets did not accept certain increases in appropriations proposed by the Committee on Agriculture, although these will probably be withdrawn after the Council's letter of amendment.

Our committee could not blindly accept the compensatory amounts entered by the Council under Chapter 100. It suggests that you reject this sum, at the same time adding a rider. We can in fact see that an increase in compensatory amounts will be necessary, but we want the Commission and the Council to substantiate their figure. We hope that between the first and second readings Parliament will be given the explanations required. Lastly, the Committee on Budgets cannot endorse the modifications proposed by the Committee on Agriculture transferring to Title 9 refunds in respect of food aid under the EAGGF (Guarantee Section). The committee agrees with the Council that this expenditure is the direct consequence of agricultural market regulations and they are rightly entered in Titles 1 and 2. To remove them to other headings would simply give the impression of having cut agricultural expenditure without actually having done so.

Before leaving these two titles I must tell you that I shall of course be asking you to vote for all the modifications supported by the Committee on Budgets, but that the political significance of these reductions in appropriations and transfers to Chapter 100 is somewhat limited. It is highly probable that the Council, which has already reached agreement on the appro-

priations allocated to these titles and which wants to have the final say, will reinstate its own figures.

But it is not there that the basic reason for this limited significance lies. The basic reason is to be found elsewhere. Whereas the figures entered in the other titles show the sums which the budgetary authority authorizes the Commission to spend, Titles 1 and 2 contain merely forecasts, and rough forecasts at that, since they can be affected by the weather and by prices on world markets. The Commission is not required to spend the appropriations because they are entered under these titles; it must spend when certain price levels, preordained in our regulations and decided upon by our Council of Agriculture Ministers well in advance, are attained. If at that time the appropriations in Titles 1 and 2 prove insufficient then we shall be obliged to release unconditionally the appropriations frozen under Chapter 100 and, if that is still not enough, we shall have to adopt a supplementary budget. If, on the other hand, these price levels are not attained, then the Commission will proudly announce letters of amendment similar to the ones we have just had, providing for a reduction in the appropriations needed for the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF. I am one of those who would like to see changes in our agricultural regulations, but until that time comes this is how Titles 1 and 2 of the budget will be implemented.

I now go on to the other titles. Generally speaking the specialist committees and the Committee on Budgets have followed Parliament's guidelines, to the effect that the figures in the preliminary draft should be reinstated. With some titles these totals have been slightly exceeded, and the rapporteurs will explain why.

I shall confine myself to a few brief comments on each title. In the case of Title 3, the Committee on Budgets asks you to reinstate the appropriation in the preliminary draft for common measures to improve fisheries structures. As for the other chapters, it proposes figures below those entered in the preliminary draft, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee concerned. Hardly any changes have been made by the Council to Title 4, EAGGF (Guidance Section), and the Committee on Budgets proposes that the appropriation in the draft budget be allowed to stand. Under Title 5, regional policy, our committee suggests the reinstatement of the sums shown in the preliminary draft. It asks you, however, to transfer to Chapter 100 the differences between the preliminary draft and draft budget appropriations in order to allow better preventive supervision of the way this money is used. You will note in that connection Parliament's wish to see adopted as quickly as possible the new Regional Fund regulation, which will abolish the strange conception entertained at the moment, according to which the Fund is merely an instrument for the partial and automatic financing of the Member States' regional programmes, the financing being based on pre-established national distribution systems.

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As rapporteur, I shall be asking you to approve this transfer to Chapter 100, which will tie the Commission's hands in regard to 170m ECU in payments and 323m ECU in commitments.

But I must confess that this decision leaves me yearning for the day when the Commission shakes off the yoke imposed upon it by the Council, a yoke it has accepted for far too long. I yearn for a stronger Commission fully assuming its responsibility for governing and administering the Community. I yearn for a Parliament vested with legislative, financial and political powers, though not of a Parliament itself seeking to govern. I urge you to give the matter careful thought, my dear colleagues. It must be our unswerving objective to put an end to the situation in which the Commission is hamstrung in the implementation of the budget by ostensibly advisory inter-governmental committees that have the right to take from the Commission and give to the Council the power to implement a regulation. After all, by this transfer to Chapter 100 are we not in fact endeavouring to supplant the Commission in the implementation of the budget? This yoke we should be imposing on the Commission, in addition to the one already applied by the Council, would have disastrous implications for its ability to govern, indeed it would lead to paralysis.

In the same Title 5, our committee invites you to transfer to Chapter 100 half of the 1 600m ECU entered under Chapter 54 for special measures in favour of the United Kingdom. The reason underlying this proposal is quite different from the previous one and I fully endorse it. These funds were allocated to the United Kingdom by way of an extraordinary contribution by the Community intended to mitigate the budgetary injustice inflicted on it. But this was not to be a lump sum handed over to the British Government for it to do with it as it pleased. The appropriations were to be used for regional development projects designed to promote economic convergence. However, the British Government was not required to follow the procedures applied in the case of ordinary payments from the Regional Fund, procedures that ensure the correct use of such payments. Our committee therefore asks you to transfer half of these appropriations to Chapter 100 on the clear understanding that this sum will be released when the Commission and the United Kingdom have furnished proof that the money is actually financing special programmes.

I now pass on to Title 6, which covers social, cultural and environment policies. The Committee on Budgets proposed here appropriations exceeding the preliminary draft by nearly 83m ECU in payments and nearly 199m ECU in commitments. These sums are certainly not what we need to establish that European social and cultural area people talk about, but they represent all that can be done within the limits of this budget. The same remark applies also to Title 7, which covers

structural policies in the energy, industry, technology, research, safety, innovation and transport sectors. These are truly the poor relations of Community policy, despite the fact that they should receive pride of place in the budget, since it is on them that the success of all the other policies depends. Yet up to now they have been condemned, like Cinderella, to a wretched and obscure existence. Pending the arrival of the prince who will recognize their true worth and elevate them to their proper rank, our committee asks you to give just a little more than was provided for in the preliminary draft.

In Title 9 — cooperation — the Committee on Budgets invites you to approve the amendments tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, which exceed only slightly the appropriations entered in the preliminary draft. The increases are 74m ECU in commitments and 97m ECU in payments, giving totals of 1 388m ECU in commitments and 1 237m ECU in payments. It may be wondered whether, by voting these appropriations, Parliament will have obtained that which it called for when it adopted the Ferrero resolution by an overwhelming majority and approved the Pannella resolution by an absolute majority.

Taking his cue from the standpoint adopted by Parliament, Mr Pannella and others tabled amendments translating its expressed wishes into additional appropriations totalling around 600m ECU earmarked for the campaign against hunger, the entry of which in the budget would provide the Commission with the legal basis it needs to act. The committee on Budgets, however, invites you to vote against these amendments and, as rapporteur, I convey that recommendation to you. The Committee's attitude is dictated by its concern for budgetary austerity, a concern that deterred it from allowing the appropriation levels of the preliminary draft to be overrun by an excessive margin.

Speaking for myself, I have to say that never was austerity more inappropriate or ill-timed. I recalled just now the resolutions adopted by this very House, not in the dim and distant past but only recently. Do I have to remind you of the Cancun conference, of the cries of despair from so many countries, of the Pope's exhortations, of the hunger strike by one of our colleagues? For my part, having asked you on behalf of my committee to vote against the Pannella amendments, I shall vote in favour of them.

But let me resume my role of rapporteur. There is in Title 9 another politically important point to which I should like to draw your attention. Under Chapter 96, in connection with the financial protocols with Turkey, our committee proposes that remarks be entered freezing all appropriations for and to that country not already committed by 31 October, until respect for human rights has been restored in Turkey.

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The Community adopted the same attitude to the Greek colonels. We think it essential to follow this policy, given that Turkey, too, intends to join the Community. And I believe that our Greek colleagues can confirm that our policy not only encouraged resistance to the colonels but also helped to weaken their regime. I am sure that this House, with its sensitivity towards all matters relating to human rights, will adopt these amendments.

We now come to a more prosaic problem. After scrutinizing the Commission's administrative appropriations, the Committee on Budgets come to the conclusion that the Council's cuts were excessive. However, after looking closely at the Commission's proposals it decided to recommend that you accept only two-thirds of them.

The only point where we have gone along fully with the Commission in regard to staff concerns the posts set aside for new Greek officials. The Commission had proposed a number equivalent — due allowance being made for population differences — to that initially decided upon for the British, Irish and Danish officials at the time of the first enlargement. The cut-back introduced by the Council amounted in our view to unfair and unacceptable discrimination against the new Member State. We therefore ask you to reject it by adopting our committee's amendments.

There, Mr President, you have the principal characteristics of the draft budget which the Committee on Budgets asks you to adopt at the first reading by Parliament. The votes cast on Thursday will show the extent to which this House agrees or disagrees with its views. It is customary for Parliament to conclude this first reading by adopting a resolution which, after all the amendments and modifications are done with, provides an overall view of the budget and a political assessment.

Let me explain very briefly the situation as regards this motion for a resolution. By adopting it, you will pass a very severe judgment on the draft budget, you will point to the efforts Parliament has made to improve it, but also to the tight margins within which it has had to operate, as a result of which the budget remains completely inadequate and an instrument of stagnation.

In fact, the stumbling blocks for Parliament were, firstly, the 1% ceiling on VAT and, secondly, the absence of a blueprint for the reform of the budget and of Community policies.

By adopting the resolution, you will stress the overriding responsibility of the Council, which must demonstrate genuine political will and make a concerted effort to enable Parliament to adopt a budget already mapping out the future lines of the Community's budgetary and policy reforms.

By adopting the resolution, you will make it plain that, whatever the responsibility borne by the Council, it cannot act if the Commission renounces its power of initiative and fails to put forward proposals for decisions. You will remind the Commission that it has so far failed to respond to Parliament's clear and repeated request that it place the budget procedure in the context of the implementation of the mandate of 30 May.

Finally, you will tell the Commission that Parliament expects it to make up for lost time and opportunities by submitting to you, at the end of the forthcoming debate on the implementation of the mandate, a precise and early timetable for the proposed decisions necessary for the restructuring of the budget in accordance with Parliament's guidelines.

Before concluding, Mr President, may I add a few words in a personal capacity. There is in this resolution, which on behalf of the Committee on Budgets I ask you to adopt, not one word, not one idea that I do not endorse. But I feel obliged to point to the absence of political will, a failure to act on the part of Parliament. And that makes me unhappy, as it does, I am sure, many of you here in this Chamber.

In my opinion, this motion for a resolution marks an act of grave political resignation by Parliament. The resolution expresses no more than mixed feelings and wishes. Parliament 'notes', Parliament 'regrets', Parliament 'expects', that is all.

When you have adopted it, the Council, the Commission and the governments will breathe a sigh of relief, remarking that the taming of Parliament has begun. Sallust quotes Jugurtha as saying '*Senatores boni viri, senatus mala bestia*', which is to say that it was possible to sway many of the senators, but that no one could defy a decision by the Roman senate to pursue its policies. It would be sad indeed if, one day, another Sallust, speaking in this Assembly, were obliged to observe '*Senatores europeii mala bestiae, senatus bonus vir*', in other words, individually you are proud to shoulder your responsibilities and acknowledge the need to extend Parliament's role in the Community's interest, but Parliament as a body is prepared to yield to outside pressures because it has a weak and incoherent policy and because it has little confidence in itself.

If Parliament wants to become — and it should become — a rallying point for Europeans, then it must demonstrate its intention to have its will respected. It can do that in only three ways.

The first is rejection of the budget. It has used that instrument and is now aware of its limitations. The second is an undertaking to set up a new committee on a constitution and treaty for European Union and to engage in a complex political campaign to have them ratified directly by the appropriate democratic bodies

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in the Member States. Parliament has decided on this course, but it can be expected to bear fruit only in the medium term, in two or three years' time. Lastly, there is the instrument of censure, which ought to be employed only if it is given its full political significance. It would be wrong to censure the existing Commission, for its successor would be more or less the same. What is needed is for the *'mala bestia'* to serve a solemn warning on the governments that will be renewing the Commission, a warning that will make them realize that here sits an Assembly, representing the people of Europe, which will no longer tolerate, under the *existing Treaties*, present institutional and inter-institutional practices. As a first step towards setting things to rights, it will no longer countenance the present Commission's conception of its own role as that of a Council secretariat, which nervously awaits the Council's assent before getting down to work.

Censure should be used to make the new Commission realize that, although the governments may appoint it, Parliament is the watch-dog and Parliament may oblige it to resign. It must therefore pay the greatest heed to Parliament's wishes.

Reflecting for months now on the deplorable course followed by this year's budgetary procedure, on the fact that in two weeks' time we shall be embarking on the debate on the implementation of the mandate of 30 May — when we shall be confronted by the same attitudes on the part of the Council, which regards the Commission as its secretariat, and on the part of the Commission, which acquiesces in that role — I thought that our resolution should tell the Commission and the governments in clear and unequivocal terms that the sword of Damocles would henceforth be suspended over the head of that Commission and would descend upon it if it did not change its method of work.

The Committee on Budgets, reacting like a faithful retainer, deleted the one paragraph which gave expression not only to sentiments, but also to a willingness to act. As rapporteur, I am required to ask you to adopt the motion for a resolution before you as it stands. The concept I have of my responsibility as a politician — a responsibility I cannot shirk — obliges me to abstain, for I certainly cannot vote against the contents of the motion, but I cannot forgive it either for failing to say what it ought to have said.

(Applause)

President. — Mr Spinelli, it is somewhat in the guise of a young 'crocodile' that you have addressed the Council, and your report is not entirely a report of the Committee on Budgets. Furthermore, on two or three occasions, you have said you were speaking in your own name: knowing your enthusiasm for Europe, I believe that all those who have listened to your speech

are moved and hope that your call for institutional revolution will be heard by the Council and Commission.

(Applause)

I call Mr Ansquer.

Mr Ansquer, rapporteur. — (FR) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, every year, at the first reading of the draft budget of the European Communities, Parliament rightly concentrates on the budgetary resources earmarked for Community policies, and Mr Spinelli has just given us an excellent insight into that aspect.

Nevertheless, Parliament also has to give its verdict on the budgets of the individual institutions. This task is no less important, since here our Assembly has the last word on appropriations and staffing levels, which, as you know, represent non-compulsory expenditure.

In preparation for our deliberations, Parliament's authorities and their rapporteurs quite naturally assume the role of mediators between two positions *a priori* apparently irreconcilable: that of the institution concerned and that of the Council, which often rejects, in whole or in part, the requests of the institution. It has been said unfairly — perhaps one should say incorrectly — that Parliament tends to reinstate the requests not approved by the Council. I may say, Mr President, assuming as I do for the second time the role of rapporteur on the budgets of the other institutions, that the Committee on Budgets does not automatically restore the cuts imposed by the Council. On the contrary, the committee always seeks to arrive at a constructive compromise between the different positions, even if it does not fully endorse the institutions' initial proposals. It is quite natural that the Committee on Budgets and its rapporteur should aim at this intermediate position, since Parliament, which wants to see a balance between the various institutions, considers the Council's decisions on non-compulsory expenditure just as vital as those on compulsory expenditure, even though it is Parliament that has the last word on non-compulsory expenditure.

Mr President, this position appears to me to be the one most likely to lead to a constructive interinstitutional dialogue, in the context of which appropriate solutions can be worked out without triggering conflicts between Council and Parliament.

Having made these general remarks, I shall now go on to tell you about my committee's conclusions on the individual sections of the budget before us.

I propose to leave my observations on the adjustments requested for Parliament to the end of my statement. I shall begin by telling you that, as in previous years, the Committee on Budgets has approved the Council's draft budget without amendment.

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This practice stems from the agreement arrived at by the two arms of the budgetary authority, which respects the autonomy of the two institutions.

However, as is pointed out in the motion for a resolution I am submitting to you, the fact that this practice is followed does not dispense the two institutions from supplying the explanations needed to justify the appropriations entered. There is a substantial difference in the attitudes of the two institutions on this point. Parliament considers its estimates on the basis of a comprehensive report which provides detailed information on each budget heading.

By this approach, Parliament puts into practice its own views as to the need to make available to the public information on the administrative expenditure of each of the institutions. The document establishing Parliament's draft estimates is in fact a public document. In contrast, the Council — and I have no intention at this point of taking it to task in any detail — rarely offers any exhaustive justification of its expenditure estimates. This year, it even failed to forward to Parliament its preliminary draft estimates. That is why the Committee on Budgets has tabled a resolution that appears to be somewhat critical.

What we want is to create conditions that will permit a dialogue between the institutions based on precise information, so that it can be as constructive as possible. This desire has led the Committee on Budgets to request the Council to submit in future an explanatory memorandum with its budgetary estimates.

The draft budget of the Economic and Social Committee established by the Council has been amended by the Committee on Budgets. In the light of the resolutions adopted in this House, seeking to enhance the value of the Committee's activities and in particular its cooperation with our Assembly, the Committee on Budgets proposed the reinstatement of the appropriations requested by the Committee for the organization of its various meetings.

Accordingly, two amendments are being submitted to Parliament, increasing by 500 000 ECU the overall appropriation of 2 500 000 ECU entered in the draft budget. To facilitate acceptance by the Council, we propose that part of the additional appropriations, amounting to 200 000 ECU, be entered in Chapter 100. In that way we shall be in a better position to keep an eye on the utilization of these appropriations.

With regard to staffing needs and career development, your rapporteur considers that, by analogy with the other institutions, an amendment is needed to create some posts that are strictly essential, although not as many as initially requested by the Committee, and also to upgrade six posts, four of them in the clerical categories C and B.

The permanent contacts maintained by the Committee on Budgets with the ESC will enable it to monitor the development of the establishment plan, and it will be up to your rapporteur to report to you on the utilization of these appropriations if that should turn out to be necessary.

The problems posed by the estimates of the Court of Justice were more serious than those I have just outlined in connection with the Council and the Economic and Social Committee. As you will have gathered from the information contained in my report, there is now at the Court of Justice a structural deficit between the cases brought and the judgments delivered. One of the basic reasons for this deficit is the relative stability of its establishment and of the resources made available to it since 1973, apart, of course, from the adjustment necessitated by Greek accession.

To correct this shortcoming, the Committee on Budgets has instructed me to submit to you an amendment providing for the creation of 22 posts, thus responding partially to the requests for the creation of 43 posts submitted by the Court of Justice already for 1981. Analysis of the posts to be created shows that they are in the main clerical and technical posts required to bring up the strength of the Court's language sections. Only one of the 22 posts in question is in category A. My amendment also provides for the upgrading of one A 6 post to A 5.

It has also proved necessary to table an amendment increasing the appropriation for the operation of the restaurants and canteens at the Court of Justice. It appears that the Council was not opposed to this adjustment when it was establishing the draft budget, but that the item was simply overlooked at the last stage of the Council's deliberations.

I have given very careful consideration to the draft budget of the Court of Auditors, Mr President, for reasons that you will readily understand. You will be aware of the extent to which Parliament regards that institution as an indispensable back-up to the exercise of its most basic powers, namely that of political supervision.

It should be realized that the Court of Auditors' present establishment is still essentially the same as in the initial years, the institution having been set up on the basis of the 1975 Treaty.

It is often difficult for the rapporteur to establish precisely the number of posts that are essential. In the case of the Court of Auditors I had no difficulty in submitting to the Committee on Budgets an amendment creating nine posts, since the Court itself considers that, once this amendment is implemented, its establishment will enable it to meet its responsibilities, and it agrees with the Committee on Budgets already

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now that its establishment should be left at its new level for 1983.

It should therefore be taken into account that, if Parliament endorses the amendment of the Committee on Budgets, that decision will, barring unforeseen developments, apply both for 1982 and the following financial year.

My committee has also instructed me to submit to the Assembly two other amendments, one of which concerns mission expenses. It can hardly be acceptable for the Court, which bases part of its activities on on-the-spot checks, to find its appropriation for mission expenses substantially cut by the Council.

In fact, by reinstating the appropriation of 470 000 ECU, which means an increase of 120 000 ECU, I am only bringing it up to the likely level of utilization for 1981.

A final amendment for the Court of Auditors provides for an increase under the heading of consultations and studies preliminary to certain of the Court's audit activities. In the final analysis, this expenditure may well lead to savings permitting rationalization of some of the audit work. The amendment I propose provides for an increase of 20 000 ECU, 10 000 ECU of that sum being taken from the general reserve.

Finally, Mr President, I come to the views of the Committee on Budgets on Parliament's establishment plan and estimates. These views are in fact based on an examination that began two years ago, when, following direct elections, the budget increased from 138m ECU in 1980 to 199m ECU in 1981. Although the overall increase is justified by the far-reaching changes in the volume and scope of Parliament's activities, the Committee on Budgets has never lost sight of the need to hold down expenditure.

It took a practical step in that direction already in May, when the estimates adopted by Parliament in 1982 provided for an increase in appropriations of only 4.93% over the previous year. The estimates as adopted came to 209m ECU. These figures show clearly the very narrow margin available to the rapporteur in his efforts to find additional cutbacks in the overall appropriation for 1982. However, it was not that factor which led me to suggest to the committee that there should be no further decrease in the estimates adopted in May. As we established when discussing the matter in the Committee on Budgets, the rate of utilization of appropriations as at end September and the increase in expenditure expected in 1982 for reasons other than inflation (for example the consequences of setting up new bodies, installation of more modern means of communication between the three places of work) mean that it is not possible to reduce the estimates below 209m ECU without running the risk of having to resort to a supplementary budget in the course of the financial year. I need

scarcely remind you, ladies and gentlemen, of Parliament's strong views on the incompatibility of supplementary budgets with sound budgetary policy, except in extraordinary and unforeseeable situations.

Nevertheless, I have to say that, when I examined, with the assistance of the Secretariat's departments, the quality of expenditure forecasting, I obtained the ready acceptance by the staff concerned of my suggestion that it was necessary, as pointed out in paragraph 5 of the motion for a resolution, to improve forecasting by a return to calculating methods which make it possible to reassess management criteria each year, so as to establish whether they still meet Parliament's needs or whether changes are necessary.

It seems to me that this approach has not been followed in recent years, not through any technical shortcoming on the part of our Secretariat, but to take account of the new dimension of our Assembly's activities following direct elections.

That is why there has been a tendency this last year to calculate the financial implications of the additional needs, rather than review the entirety of the needs covered by the appropriations under each budget heading.

I believe it to be highly desirable henceforth to adopt such a method, which makes it possible both to evaluate the appropriations precisely and to assess reorganization measures which might be dictated by considerations other than respect for the budgetary authority.

The Committee on Budgets has largely followed this reasoning and, when considering the numerous amendments submitted to it, adhered to figures very much the same as those voted in May. Indeed, the only increase now provided for on the basis of the amendments adopted in the Committee on Budgets is one of 800 000 ECU for subsidies towards the cost of group visits. Alongside this increase, a favourable opinion was given to a reduction of 200 000 ECU under Article 211; the reduction is proposed in Amendment No 368 and affects certain social expenditure. May I be allowed, Mr President, to point out that this reduction, if endorsed by the House, may have adverse consequences on the operation of social welfare bodies such as crèches, day nurseries and so on. I would also point out that Parliament has already entered into commitments in that connection which may be difficult to go back on.

In addition, the Committee on Budgets took the view that it would be possible to transfer to Chapter 100 all the special reserves allowed, for example, for the possible review of Members' allowances or staff salaries, since such a step would make it easier to monitor the implementation of the budget and the utilization of these reserves, in particular when the Committee on Budgetary Control and the Committee on Budgets

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consider requests for transfer moving these reserves to the budget lines.

In the interests of budgetary clarity, the amendment I am submitting to that end, which relates to an amount of about 6 900 000 ECU, shows under Chapter 100 the primary destination of the appropriations transferred to that chapter.

These, Mr President, were the observations I wanted to make concerning the discussions in the Committee on Budgets. There are, however, other observations to be made on further amendments, concerning in particular the establishment plan. Requests have been submitted, firstly, by the political groups and, secondly, by your rapporteur, in connection with career progression.

As far as the amendments tabled by the political groups are concerned, the Committee on Budgets gave a favourable opinion to one upgrading of a post. However, it rejected an amendment seeking to increase the reserve for the political groups. By analogy with the amendment adopted for the progression of careers in the political groups, I have submitted a draft amendment concerning the upgrading of 10 posts. I believe, Mr President, that this amendment should receive a favourable opinion when it is considered by the Committee on Budgets tomorrow.

In addition, there are draft amendments tabled by the committee chairmen in the light of certain decisions by our Assembly creating new bodies. The Committee on Budgets was against the creation of posts for these new bodies. After seeking and obtaining the explanations of the Secretary-General, it took the view that the establishment plan should not be amended, in other words that instead of creating new posts it was necessary to use existing staff for these new functions. These amendments do, of course, stand, and it will be up to the House to determine their fate.

To conclude, Mr President, and I apologize if I have spoken at some length and perhaps occasionally at too technical a level, I want to emphasize that the Committee on Budgets has taken great pains to strike a proper balance between the guidelines and requests put forward by the various institutions, on the one hand, and the need for budgetary austerity, on the other. Austerity should be a rule in a budgets committee, but in the present economic situation it unfortunately affects most of the Community Member States.

The Committee on Budgets, whilst anxious not to allow public funds to be squandered, saw as its most cherished goal that all the Community institutions be given the means necessary for them to accomplish their task, which is, after all, the construction of a vigorous Community serving the needs of its citizens.

(Applause)

President. — I call the Council.

Mr Ridley, *President-in-Office of the Council.* — Mr President, Members of the European Parliament, I know it is confusing for you that Nigel Lawson was the first incumbent of the Presidency on the matter of the budget but that his speech on 15 September was delivered by Peter Rees and that now the task falls to me. These are the consequences of a general change of responsibilities, and I feel it right to reassure you of my own commitment to building the European Community and also of my qualifications. I have been a lifelong European and I was a delegate to the Council of Europe from 1962 to 1966. It is a great pleasure for me once again to have a role to play in constructing Europe.

I would like to intervene early but briefly in this debate for three reasons. First, and with your permission, Mr President, I wish to refer briefly to the draft amending and supplementary budget No 2 for 1981. Second, I wish to present to the House the amending letter to its draft budget which the Council adopted on 19 October. Third, I have a few comments to make on the proposed amendments and modifications to the 1982 draft budget, as they have emerged from your Committee on Budgets.

The Council adopted a draft amending and supplementary budget No 2 for 1981 on 19 October. I know that it is the House's intention to debate and vote on this draft at your next session, but as I will not be able to be present then, I should like to crave your indulgence and briefly present the draft now. In most respects it follows the proposals of the Commission. It proposes a reduction of 724m ECUs in this year's provision for the EAGGF Guarantee Section. It includes a provision of 40m ECU for special food aid to the world's least developed countries and it incorporates all the various revenue adjustments proposed by the Commission. The Council differed from the Commission proposals in only one major respect. This was that we did not enter the 62m ECU proposed by the Commission for steel social measures. Certain delegations had legal and budgetary objections to the proposal, but I can assure you that the Presidency attaches great importance to it and that although we did not include this provision in the draft, we are currently examining all the possible alternative methods of financing.

As I said, Peter Rees presented the 1982 draft budget to you on 15 September. Since then the Council has adopted an amending letter to its draft budget. I must explain to the House the reasons for the relatively late adoption by the Council of this amending letter. Our difficulty was that the monetary changes agreed on 4 October inevitably led the Commission to revise its own proposition on 15 October. Even so the Council succeeded in adopting the amending letter on 19 October.

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The amending letter is almost exclusively concerned with agricultural expenditure. Revised estimates of world price and currency movements in 1982 enabled the Commission to propose and the Council to accept reductions of some 380m ECU in the EAGGF (Guarantee Section) provision for 1982. The monetary changes of 4 October however upset these calculations, since they are expected to give rise to extra expenditure, chiefly in respect of monetary compensatory amounts. The Council entered a total of 365m ECU in the reserve chapter of the 1982 draft budget to cover this. There were consequential changes to food aid and some technical adjustments.

The Council did not adopt the Commission's proposal to include 50m ECU for steel social measures, for the same reasons as I have set out in relation to the year 1981. We also felt it premature to enter money for Northern Ireland housing, although the United Kingdom and Ireland were sympathetic to it, since the Commission proposal has not yet emerged. However, we agreed to draw the budgetary consequences of any decisions on this as soon as they are taken. The net effect of the amending letter is to increase the total of expenditure provided for in the draft by some 20m ECU.

I now turn, Mr President, to the amendments and modifications to the 1982 draft which have been proposed by your Committee on Budgets. I should like to make a few comments on some of these. Still in the agricultural field, I note that the committee has accepted in principle the suggestion that costs of the CAP associated with third country commercial agreements should be separately identified. I hope Members will remember that these agreements give rise to substantial benefits as well as costs. For example, cooperation with third countries helps the Community to maintain a strong world price for certain products, thereby reducing the cost of export refunds.

The committee has also recommended that an export agency for agricultural products be set up, to be financed from savings in export refunds. On this I would only say that such an idea would require very careful consideration by both the Commission and the Member States. Some may doubt the wisdom of seeking to institutionalize the production of surpluses in the agricultural field. Although we are interested in your proposal, an entry in the budget seems to me to be premature. For much of the rest of the budget the committee has proposed to reinstate the amounts entered in the preliminary draft budget, sometimes in Chapter 100. I do not wish to repeat all the arguments advanced by Peter Rees in September in favour of the draft, but I should like to make three more specific points and one general one.

First, there is the question of staff. I am glad to see that the committee does not propose to grant all the new staff requested by the institutions, but I should like to remind you all of the constraints operating

domestically in this field. Many national civil services are being reduced and not increased. To leave institution staff at present levels already represents generosity on the part of the Council. My second point concerns the proposal that the 1982 budget should include provision in the environmental field for commitments to be entered into in 1983. I find this very difficult to reconcile with the basic concept of budget annuality, a concept which Parliament said it accepted as recently as September. Third, the committee proposes to enter credits for the European Development Fund. I appreciate their concern that this Fund should be able to meet its commitments and I assure them that the Member States agree with this, but the funding of the Fifth Fund is covered by separate contributions. There is no provision for any payment from the European Community budget. An entry here would not therefore serve any purpose.

I should like to close these remarks on the Committee on Budgets' amendments with a comment on their size. The total increases proposed in non-compulsory expenditure are around 1 250m ECU for commitments and 610m ECU for payments. These are large sums by any standards, but they are especially so at a time of severe austerity in Member States' public expenditure. They also take the Community that much nearer to the 1% ceiling on VAT own resources. I would invite the House to reflect very carefully before it goes as far as this. If these amounts could be brought down somewhat, it would make the Presidency's task of reaching agreement between the two institutions that much easier.

This brings me naturally to my concluding remarks which concern the relations between our institutions. The British Presidency has repeatedly demonstrated the importance it attaches to these relations. In particular, we have tried to advance the so-called inter-institutional dialogue on budgetary questions. I regret that for practical reasons we could not arrange a meeting with your Committee on Budgets next week, as you suggested in your recent letter. I am, however, able now to invite your delegation to meet and have dinner with the Council on Monday, 23 November, the day before the Council considers your amendments and modifications. We would thus repeat the successful experiment started in July whereby the Council has more time to consider and discuss the point of view put by your delegation.

Mr President, I hope that I may be able to intervene again in the debate tomorrow afternoon to reply to any points which may have been raised.

(Applause)

President. — I call the Commission.

Mr Tugendhat, Vice-President of the Commission. — Mr President, may I begin by welcoming Mr

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Ridley to these deliberations. As he said, there has been a certain changeover on the part of the Presidency, but as the changeover seems to have entailed promotion for everybody concerned, I hope very much that they facilitate the progress of the budget during the rest of its difficult stages.

Mr President, the budget is a complex and difficult mechanism and it is therefore important, I think, for me to go into some details about the Commission's attitude at this stage. I fear therefore that my speech will be a good bit longer than the one which you have heard from the President-in-Office of the Council. I hope it will not be very much longer than the one which Mr Spinelli made earlier in the debate, but, like him, I need to cover a great many points. I think it is important at this stage of the debate that both he and I should get our positions as clear as possible on to the record.

I hope also, Mr President, and I say this at the outset, that the contribution which I make will lead to the timely adoption of the right budget. I look back over my years in the Commission, and I recall that in the first year of the last Commission the budget was adopted on time without any subsequent disputes; that was not the case in the second, third or fourth years. I hope very much that we can begin the new Commission in the way that we began the old. I hope also that we shall be able to continue for the rest of the life of this Commission along those lines.

Mr President, my starting-point must be to record that the Commission has submitted to the budgetary authority a letter of amendment as well as an addendum to its preliminary draft budget. The letter of amendment, which I announced in September, was forwarded to the budgetary authority on 2 October. Following the realignment in the European currencies within the European monetary system on 4 October, which has relatively important repercussions for EAGGF (Guarantee) expenditure in 1982, the Commission submitted an addendum to its letter of amendment on 16 October. The Commission took this action in order to bring the hypothesis upon which expenditure in 1982 is based into line with reality. The Council on the basis of the letter of amendment and addendum, adopted its letter of amendment on 19 October.

As far as the overall size of the budget is concerned, the work of Parliament's Committee on Budgets now before us contains total levels of commitment and payment appropriations about half-way between those proposed by the Commission and the Council. For non-agricultural expenditure, the Committee on Budgets is proposing levels which are similar to those put forward by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget. This overall picture, however, masks differences between the Institutions, in particular because the Parliament's Committee on Budgets is suggesting significant downward changes in the

EAGGF estimates, for the monetary compensatory amounts.

Mr President, I must emphasize that these are estimates of real needs, and changes cannot be made to estimates without there being agreement on the evolution of the agricultural markets and legislation which would justify such a change. No such discussion has taken place in the Committee on Budgets. Merely knocking about two-thirds off the total MCA credits, as this committee has done, is simply not going to speed up the progressive abolition of MCAs, because in addition to the factors I have mentioned, it must be recalled that some negative as well as some positive MCAs are beneficial to the budget. Thus, even the absence of credits in the budget has no bearing on their continuation. The Commission, however, notes with satisfaction that for the bulk of the remaining EAGGF (Guarantee) credits, the Committee on Budgets is recommending Parliament to adopt the levels retained by the Council, which in turn are virtually identical to those of the Commission.

Before turning to non-agricultural expenditure, I would like to comment upon three further points concerning EAGGF expenditure. The first concerns the introduction of a new budget-line for the cost of the supply of foodstuffs to Poland under special conditions. I must ask the House, Mr President, whether it really believes it wise to single out Poland, especially when it bears in mind the fact that a line once opened has a minimum duration of three years. Because the Commission wanted to avoid this, we put forward an alternative way of proceeding, which we included in our amending letter. This is that the remarks column at the end of Title II should contain reference to the budgetary impact of the arrangement in favour of Poland so that the cost can be clearly identified. The Commission believes that this is a better way to proceed and hopes that Parliament will follow our proposal.

Secondly, I understand that the Committee on Budgets will soon decide on the possible creation of a new chapter to summarize the costs borne by the Common Agricultural Policy which result from decisions taken in the framework of the Common Commercial Policy, European Political Cooperation or any other policy not directly related to the CAP. The Commission agrees that budgetary transparency is important, but part of transparency is ensuring that the full picture is given and not just a part of it. In the preliminary draft budget, on pages 26 and 27 of Volume 7a, it commented on the budgetary impact flowing from different facets of commercial and other policies not directly related to agricultural policy, pointing out that many actions may give rise to cost increases as well as cost reductions. For example, the budgetary impact of the import of New Zealand butter can only be correctly assessed if not only account is taken of its incidence on the volume of Community exports, but also it is seen in the context of trading cooperation

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with that country. This cooperation yields budgetary benefits to the Community as a result of the stable and firmer prices on world markets for dairy produce which it brings about and in consequence a lower cost of export refunds borne by the Community budget.

Another example is provided by the Community's trade concessions, which are generally negotiated in return for concessions granted to the Community by our trading partners. Thus, the Community consolidated its import tariffs on various proteins and oils at a low or zero level, as a result of which budgetary expenditure on butter and olive oil increased, but obtained a counterpart, which was a GATT unbinding on cereals. This unbinding, which in everyday terms means freedom for the Community to apply levies on imports, enables market support for cereals to be less expensive to the Community budget than would otherwise have been the case.

It will be seen in both the cases I have mentioned that while the cost to the budget of the concession made by the Community can be readily, although not always accurately, calculated, this is not possible in the case of the concession or benefit obtained in return from the trading partners. The financial benefit to the budget is, however, no less real, despite the fact that it cannot be so readily determined. Even without accurate figures, it is clear that in the absence of the counterpart concessions, the cost to the Community budget of policies in such sectors as cereals and dairy products would be higher, indeed possibly considerably so. If, therefore, the budgetary authority wishes to pursue further the question of the cost of the CAP, further analysis of both aspects will be necessary before changes in the budget presentation can be made.

Thirdly, the Committee on Budgets has proposed the creation of a common agricultural product export agency endowed with credits amounting to 81.6 million ECU. As the Commission has said in its report on the mandate, the Community does indeed export many agricultural products and it shares the opinion of the European Parliament of the need to find the most appropriate measures for conducting its export policy. The Commission is currently considering what mix of instruments would be most effective and welcomes therefore all new ideas; but although this work is not complete, the Commission for its part does not consider that the export agency currently suggested would be the best or most appropriate way in which to proceed.

I now leave at last agriculture and turn to the structural funds. Here the Commission notes with satisfaction that the Committee on Budgets is inviting Parliament to support the proposals in the preliminary draft budget, or even, as in the case of the Social Fund, to go further on certain lines. I would like to confirm the Commission's readiness to spend the extra amount proposed for training young people, though I note that the amendment as it now stands does not respect

the relation of about one-third between payment and commitment appropriations. Thus, if the figures are not changed, there will probably be a shortage of payment appropriations.

As regards the Agricultural Guidance Fund, my only comment is to welcome the proposal to insert a heading for specific aid to Greece, which the Commission has strongly supported in its contacts with the Council during the budget discussions.

Let me now turn to other expenditure in the budget. The Commission is particularly pleased that the House is being recommended to support the Commission's proposal contained in the amending letter to finance by a transfer from the General Budget to the ECSC budget the volumes of expenditure agreed by the Council in June for steel social measures. I am, however, obliged to remind the House that in the view of the Commission, it is necessary for the Council to take an enabling decision under Article 235 of the EEC Treaty to allow the money to be transferred to the ECSC budget. The Commission continues to urge the Council to provide this legal basis and we believe that pressure from the Parliament might play a decisive rôle: certainly I hope very much that Parliament will continue to apply that pressure for a matter which we regard as extremely important.

The proposed integrated operation in Northern Ireland is another matter of the highest political importance for the Commission and indeed — and I hope — for the Parliament as well. I would like to remind the Parliament here that we are, of course, giving effect to a motion unanimously adopted in this House some time ago referring to Northern Ireland and asking the Community to take an initiative.

As regards credits for Community operations concerning the environment, the voting in the Committee on Budgets seems to show some confusion as to whether or not differentiated appropriations are needed. As far as the Commission is concerned, because the actions proposed are for work of a preliminary or investigatory character, differentiated financing is not called for.

I now move to Title VII of the budget, which deals with such important areas as energy, research, industry and transport. As far as energy is concerned, the Commission notes with satisfaction that Parliament is being advised by its Committee on Budgets to re-establish most of the credits the Commission included in the preliminary draft budget. In certain cases, Parliament is being advised to go significantly beyond the Commission's proposal, in particular to add 40 million units of account in commitment appropriations and 20 million units of account for payments for coal policy. The Commission notes, however, that the Committee on Budgets has not adopted the proposal from the Committee on Energy to create an energy reserve. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the

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Commission is very much in favour of developing Community energy policy — the absence of a Community energy policy is one of the most striking lacunae in the Community as it is at present — but we are not convinced that the best way of using additional resources is to link actions specifically to coal. I also hope that everyone here will realize that whether or not credits for major energy initiatives are included in the budget, before we can implement measures in this field we will be needing the Council to provide the necessary legal base, because of course it is Member States which are involved in actually carrying out many of these things. Nonetheless the problem of energy is one to which we devote very particular importance and it is extremely important that we should find ways of developing a Community policy, the absence of which, as I said a moment ago, is certainly one of the most striking omissions in the Community at the present time.

Concerning research, the Commission is pleased with the initiatives taken by the Committee on Budgets and the Committee on Energy to re-establish, and in certain cases exceed, the credits in the preliminary draft budget. The Commission is, nonetheless, somewhat perplexed over the reduction which is being suggested and which risks unduly restricting the activities at Geel. The Commission sees no good reason why its request for credits of approximately 12 million units of account, which were cut back by the Council to 11½ million units of account, should now be cut back further by the Parliament to 11 million. In the chapter concerning the information market and innovation, the Commission is pleased that the Parliament is being advised to reinstate appropriations contained in the preliminary draft budget, particularly for activities which deal with such important items as the development and implementation of automated translation systems and other multilingual text-processing aids.

In the industrial sector, the Commission expresses its satisfaction that through the combined efforts of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Committee on Budgets, Parliament is being recommended to reinstate the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget, particularly for Community operations for the development of data-processing, microelectronics technology and inter-institutional information systems. It is most important for the Community that in 1982 adequate credits should be available to stimulate its vitally important micro-electronics industry.

Mr President, to conclude my remarks on Title VII, I should mention transport, where the Committee on Budgets is recommending that 10 million units of account be included in Chapter 100 for financial support for transport infrastructure projects. The Commission continues to hope that a Community transport infrastructure policy involving Community finance for actions of common interest will soon be introduced. It believes, however, that when this policy

is introduced, its financial consequences will greatly exceed the more or less symbolic amount suggested by the Committee on Budgets. For this reason, the Commission believes that for the time being only a token entry should be retained, bearing in mind that when credits can be used, the Commission will, if necessary, propose a supplementary budget. Such action will, of course, only be possible if progress is made in the Council on the basis of the draft regulation submitted by the Commission in 1976.

Mr President, I should also say a few words about the development sector. And here I would like to thank the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the Committee on Budgets for the way in which they have proposed to reinstate in many cases the proposals made by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget.

On the important question of food aid, Parliament is being advised to steer a generous and realistic course in proposing tonnages of food aid going beyond the Commission's proposals and in agreeing with the diversification of products. In the name of the Commission, I call on the Council to follow the lead of the Parliament.

This generous spirit is also evident in the amendment, which the Commission supports, to allocate 20 million ECU to aid populations of third countries involved in disasters.

The Commission, is nonetheless, perplexed over the sums recommended by the Committee on Budgets for energy projects in developing countries. I say this because there is nothing useful we can do with 20 million ECU in commitment appropriations which are not accompanied by payment appropriations. If Parliament really wishes to go beyond the token entry proposed by the Commission, it would be far preferable to have, say, 2 million ECU in commitments and payments, a sum which would enable us to finance preliminary studies and some pilot projects necessary to a more active energy policy with the developing countries.

The Commission also notes that Parliament is being recommended to anticipate in a small way the budgetization of the European Development Fund. I do not think this measure serves a useful purpose, because the problem which it is designed to resolve, namely the lack of appropriations for STABEX will probably not recur. In any event, for the time being, the financing of the European Development Fund is, unfortunately, separate from the Community budget. Mr President, I would like to conclude my remarks on the specific points in the budget by thanking the Committee on Budgets and its rapporteur, Mr Spinelli, for having recognized and acted upon the Commission's well-reasoned case concerning staff. Although Parliament is not being invited to support all the Commission's requests, the new posts now envisaged represent the

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absolute minimum if the Commission is to discharge its work effectively and give its staff more reasonable career prospects. I hope very much that, despite the rather disappointing remarks of the President-in-Office of the Council in this respect, the Council will in its second reading follow Parliament.

I would also add that the Commission is particularly pleased to note that Parliament, following the rapporteur's advice, is about to follow to a large extent its suggestions in the field of budget presentation and the reform of the nomenclature.

Mr President, I would now like to deal with a few general points. The House will be aware that I have not so far said anything about the Regional Fund. Before I turn to Mr Spinelli's resolution, about which I have a number of comments to make, I should like to make some brief remarks about the use to which the Committee on Budgets is recommending that Chapter 100 of the budget should be put. Chapter 100 has been used in an unusual way in relation to the Regional Fund, the supplementary measures for the United Kingdom and EAGGF Guarantee expenditure.

First of all, what is the purpose of Chapter 100? It is to provide a means for entering into the budget credits for expenditure purposes which are likely to occur during the year but over which there may be some doubt as to the possibility of complete execution. The reasons vary, but the most usual cause is the lack, at the time of the adoption of the budget, of a sufficient legal base to execute. Chapter 100 is not a global reserve chapter, nor is it a chapter in which credits should be put when the legal base for execution actually exists. The proper place for such credits is on the line.

While, therefore, the Commission sympathizes with the reasons which have led the Committee on Budgets to suggest that it might be useful to constitute a 'Mandate reserve' in Chapter 100, I must tell the House that I do not think that this will prove to be a useful tool in the restructuring of the Community budget which all of us, Mr President, desire. My reasons are as follows. As regards the Regional Fund, the Commission has proposed that 1 940 million ECU of credits should be spent in commitments next year and 1 120 in payments. Parliament appears to agree with this overall level and, I assume, will regard this as a minimal allocation, even if we are fortunate enough to have the revised Regional Fund Regulation accepted in 1981.

Our top priority should be to execute, and I cannot see that putting part of the credits for the Regional Fund in Chapter 100 serves any purpose other than to increase the number of hurdles in the way of the efficient spending of the money. Regional Fund projects are decided in *tranches* during the year. If the Commission has then, in addition, to ask for a transfer and by definition cannot know what the reaction of the

budget authority will be, it is put in a position where there is real uncertainty about the availability of finance for commitments and of the payments which it wishes to make. I cannot see, Mr President, what interest the budget authority has in creating this uncertainty for an established and important Community policy. If Parliament wishes to scrutinize the execution of the Regional Fund, I suggest to the House that there are ways of doing it other than by putting another obstacle in the way of the Commission's duty to execute the budget under Article 205 of the Treaty. I hope, therefore, that the House will put the credits for the Regional Fund on the line, where they belong.

Much of what I have said applies also to the supplementary measures for the United Kingdom, where the Committee on Budgets has proposed the same action. Once again the programmes involved are decided in *tranches* throughout the year. The legal base for execution exists. The House can obtain information from the Commission about execution other than by a route which interferes with the duties of the Commission under Article 205 of the Treaty. I might point out to the House that Parliament is constantly urging the Commission, when it comes to Article 205, to maintain its independence vis-à-vis the Council. The Treaty does not distinguish, Mr President, between the two parts of the budget authority, and the Commission intends to maintain its full autonomy both with regard to the Council and with regard to Parliament. But I would like to add one point here.

Mr Notenboom has mentioned to me the concern of some Members of the House regarding the question of publicity for the programmes under the supplementary measures for the United Kingdom. I can assure the House that, as specified in the regulation, the Commission will pay particular attention to this point, so that the British taxpayer, who is of course also a European taxpayer, is aware of the benefits being derived from the supplementary measures within the United Kingdom.

Let me return, Mr President, to Chapter 100. Lastly, and briefly, I turn to the action of the Committee on Budgets in inserting in this chapter part of the credits relating to the EAGGF Guarantee Section. Obviously these credits are in a slightly different category from those I have just talked about, given that they relate to estimates. However, the way to curb the growth of expenditure in agriculture is not to conceal sums in Chapter 100 — and here I direct my remarks to the Council as much as to Parliament — but to make the necessary policy changes that will lead to a reduction in real expenditure. Until this is done, I suggest that the course of action that will lead to budget transparency, to which the House attaches importance, is to put the money on the line where it belongs.

Before I make my final remarks, Mr President, I want to turn to the amended resolution which has come

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forward in Mr Spinelli's name and to which he devoted a certain amount of time.

The Commission has no particular comments to make on the recitals. I shall come back in due course to a comment that I wish to make about paragraph 1. My other comments concern paragraphs 8 and 9, which deal with the mandate. The President of the Commission, Mr Gaston Thorn, will be here soon and I know that he will want to speak about the mandate. In the meantime, I wish to make certain comments on the purely budgetary aspects of our mandate work since the Commission last spoke to the House. Now, Mr President, since then the Commission has sent forward no less than seven complex proposals relating to the mandate report. These cover revision of the Regional Fund, guidelines for European agriculture, Mediterranean programmes, job creation, industrial strategy, energy and research. I might also point out that the proposal relating to the Regional Fund is accompanied by a draft regulation on which, as indeed on all the proposals we have sent forward, I hope that Parliament will give its opinion quickly and clearly.

We are now, Mr President, in the month of November. The Commission produced its report on the mandate in July. I well understand that the House wishes to take the Commission's report on the mandate seriously and that it has taken time to give its opinion, which will be forthcoming in the next part-session later this month. It is right and proper that the House should wish to have mature reflections on a matter as fundamental to the future of the Community as the mandate. But against this background I doubt if it is entirely fair to suggest, as the resolution does, that the Commission has somehow failed to do its duty in producing its detailed ideas concerning the mandate in a timely fashion.

Since the Commission transmitted its report to the Council and Parliament it has produced seven proposals, and the Commission is now actively working on the remaining items contained in the detailed calendar of work being sent to Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs. I think these proposals show that the Commission has availed itself of its right of initiative in an independent and indeed in a bold and imaginative way. The proposals we have put forward concerning agricultural policy are important and far-reaching. They require the Commission to be far-sighted, a challenge we have tried to live up to. I hope the Commission can rely on the wholehearted support of this House in giving its legislative opinions. We need your help, we need the opinions and we need them soon.

The House, Mr President, is concerned about the budgetary consequences of the Commission's proposals relating to the mandate. The House need have no doubt that as soon as the Commission is in a position to translate these proposals into budgetary estimates

which are reliable enough to have a proper basis for execution, we shall seize that opportunity. It would not, however, be sensible for the Commission to send forward budgetary estimates that turn out, in the event, to be grossly misleading and lead later in the year to the need for rectifying and supplementary budgets which could otherwise have been avoided. Moreover, I do not think this House would wish the Commission to prejudge in this way the opinion which Parliament will want to give *us*.

However, in the interests of being able to produce budgetary estimates as soon as possible, I would again underline to the House the importance of Parliament giving its opinions at an early date.

In the mandate exercise, Mr President, all three institutions — Commission, Council and Parliament — are engaged on an exercise of great difficulty and of high importance. I do beg Council and Parliament to display the spirit of cooperation over the mandate exercise which the peoples of Europe are entitled to expect and we should be able to give. Mutual recrimination will serve no good purpose. Instead, on the basis of the proposals which the Commission has so far sent forward, and will continue to send forward, I hope that we can now rapidly begin the legislative and budgetary processes to which they give rise. We all want to see a situation in which by the end of next year Community legislation and the Community budget will look very different from what they do today.

Finally, Mr President, I said I would have a word or two to say about the first paragraph of the resolution, which concerns classifications of expenditure, that is to say, whether credits are compulsory or non-compulsory in character.

As those who deal intimately with the budget will know, there is no full agreement between the institutions on classification, and understandably, a sentiment with which the Commission sympathizes, Parliament feels that the time has now come to clear up this issue. The Commission agrees. It also thinks, however, that this is a matter which cannot be dealt with satisfactorily by unilateral action on either side of the budgetary authority. There must be dialogue. Parliament has made such an offer. I urge the Council to respond in the framework of the budget conciliation. However, whether or not we manage to settle the issue this year, I would urge the House to bear in mind the need not to allow this issue to become a major obstacle to the adoption of the budget which the Community needs for its good functioning.

Classification is one of the many and important issues which must be discussed. I hope we can achieve agreement before the final stages of the second reading of this draft budget. If not, however, I would suggest that the two arms of the budget authority agree that on a provisional basis, and without prejudice to their

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respective positions, they will accept the classification proposed by the Commission. We cannot allow the budget to flounder on an issue of this kind when the Community has on its agenda such important issues to resolve as the mandate, which would be greatly hindered if the Community were obliged to live under the one-twelfths rule.

I also hope, Mr President, since it is almost as bad, that we can avoid another quarrel such as this year's about the validity of Parliament's action in adopting the budget. Let us on this occasion, and indeed in the future, aim to have a budget adopted at the right time without any doubt or dispute.

(Applause)

President. — We shall now hear the opinions of the committees.

I call the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr Fanton, draftsman of an opinion. — *(FR)* Mr President, rather than paraphrasing the report adopted by the Committee on Agriculture unanimously, with just one abstention, I should like to draw the attention of this House to a number of specific points. The committee concentrated its efforts on two aspects. The first, a somewhat formal though essential one, is the truthfulness of the budget. The second is the reality of the common agricultural policy.

The truthfulness of the budget refers in the first place to the figures. I have tried to show that the common agricultural policy does not have the adverse effects which are all too often attributed to it. It is frequently said that it accounts for a very large proportion of the Community's expenditure, and that is true, all the more so as there is no other common policy. If there were an energy policy, the share of the agricultural policy would be much smaller. If the regional policy were more substantial, the share of the agricultural policy would be smaller. That is a point we sought to establish within the Committee on Agriculture, and on that point I would refer you to my report.

Mr Tugendhat said a moment ago that he was perplexed, and I would like to tell him, before he goes, that I am no less perplexed than he, for the arguments he offered in resisting the efforts of the Committee on Agriculture to achieve budgetary transparency seemed to me rather surprising.

If I understood him correctly, he does not accept our proposals to remove from the EAGGF (Guarantee Section) certain expenditure resulting either from the commercial policy, or from food policy or from the ACP agreements. Mr Tugendhat asserts that we cannot do that, since we do not take into account the positive aspects of these policies. On that score, I have

to say to the Commission that then we no longer have any budget, for the budget is after all an accounting exercise, it is a matter of expenditure and revenue. If you have to launch into an explanation to show that all decisions taken have an influence on other parts of the policy, then we are no longer drawing up a budget. The example given by Mr Tugendhat in that connection is revealing. He talked to us of New Zealand butter, saying, if I understood correctly, that if we were to do what the Committee on Agriculture wants to do we would also have to take into account the positive aspects, and in particular the fact that this influences world prices. But then, every European policy has an influence on world prices, and we can no longer produce a budget, and all the chapters of your budget, my dear Commissioners, are worthless! That is why it would be wrong to allow ourselves to be deceived by this type of reasoning, which is both paradoxical and contrary to budgetary principles, and can at best be described as contributing little to transparency. I therefore ask the House to support its Committee on Agriculture, for this change is not designed to bring out into the open the consequences of political decisions taken in regard to the common agricultural policy.

The Committee on Agriculture's second concern was to bring out the realities of the common agricultural policy. I shall not overwhelm you with figures — my report contains enough of those — indeed, I propose to quote only one. The Community's seven million unemployed, a number that is alas growing with each month, receive from the Member States 30 000 million ECU per annum in unemployment benefit. One-third of that sum is enough to sustain 8 500 000 farmers. These two figures should be borne in mind, because those who seem to think that the disappearance of farmers would help to restore balance to the common agricultural policy fail to realize that these farmers would join the ranks of the unemployed and that the small savings that would thus be achieved would be largely offset not only by expenditure, but also by a deterioration in the social climate, a subject on which I do not need to dwell.

What does the Committee on Agriculture propose? I said it a moment ago and I shall not come back to it again: first and foremost, to produce budgetary transparency. In other words, we want to show in new chapters the financial implications of commercial commitments, whether they be commitments under GATT or bilateral commitments, whether it be New Zealand butter, Mr Tugendhat, or beef and veal from elsewhere, and the implications of the ACP agreements, in particular as regards sugar. And there again, I heard the other day in the Committee on Agriculture an argument that appeared to me scarcely cogent, namely that this transparency might from time to time reveal that the Community was not in deficit to the extent it seemed to be. But surely it is only right that in our dealings with our partners, whose intelligence we

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ought not to underestimate, we should have the courage to portray things as they are.

We then come to political cooperation. You said just now on the subject of Poland that it was not altogether reasonable to do what the Committee on Budgets proposed. It is possible, Mr Tugendhat, that in three years' time we shall regret having created this line, I hope so for our own sake and for the sake of the Poles themselves. If this might be a line that would disappear next year, I think that the whole House would be delighted. Let us not hide behind the fact that a line should last three years, to hope that food aid for Poland will actually extend over three years. This aid to Poland follows upon aid to Afghanistan, and it is unfortunately all too likely that other aid will be needed tomorrow. We would therefore like you, Commissioner, to fall in with the views of both the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Budgets.

A point to which we attach considerable importance is that of facts and cereals substitutes. As is explained in my report, we should not be deceived by appearances. Substitution products do not for the most part come from the developing countries but from the United States of America, and we should face up to the fact that in this area we have displayed political weakness. For we cannot continue to tolerate accusations being levelled against the agricultural policy, that it creates expenditure in the common market, without reacting to the fact that our weakness with regard to imports of substitution products, for example maize gluten or soya, makes the situation of European agriculture even more difficult than it would otherwise be. Just a word about manioc, about which I have said enough in the past. Whilst it might appear that manioc comes from developing countries, and in particular Thailand, the reality is slightly different. Everyone knows that the cultivation of and trade in manioc are entirely in the hands of four European multinationals — let us not mince words — which naturally have interests to protect.

I now come to the problem of compensatory amounts, and on this point I am in agreement with the Commission. I was astonished to hear Mr Spinelli say that this amendment was a purely technical one. In fact, Mr Spinelli appeared to be telling us that as soon as we have the figures, we shall withdraw this amendment. I must draw the attention of the House to the seriousness of the decision it is being asked to take. Whether one likes it or not, the Committee on Agriculture wants to see compensatory amounts abolished. It said so in its resolution, calling in paragraph (d) for the complete and final abolition of monetary compensatory amounts. So let there be no misunderstanding! And it is not by deleting appropriations for compensatory amounts that one will abolish them. I fear that what I may refer to as the 'Committee on Budgets operation' may, by deleting appropriations earmarked for compensatory amounts, reduce the appropriations

voted for the EAGGF (Guarantee Section). For in the course of the year the appropriations for compensatory amounts will be used — since it is not we who will take the decision to abolish them — and, when all these appropriations have been used up, it will be necessary to find the money elsewhere so that the compensatory amounts system can continue functioning, and it will of course be measures in favour of farmers that will have to bear the cuts. That is the reason why we are totally against the amendment of the Committee on Budgets.

Finally, I want to say a few words concerning the creation of an agricultural products export agency. This idea has been advocated in the Committee on Agriculture for a long time now. In fact, this House endorsed it following the debate on the report by Sir Henry Plumb last summer. I am grateful to the Council of Ministers for recognizing the soundness of the idea, although I find it deplorable that it should not yet have had the time to consider it in the six months that have elapsed since it was submitted to it. We believe that the best way of concentrating its mind would be to create this agency. For if the Council of Ministers wants to consider it for another six months, then in six months' time it will still have taken no decision.

I want to explain why this agency seems to us important. It is by no means that we have any lack of confidence in the Commission's activities in this field; on the contrary, it has over the past few years scored a number of successes as regards the export of agricultural products. It is simply that we believe that in a number of areas it would be good to have an agency that is not totally dependent on the administration, and with members who are not necessarily bound by administrative rules. What we want is efficiency. And since Mr Tugendhat referred to New Zealand, I should like in my turn to draw his attention to the example of New Zealand, which, when it comes to trade in dairy products, realized a long time ago that it could take some liberties with administrative rules, which, I have no doubt, also exist in that country.

To conclude, Mr President, I should simply like to say that the Committee on Agriculture is putting a number of amendments to this House. We hope they will be adopted, for we believe that it is only in that way that the Common Market will make progress. Today, Europe is first and foremost the agricultural policy. If the agricultural policy goes into decline, Europe will go into decline.

President. — I call Mr Notenboom on a question to the draftsman of the opinion.

Mr Notenboom. — (FR) Mr Fanton, as draftsman of the opinion you said that you were opposed to the technical amendment tabled by the Committee on Budgets. But have you had a committee meeting?

Mr Fanton, draftsman of an opinion. — (FR) The committee has not met, but it has for a long time debated compensatory amounts. I said a moment ago that we wanted them to be abolished, but we all know that deletion of the appropriation will not result in the abolition of the amounts.

We therefore say that in order to defend appropriations earmarked for the EAGGF (Guarantee Section), of which we are in favour and which we want to be maintained, we must oppose operations the sole outcome of which would be not to abolish compensatory amounts, but to delete the appropriations earmarked for the EAGGF (Guarantee Section).

That is why I am in a position to say, without in any way betraying the views of the Committee on Agriculture but on the contrary acting as its faithful interpreter, that its reaction to the vote in the Committee on Budgets would have been the same as mine.

President. — I call the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Mr Schinzel, draftsman of an opinion. — (DE) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, none of the members of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs voted against the opinion now before you. In my statement I should like to say something about the background to our problems, and I shall therefore begin by doing little more than list the circumstances we face today.

Firstly, the world economy is undergoing fundamental change. Secondly, trade relations between the industrial nations and the Third World have changed quite considerably, to the disadvantage of the industrial countries.

Thirdly, the development and introduction of new technologies, in microelectronics, for example, with the lead taken chiefly by Japan and the United States, have created serious employment problems. And lastly, the US Government's rigorous monetarist policy of high interest rates has had grave consequences for the European Community and for jobs in the Community. Furthermore, there has been a movement away from the philosophy of uncontrolled economic growth in favour of qualitative growth leading to an improvement in living conditions and taking account of the fact that we must use energy sparingly and preserve the natural foundations of life. Not the least important aspect is that the European Community must make a substantial economic effort to tackle the problems connected with hunger in the world. We also have growing unemployment in the Community: the figure will soon be up to the 10 million mark.

Everyone will agree with me when I say that there should be common economic, monetary and structural

policies to overcome each of the problems I have mentioned, firstly, as a constructive contribution to the solution of these problems but also, secondly, so that we can continue to live amidst these problems. And if we ask whether the budget of the European Community, which, of course, is supposed to be and is nothing but policy in figures, will satisfy these economic and monetary policy requirements in 1982, the conclusion we reach is this: statistically speaking, the European Community is the largest trading power in the world. But when it comes to its ability to change economic factors internally and externally, it tends to have the stature of a dwarf. The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs therefore regrets that there is no industrial policy worthy of the name in the Community or in this budget. This is moreover principally a problem created by the Council, which has so far throttled any signs of a comprehensive Community industrial and structural policy practically at birth. When we see how sharply unemployment is rising in each Community country and when we realize that there is virtually no hope of a return to anything like full employment in the foreseeable future, we — of the committee, for example — can but seriously ask the Commission to create the basis for a common, effective European economic, structural and monetary policy. The committee hopes that the Commission realizes the importance of submitting effective proposals to this end in the performance of its mandate of 30 May and of at last finding a way out of the present plight. The rapporteur has described the monetary policy as a 'Cinderella'. I can but fully agree with him.

We call on the Council at last to overcome national egoisms so that a common Community policy may be established and also to cast aside present national reservations and so prevent growing unemployment from becoming a social disaster in the European Community, the explosive charge that leads to the collapse of this Community. The Council's attempt to reject and practically prevent the programme proposed by the Commission for the development of microelectronics and the coordination of the various national policies on microelectronics is therefore — to put it bluntly — incredible. The fact remains that, if we add up what the various Member States of the European Community have spent in the past on the promotion of microelectronics, we find that they have spent more, far more, than the Japanese, for example. But they have not had anything like the same success, simply because they have all acted at national level, duplicated and triplicated expenditure and not used the taxes paid by the citizens of Europe in a sensible way by concentrating them on a joint project. The net result is that we of the European Community use about 25% of the microelectronic products manufactured in the world, but we only produce 8% of them in our own countries. Where jobs are concerned, as everyone knows, microelectronics reduce employment, but new jobs for the manufacture of these products are being created elsewhere, not in the Community. That is why we cannot understand the

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Council's attitude. We must call for this expensive national egoism to be abandoned in favour of a common policy on microelectronics and other areas. The committee has tabled an amendment along these lines, which was widely approved by the members of the Committee on Budgets.

Particular importance, ladies and gentlemen, must be attached, in the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, to the instrument of Community loans. We believe that investment promotion loans with appropriate interest-rate subsidies are a suitable instrument for the reform of industrial structures and also for the creation of new jobs. We therefore welcome any initiative taken in the Community and also the Commission's initiative to achieve progress in this area and to use the loan instrument particularly for the purposes of the common industrial policy. As regards the policy on interest rates and the effect of the present US Government's policy of high interest rates, the committee welcomes any initiative taken in the European Community to introduce a common policy aimed at reducing interest rates. This presupposes, of course, a strengthening of the European Monetary System — that is essential — and a common economic and structural policy. The only course here is joint Community action. Otherwise, we shall simply be a victim of, in this case, an American policy of high interest rates. We must see to it that we give joint expression to our own interests and take action together. But at all events, the European Community should make it abundantly clear to the USA or to its Government that a rigorous monetarist policy like the one it is now pursuing, which pays no heed to the effect it has on other countries, is placing an enormous economic burden on the European Community and contributing to mass unemployment here. This cannot, ladies and gentlemen, continue for ever without having political repercussions.

To conclude, we put forward numerous amendments in the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, on subjects ranging from microelectronics to the financing of an inter-institutional Community information system to help make Parliament's work more constructive and more efficient. Our amendments were widely approved by the Committee on Budgets for the most part, there being one exception. This concerns the promotion of research and development with respect to raw materials. In the Committee on Budgets we decided to enter these appropriations in Chapter 100 for the time being, despite the request from the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs that they should be entered on the line straight away. But that will not cause us any sleepless nights. On the whole, then, account has been taken of the requests made by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs in the Committee on Budgets. We are grateful for this and believe that the House will also share our concern when it comes to the vote.

IN THE CHAIR: MR DANKERT

Vice-President

President. — I call the Committee on Energy and Research.

Mr Adam, draftsman of an opinion. — Mr President, the draft budget for 1982 demonstrates that the Council does not have the ability to translate its energy objectives into an effective strategy. Ever since 1973 the economies of the Community have been crippled by energy supply and price problems. Yet in the 1982 draft budget the proportion of non-agricultural expenditure devoted to energy is only 0.5%, one-third of the average figure maintained throughout the 1970s. This in spite of the Ottawa summit declaration only a few months ago which said 'energy supply remains a potential constraint to a revival of economic growth, we will accelerate the development and use of all our energy sources both conventional and new and continue to promote energy savings and replacement of oil by other fuels'.

The Committee on Energy and Research is in full agreement with the repeated analyses that have been made by Commission and Council. The opinion which I am now presenting to Parliament has been unanimously adopted by the Committee and I urge acceptance of the budget amendments proposed. They have one common theme, to bring about the actions which successive Council and Commission statements have said are necessary but which have not yet happened. The extent to which the European Community has failed vigorously to pursue energy efficient policies and to develop new renewable forms of energy or reduced its dependence on imported fuel is reflected in the unemployment levels, rising from 2% in 1970 to 4% in 1975 and 8.3% now. In broad terms the United States and Japan are investing in energy at twice the comparable rate to that of the Community. The Commission estimates show a bigger gap by 1990. Energy conservation measures in Japan since 1973 have resulted in a reduction of 14% in the ratio of primary energy use to gross domestic product. This is twice the reduction achieved by the Community. It is unbelievable that the overall level of energy investment in the Community is no higher than it was in the 60s.

How is the Community progressing towards its 1990 energy objectives? According to the Commission survey published in February it is likely that 8 of the 10 Member States will actually be consuming more oil in 1990 than they are now. The figures for electricity generation show only a small actual reduction in the use of oil, a margin that will quickly evaporate if the nuclear power programme continues to fall behind and the use of coal is not accelerated. For renewable energy sources the picture is heavily dependent on

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progress in France. Present projections show the total contribution doubled by 1990. Take France out and the increase is down to 53%. In energy saving there has been a marked slowing down of progress. Between 1973 and 1975 there was an improvement of 7.5% but in the following four years only an increase on that of 3.2%.

The conclusion is stark. The Community must break out of the vicious cycle which threatens a reduction in investment plans, resulting in greater oil dependence and still lower growth. We must overcome consumer inertia and motivate investors. Investment in energy saving not only improves the energy balance, it creates employment and expands the base of an innovatory industry with great export potential. The Community role in all this is essentially one of developing strategy and of guidance and monitoring. The budget financial provision can only stimulate in the priority areas. It is up to the Member States to provide the bulk of the financial resources that are needed.

There are four budget lines where the Committee amendments are critical of the effective Community role. Firstly, Article 702, Community projects concerning coal. All the recent world energy studies have shown that coal has a central role to play in meeting future energy needs. For the Community this means the promotion of production, support for conversion to coal use and for transport infrastructure. I want to emphasize that it makes no sense to move from dependence on oil to dependence on imported coal. Import substitution is a more important objective than financing coal stocks. Today in Brussels the Community coal producers are presenting their case for strengthening the contribution of coal. Everything in that case has been supported by statements of Commission and Council and resolutions of this House. The most effective way we can support their case is to support the amendment tabled to this article by the Committee.

Secondly, Article 703: New sources of energy: The Committee on Energy and Research is deeply concerned at the low rate of utilization of funds provided under this heading. The committee welcomes the new administrative arrangements introduced to allow for continuous tendering and amendments have been proposed to allow for increased staff. Proposals have also been tabled to introduce minimum project size which the committee feels will streamline the operation. It is not satisfactory that action on new sources does not include programmes on wind, wave and tidal power as envisaged in the original regulation and amendments have been tabled to introduce budget lines accordingly.

Thirdly, Article 704: energy saving programmes. The comments on administration of project size also apply to this article. But taking it all into account we propose an increase of 2 million EUA over the Commission figure in the preliminary draft. I must also call for a

speedy resolution of the argument between Parliament and Council over the financial ceiling which applies to demonstration projects in new sources and energy saving. It is an affront to the spirit of this Community that this wrangle should be taking place in such a vital area.

Fourthly, Article 705: Promotion of energy investment. It is a fact that very often individual interests and the general interest do not coincide. So far, there have been only eight allocations of aid from the fifty million pound package that the British Government introduced to change boilers from oil use to coal use. The stimuli to investment are obviously inadequate. The committee is asking for a substantial effort by interest rate subsidies to encourage energy investment. We believe this can be done by amending Regulation 1796/79. There is a difference of view here between my committee and the Budget Committee. The Budget Committee is satisfied with a token entry. The Committee on Energy and Research wants to see a firmer commitment. There is no reason why the necessary legislation should not come in quickly and be in operation during 1982. We are asking therefore for a figure on the line with the proviso that the money should go into Chapter 100. I urge Parliament to support this item which is recognized as the top priority within the Community energy strategy.

I do not have time, Mr President, to refer to other matters in the energy section, nor to the research section or the matters of committee competence in information, market and innovation. All the proposals are the result of a careful assessment of Community priorities and carry the unanimous endorsement of the Committee on Energy and Research. But in a sense the 1982 budget provision is irrelevant to the energy needs of the Community. If the Community is to make real progress in its energy strategy the legal base for expenditure must be extended.

We call Commission and Council to account: the Commission to bring forward the proposals and the Council to endorse them. I refer specifically to regulations to promote coal use, to support demonstration projects in wind, wave and tidal power and to provide for interest rebates for energy investment. In presenting this opinion the Committee on Energy and Research seeks an even greater prize. The implementation of the proposals will make a positive contribution towards ending unemployment in the Community and more than that, the wider objectives of the Community cannot be met without a Community policy for energy. That is why it is so important that the Committee's proposals should be accepted, and having been accepted, be acted upon.

President. — I call the Committee on External Economic Relations.

Mr Seeler, draftsman of an opinion. — (DE) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the Committee on External Economic Relations is not as a rule one of the committees that talk in large figures during the budget debate. Its interest is in ensuring that financial conditions exist for the fulfilment of agreements that have been concluded, but the Committee on External Economic Relations also finds itself repeatedly calling for the Commission to be given enough staff to cope with external economic tasks. For this is the only way, ladies and gentlemen, that the committee can exercise political control over the Commission on Parliament's behalf.

We rightly expect, for example, the Commission to protect the European economy against dumping practices. And our constituents expect this of us too. But if we want this, the Commission must have the staff to do this work. I would remind you of the figures quoted by Mr Welsh in his report on the anti-dumping problem. The United States has 140 officials in its Department of Trade working solely on dumping and anti-dumping problems. The Commission has a grand total of 16, even though the number of cases in the USA is far smaller than the number the Commission has to deal with. Last year the Committee on External Economic Relations concentrated its amendments on this problem and withdrew all its other amendments. And, I must say, the result was pitiful. The additional posts made available to the Commission from the total were not enough. We have therefore tabled quite specific amendments this year, and we call on the House to adopt them.

We can, of course, ask: What is all this about anti-dumping? We must spend money to protect jobs, to get the steel industry through the crisis and so on. But, ladies and gentlemen, let me ask this: How many jobs have been endangered by the Commission's inability to tackle the dumping practices of our trading partners in good time, with the result that imports have entered the Community and endangered these jobs? That is a question that should be asked here.

We also ask for additional posts for the textile sector, for the obligations arising from the Tokyo Round and GATT and for the Japan department. I do not need to say a great deal on these subjects: Parliament has often debated them in the past. I would merely remind the House that the negotiations on the conclusion of a new world textile agreement will be extremely difficult and that the procedures for which GATT provides call for a great deal of care on the Community's part.

On the subject of trade with Japan, I would point out that the experts have been urging the European Community for years to do more for trade with Japan and to take a greater interest in these problems. We need information on the Japanese market. This information must be passed on to European industry. We need to know more about this market. Our experience of imports of cars, electronic equipment and so on

from Japan has been deeply disappointing. None of this would have been necessary if the Community had looked at this market earlier and more carefully and passed on information about it. It is not as if an enormous number of posts are needed. The Committee on External Economic Relations is calling for just two additional posts because — and I say this to the Council — we are well aware of the Member States' budgetary constraints. Ladies and gentlemen, these posts will also be an investment that will probably bring in more than the money that will have to be spent on them.

Apart from this relatively small increase in the Commission's staff, the Committee on External Economic Relations considers it essential for the European Community's offices abroad to be enlarged. The Community has one solitary office in Bangkok to cover the whole of South and South-East Asia. As a member of the Asean delegation, I was myself able to see what good work this office is doing. But it is impossible for a single Community delegation with a small staff to cover an area that stretches from Pakistan in the West to the Philippines in the East: that I was able to see for myself too. If the Community is really interested in expanding its trade with this part of the world, it must be better represented there. It is not a task that can be performed by the diplomatic representatives of the ten Member States, because they rightly look after their own national interests rather than the Community's interests.

I should now like to turn to the objection raised by the Council representative to the effect that we must all save, that the Member States and the Community should be reducing their staff. I would point out that the European Community is in the process of development and does not therefore have a wealth of staff it can choose from to tackle new problems. It is also in the interests of the Member States for our joint economic and trade interests to be well represented abroad. If I may be allowed to say so without prejudging the issue, the European Community is still far from having as many staff at its external offices as even the smallest Member State of the European Community.

The Committee on External Economic Relations therefore feels strongly that the European Community must now set up small offices of its own, with a small number of staff in India — in New Delhi — and in the Brazilian capital, Brasilia. The Community has concluded cooperation agreements with these two countries last year and this with a view to strengthening trade and other relations. The least that the Community should do to honour these commitments is to have someone in these countries who can speak on its behalf, just as they are represented in Brussels. While the offices in India and Brazil to which I have just referred would be new, the last of our amendments that concerns staff costs calls for our offices in Belgrade and Canberra to be equipped with press and information services. The Committee on External

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Economic Relations feels it is very short-sighted to leave these offices as they are, without a press and information department. Both cities are centres of particular importance for their regions. I hardly need explain the significance of Belgrade, but Australia's capital too is very important for the South-East Asian region.

What would we think of a businessman, ladies and gentlemen, who set up a public relations department but did not give it any room for manoeuvre or provide it with any funds?

The last amendment tabled by the Committee on External Economic Relations does not concern staff posts, but calls for the reinstatement of an item of the budget which was proposed by the Commission but deleted by the Council. It involves an appropriation of 5 m EUA for measures required under the agreements on economic and commercial cooperation with third countries.

The Council has concluded quite a number of cooperation agreements on the European Community's behalf in recent years, agreeing to the expansion of cooperation. When it now comes to keeping these promises, honouring these commitments, the Council will not provide any finances at all. In contrast, the Commission has been consistent in entering an amount, which the Council has then deleted again. The Council's representative said in the Committee on Budgets that this was because there was still no need, these agreements were still too new. Ladies and gentlemen, it really does not bode well when the Council takes contractual commitments it itself has entered into so lightly. The young age and inexperience of the Council's representative at the meeting of the Committee on Budgets is no excuse. The Council consists of Ministers, who really should be aware of their political responsibility and if they are not, there are highly paid officials there who should be providing the Ministers with appropriate information.

To summarize, the Committee on External Economic Relations feels there is an urgent need for the Commission's staff to be increased to a level that is adequate while remaining modest, so that the Commission can do its duty in the interests of the European economy and also with a view to safeguarding jobs. The establishment and improvement of the European Community's offices in other countries is the least we can do to honour our contractual commitments.

Solemn speeches and friendly words when such agreements are concluded are not enough. As regards the amendments, I should like to take this opportunity to request that the vote be taken first on the European Democratic Group's amendment on the establishment plan and then on Mr Spinelli's motion to enable the House to express its opinion on this specific point.

That then, Mr President, is the opinion I have drawn up on behalf of the Committee on External Economic Relations. To save time, I should like to say on behalf of my group that I fully endorse the remarks and requests made by the draftsman of the Committee on External Economic Relations. My group will be voting for the amendments tabled by the Committee on External Economic Relations.

President. — I call the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning.

Mrs Martin, draftsman of an opinion. — (FR) Mr President, the crisis which has afflicted the European Community for the past seven years and more has considerably aggravated the economic and social disparities between the different regions of Europe.

Now, with more than 9 million unemployed, or nearly 8% of the working population, the slowdown in economic growth, together with the prospect of a low rate of increase in the GNP, are likely to exacerbate further the disparities between rich and poor regions of the Community. A global transfer of resources is therefore essential if the inequalities are not to become even more glaring. However, such a transfer can be achieved only with sufficient political will on the part of our respective governments. In examining the situation as regards regional policy and regional planning we have to distinguish between two major fields: the growth in resources earmarked for the ERDF, entered in Chapters 50 and 51, and the other measures to reduce economic disparities within the Community, entered in Chapters 52, 53 and 54 of the budget.

What do we find when we look at the ERDF resources? There has certainly been a substantial rise in both commitment and payment appropriations since 1975, but to put it in its proper context we must bear in mind that the bulk of this money is no more than a simple refund to the Member States and has nothing to do with a genuine Community policy. We are therefore bound to ask whether the Council is merely interested in pious phrases and declarations, or whether there really exists within that body a will to implement a regional policy commensurate with the problems to be resolved. And even before the Council gives its answer to our question we know perfectly well that the ERDF appropriations will not allow regional disparities to be removed. But there is worse to come. The resources earmarked for the Regional Fund for 1982 are calculated as a function of the political possibilities determined on the basis of current priorities, and not as a function of the social and economic needs of the regions. In that context the Council's intention to cut the Commission's preliminary draft seems to us incomprehensible. By such proposals the Council shows that it is incapable of introducing new priorities in the 1982 budget, although these new priorities were called for by both Parliament and the Commission and are in fact indis-

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pensible for the implementation of a coherent regional policy.

In the opinion before you today we have sought to highlight the reality behind the figures. And the reality is that the reduction in commitments and payments proposed by the Council will have a very appreciable influence on the policies needed today, if we accept that problems as serious as unemployment do not recognize national frontiers. Again, whilst it is true that the Commission provided for a substantial increase in these appropriations, it underestimated the actual rate of inflation in the main recipient countries, where it is well above the Community average. This means that the increase in the Fund in real terms was already no more than 12%.

At this point I should like to say a word about the amendment adopted by the Committee on Budgets transferring to Chapter 100 the difference between the appropriations in the preliminary draft and draft budgets. With all due respect to my colleagues on the Committee on Budgets, may I point out to them, as did Commissioner Tugendhat, that if these appropriations are essential then their proper place is on the line and not in the reserve. If, perchance, the regulation currently in force should be amended in the course of the next financial year, in the context of the budgetary reform, then it will be up to the Community institutions to make available the means required to apply that reform.

Secondly, Mr President, I have to call your attention to the appropriations entered under Chapter 52, which covers interest rate subsidies in respect of infrastructure projects designed to make it easier for the less prosperous Community countries to take part in the EMS. The sum in question is 200 m ECU, and my committee feels unable to pass judgment on the matter as it is not acquainted with the nature of the projects benefiting from these subsidies. Without wishing to overwhelm the Council with requests, we would draw its attention to the paradox of such a situation, and express the hope that, when it comes to the new regional policy guidelines and priorities, consultation and exchange of information between the Community institutions will improve.

As regards the supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom entered in Chapter 53, our committee restates the position it adopted in the opinion on the 1981 budget, namely that these measures could in no way be regarded as coming within the framework of Community regional policy. It hopes, furthermore, that supplementary measures will be put in hand in the United Kingdom, so as to complement national spending on infrastructure projects. Similarly, our committee trusts that appropriations allocated by the Community to the Member States will in fact be spent on regional restructuring, and also that the origin of these funds will be brought to the notice of the beneficiaries. Lastly, the appro-

priations entered under Chapter 54, and in particular Items 5400 and 5401, covering studies of a regional nature, are, we feel, of considerable importance. After all, is it feasible to conduct a coordinated policy without first obtaining all the necessary information on the social and economic situation of the regions concerned?

The Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning therefore rejects the Council's cuts in these regional studies and calls for the reinstatement of the appropriations proposed by the Commission.

Before closing I should like to congratulate the Commission on its decision to release, under the terms of the letter of amendment to the preliminary draft budget, 30 m ECU for integrated measures and the relevant preliminary studies. We welcome this type of measure because they may enable us to get under way a genuine Community regional policy, and in particular because this proposal for an integrated measure in Belfast makes a response, as pointed out just now by Mr Tugendhat, to the plea recently voiced by this House on behalf of the region concerned. In congratulating the Commission I call my colleagues' attention to the risk we should run, if our committee's amendments were rejected, of depriving ourselves of the means of working together for a Europe that genuinely meets the needs of its citizens.

President. — I call the Committee on Transport.

Dame Shelagh Roberts, draftsman of an opinion. — Mr President, colleagues, from the time of the Treaty of Rome onwards every institution within the Community has paid lip service to the need for a common transport policy. It is enshrined in the Treaty of Rome: alongside the development of a common agricultural policy and the development of external trade relations appears the development of a transport policy. And yet year after year the Community denies the necessary resources and leaves the question of transport infrastructure entirely to the Member nations whose priorities may be quite different, for the best of reasons, in their own national interests and clearly, when there is a difference of priorities within the Member nations, then national interests will take precedence over Community interests.

If I could say anything good about the Council at all it could only be this, that at least they have been consistent in denying resources for the development of a transport policy, but I do not in fact award them credit for that. The Commission became fainthearted last year, and I am sorry to have to say that this year our good friends and colleagues on the Committee on Budgets have also become fainthearted in our endeavours to achieve the objectives set out in the Treaty of Rome in regard to transport and our budget is modest enough by any standards, Mr President. If Parliament and the Council were to adopt the proposals of the

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Committee on Transport, we would be claiming a share of only something like 0.3% of the Community's budget and as further illustration of the modesty of our claims we have tabled only three amendments to the budget. Two of these are of a relatively minor nature in terms of money, although not of importance; one is of greater substance. If I can deal with the two which involve rather less money first of all.

Firstly, on the question of studies preliminary to financial aid for infrastructure projects. We are seeking to re-instate the Commission's figure of 900 000 units in appropriations for studies on this subject. The Commission's figure was reduced to 700 000 by the Council. Now the need for these studies is accepted by Parliament which last year approved at the preliminary stage the figure of 1 million units of account. The work is in progress and we need to make up for some of the shortfall by virtue of the fact that the budget was halved last year. In this particular respect we have the support of the Committee on Budgets and I am bound to say that as far as the Council is concerned, if they do not really believe in ever having a transport policy, it would have been more logical for them to have struck this item out altogether although I am not suggesting that they should do so. But to reduce it by 200 000 units of account seems to have no rhyme nor reason to it. The next item on which we have an amendment concerns observations on the freight market. Here the Committee on Transport seeks to reinstate the Commission's figure of 800 000 which the Council reduced to 600 000 and for some obscure reason, or no reason at all, the Committee on Budgets failed to produce a majority in favour of the Committee on Transport's amendment, notwithstanding the fact that as recently as June of this year. Parliament approved a report by Mr Janssen van Raay which actually specified the figure of 800 000 units of account as being justified for this work. Indeed if this work does not continue we shall not be able to anticipate the changes in users' needs and our freight carriers will not adapt to modern requirements and I would ask Parliament therefore to support the Committee on Transport's amendment in this respect also.

Thirdly, an issue on which we are most deeply disappointed: the financing of support for transport projects. Two years ago the Commission proposed commitment appropriations of 50 million units of account and payment appropriations of 15 million units of account. Last year the Commission became fainthearted and had reduced that to the token entry which is what it had become in the final budget settlement. The Committee on Transport, with the support of the Committee on Budgets, proposed 15 million units in commitment appropriations, which again was reduced to a token in the final budget settlement, but this year, alas, we do not even have the support of the Committee on Budgets who are going for a lower

figure than they themselves were prepared to support last year.

Now, Mr President, I can accept the argument of Commissioner Tugendhat that the figure being proposed by the Committee on Budgets is an unrealistic one, because if we get around to any transport projects we shall need a great deal more, but I do not accept his argument that that is a reason for reducing it to a mere token entry, which suggests that there really is no will to make any progress on this subject at all, and the Committee on Transport has decided to take a much more robust view this year. We are proposing to Parliament that there should be a 15 million appropriation in commitment payments for three specific projects all of which have the approval of Parliament: the Austrian motorway, the Channel link and combined transport, and that there should be 60 million commitment units in Chapter 100 as the first year of a five-year programme for transport infrastructure in which the Community would be seen to embark upon a real transport programme — a programme which could make an impact within the Community; for surely there can be no denying the fact that you cannot really have a proper common market until you have free movement of goods, services and people. The programme that we have put forward is on the suggestion, on the advice of the Commission, projects which have been the subject of studies in the past — they have been costed and they can be shown to be of proven benefit to the Community and we believe that this would be making a real start in the field of a transport policy.

There are two bonuses to be achieved in addition if we proceed on these lines. Firstly, any such projects would be labour-intensive, not only in their own construction but in the spin-off to other industries such as the steel industry. They would therefore provide employment without — I hasten to add to reassure Mr Spinelli — being of an inflationary nature.

Secondly, a number of these projects are in the field of rail and inland waterways, which would reduce the Community's dependence on oil imports, so you have two real bonuses there in terms of reducing unemployment and reducing oil imports.

And Mr President, if the Community is to be ready to seize the opportunities when there is an upturn in the economy, it is imperative that we now use our precious resources to invest in those modes which can fit us to be competitive and ready for the go. I submit, Mr President, that the field of transport is one of those which is badly in need of attention if the Community is to be competitive against our competitors from outside the Community, if the Community is to develop trade within its own boundaries and with its neighbours. There are specific projects which would help greatly in this respect and the Community could provide a shot-in-the-arm which would be greatly welcomed, I believe, by the Member nations.

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Now when the President-in-Office of the Transport Council came to a meeting of the Committee on Transport recently — and we were all of us very pleased indeed to welcome him there — he emphasized at the outset of his remarks that transport was a fundamental aspect of the Treaty of Rome. So I now invite the Council to give practical expression to that sentiment and to respond to the call which came from Commissioner Tugendhat this morning to endorse the proposed financial regulation which has been lying on the floor dormant for the last 5 years. We believe, Mr President, that the proposals which are put forward by the Committee on Transport here to day would give the necessary impetus. It can be seen that if the Financial Regulation is approved we are ready to go and I believe that unless we demonstrate it by specific projects and a specific commitment, this financial regulation will be forgotten again. I urge the Parliament therefore to support the Committee on Transport's amendment.

President. — I call the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection.

Mr Collins, Chairman of the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection. — Mr President, in the first place I should like to express my regret that the draftsman of the opinion of our Committee, Mr Muntingh, is unable to be here to present the report himself. He is in hospital having an operation. As chairman of the committee I am having to replace him. I think it is a double pity: it is unfortunate that he is in hospital; I think it is even more unfortunate in a way that he cannot be here to present his own report and to enjoy, if you like, the fruits of his own labour.

At all events the House will be aware, I think, that the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection has a fairly unanimous view that the environment is a very real, a very pressing, political issue. We have our differences of opinion in debate in the committee but these differences are usually about means, they are usually not about ends — they are about emphasis but they are very rarely about substance, because we recognize the force of the argument used to set up the environment consumer protection service back in 1972 at the Summit meeting.

In the first place it was said at the time that the Community must become more socially responsible; must become relevant to the people of Europe; it must acquire a more human face. Well, we accept that.

Secondly, it was felt that there was very little point in the Member countries doing separately, and therefore expensively, what could be done together and more economically. Now there is absolutely no question but that environmental policy cannot be conducted satisfactorily — and frankly, in some cases, I believe even

usefully — if it is contained within the boundaries of one country. Even if the European Community were to founder and burst apart tomorrow the Member States would find it necessary to come together to deal with the problems of transfrontier pollution of the air or of the marine environment or with the difficulties caused by different standards of safety and health operating in neighbouring countries.

It is the view of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, and I must say, Mr President, that it is my personal view, that it is surely better to function as a coherent and cohesive community in such matters than to have a bewildering series of bilateral and perhaps conflicting agreements between Member countries. Pollution control, health and safety at work, ecological research, consumer protection, they are all important. We understand the economic problems of the Community — we understand that unemployment is a crucial issue; we appreciate the general desire to direct resources and effort towards finding solutions to these problems. However, I must make it clear that the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection cannot accept the apparent view of the Council that this is best done by cutting expenditure in the budget and we certainly cannot accept that the health of the European environment, economic justice for consumers and the safety of workers can be safely sacrificed for some dubious short-term financial purpose which will do nothing at all for European development, nothing for the people of the Community and certainly nothing for the long-term health of the environment.

The budget figures themselves demonstrate all too clearly that the total amount of money that we are talking about is indeed very very little. The whole European Community budget, after all, is very little compared with the gross domestic product of the individual Member countries, but that part of it reserved for environment and consumer protection is miniscule. It amounts, in fact, to only 0.2% of the total operational draft budget for 1982. With figures as small as that, Mr President, we as a committee just cannot accept the Council's view, we cannot accept the cuts which they are seeking to impose and therefore the general thrust of the work of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection has been to restore the Commission's demands, to emphasize the crying and genuine need for more staff in the environment and consumer protection service.

We do not believe that the Commission is being profligate in this area — we believe that it is only good sense that we should have more staff to implement the policies which the Council, after all, have agreed to. I must say that we note that the Council itself is sometimes apparently divided because the Environment Council arrives at decisions, albeit slowly, and then the Finance Ministers come along and in what apparently is a quite arbitrary way they torpedo it all by not

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providing the resources. The sooner the Council of Ministers becomes a genuine instrument of policy progress by taking up the implications of its own decisions and not merely an obstruction and hindrance to further development, the better. There has, in fact, been some controversy over the attitude of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection towards the Dublin Foundation and I would like to say just a couple of things about this.

We, as a committee, were much impressed by the fact that this institution was being given relatively favourable treatment when compared with the rest of our budget. We were also impressed by the criticisms of the Foundation by our rapporteur and by the statements in this House in September by Mr Kellett-Bowman when discussing 1979 discharge. It has been suggested that more effort should be made on health and safety at work, more effort should be made on consumer affairs and the Director of the Foundation has made it clear to me that this may be done in the future. The House must therefore make up its own mind on how to deal with the amendments on this particular question.

However, to return to the main point: the environment is important. It is trans-sectoral — we are not arguing for the building up of a little empire in any kind of way, we are saying that the environment is trans-sectoral, it embraces energy policy, it embraces agricultural policy, it embraces development policy, it is about planning for the future, it is about controlling the use of our resources, it is in fact our future. We ask therefore that the House should support our demand for more resources and reject the Council's penny-pinching and shortsighted cuts. Last year, Mr President, Mr Muntingh when speaking for the Socialist Group said of the environment budget 'We do not want peanuts, we want coconuts'. Mr President, I see no reason at all to dissent from that view this year.

President. — I call the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport.

Mr Arfé, draftsman of the opinion. — (IT) Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, my intervention in this debate on behalf of our committee can only be incidental and, I might almost say, superfluous.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you have rightly focused your attention on problems of a different nature and we are playing the part here of the poor relative to whom a few scraps are given out of pure generosity. But we do not disdain that generosity for which we have already appealed to the Committee on Budgets. Our appeal has not fallen on deaf ears since all except one of the amendments tabled by us have been approved. I therefore wish to thank the Committee on Budgets and

would now appeal to the generosity of the House as a whole in the hope that the amendments will be adopted by it.

Looking beyond what, I hope, will be the concrete results of our action, I wish to make a few brief remarks reflecting the views widely held in my committee to which I think this Parliament could usefully give its attention to enable the necessary measures to be taken in the near future.

The total appropriation falling within our terms of reference amounted to 0.52% of the 1981 budget and has now fallen to 0.47%. As regards the sectors which are of primary importance to us, namely education and culture, we have seen a fall from 0.56% in 1981 to 0.039% in 1982 in the case of the former while the figure of 0.0024% remains unchanged for the latter. Expressed in clearer figures, the overall appropriation assigned to us in the 1981 budget amounted to 99 822 500 units of account including 87 012 000 on the basis of the former Title 2 covering institutional appropriations of an administrative nature to provide for publication of the Official Journal and other official documents, together with an amount of 12 810 000 units of account under the former Title 6 for measures in the social sector. Today the 87 million against the former Title 2 have increased to 92 301 400 i.e. an increase of 6.08%. This amounts to a cut in real terms while the appropriation against former Title 6 has been reduced to 10 680 000, equivalent to a net reduction of 16% or more.

I shall spare my colleagues the many observations which might be made regarding the importance of the terms of reference of the committee on whose behalf I am addressing you and about the inherent and essential links between the cultural sector in the broad sense of the term and problems of economic development and social advancement. I shall confine myself to inviting you to reflect on two factors which have been confirmed by our experience: directly productive investments on their own have never been able to ensure the progress of under-developed regions or to attenuate existing imbalances; the crisis facing our society today is not only economic but also social and moral in nature and cannot be overcome without policies operating simultaneously at a variety of different levels.

Having said that, I would add that the Committee on Culture has realised that in this extraordinarily difficult period through which we are passing, a hierarchy of requirements must be drawn up and our own particular problems cannot claim to take first priority. I would go further: quite apart from the difficulties which exist at this particular point in time, we have always taken great pains not to encourage activities which, being in the nature of parasitic cultural phenomena or blatant exhibitionism, might give the impression of being a luxury which we cannot afford. This

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does not however alter the fact that activities in the area of education, culture, information for young people, the performing arts and sports, do have an important role. However, in absolute terms, the appropriations entered for these purposes are inadequate and do not permit an organic policy to be pursued in this sector. It may seem paradoxical but it is true that when there is too little money to spend, the money which is available is often spent badly because criteria cannot be successfully laid down and the results achieved are less satisfactory than should be the case.

Our committee intends to dwell on this theme since it is convinced that it reflects requirements which cannot be assessed in quantitative terms but are of vital inherent importance. For the time being we have confined ourselves to tabling amendments which reflect stringent criteria; we have simply requested the reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget. We have reflected the decisions of Parliament by interpreting the wishes set down in official documents and taking account of the true capacity for effecting expenditure.

The fact that the Committee on Budgets has, as I pointed out earlier, approved all our proposals except for one, is, I think, a confirmation of the seriousness with which our committee has worked. The amendment rejected by the Committee on Budgets proposed an increase of 30 000 units of account for the European Youth Forum, an increase precisely equivalent to inflation estimated at 10%. The other amendments relate to expenditure for information, publicity and participation in public events, information for young people, the European University Institute in Florence, the historic archives of the Community, subsidies for institutes of higher education, cultural actions, a contribution to the financing of measures to protect our architectural heritage and the European Music Year for which we have earmarked expenditure of only 26 500 units of account as a contribution from the Community to the organization of this event which has been fostered and advocated by Parliament; an identical sum is to be made available by the Council of Europe. I should also like to mention proposals for development of the cultural sector through financing of pilot projects and experiments, the implementation of the educational programme, training and occupational guidance measures and continuing education including cooperation between residential adult education centres. We are concerned here with extremely modest amounts and actions which have been supported by votes in Parliament and will have immediate social effects.

I wish to call your particular attention to three of these amendments. The first concerns item 2720 covering information expenditure and is intended to finance information with all the appropriate resources. It provides for a series of measures to develop information at regional level in accordance once again with

the vote expressed by Parliament in its resolution of 16 January 1981.

The second amendment which we consider important relates to the new Article 273 covering information for young people. In this case too we would refer you to a vote taken by Parliament on 24 November 1959 recognizing the fundamental importance for life in the Community of constant critical information directed specifically at the young generations which, in Europe, represent the living ferment and hope for the construction of our future. We felt that the amount entered against item 2720 should be shown in a new article, not only for reasons of budgetary clarity, but also to remain faithful to the reasons for which Parliament created the corresponding fund.

The third amendment concerns Article 630 relating to the implementation of the educational programme. Here too we have confined ourselves to requesting the reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft. We consider it our duty to warn you that, if our amendment is rejected, activities for the benefit of the children of migrant workers, school exchanges and the possibility of including Greece in our programmes would be adversely affected as would the development of measures to establish equal conditions of access to all levels of education as between men and women in accordance with the resolution adopted by Parliament on the situation of women in the European Community.

I shall not dwell now on the other amendments which are, I believe, clearly and fully explained in the justification. In conclusion I would like to remind you of the words of Commissioner Tugendhat who, in commenting on the cuts made by the Council to the Commission's preliminary draft, pointed out how the cuts had been made without paying the least attention to the merits of the various policies which would be placed in a crisis situation if the cuts are implemented.

May I point out that the Community does not yet have a cultural policy and this shortcoming affects all other Community policies since no policy worthy of the name can be without a cultural dimension. Our committee has always tried, while remaining within its terms of reference, to help in remedying this shortcoming.

Our amendments are modest in the extreme. They involve an increase in expenditure of only 3 908 500 units of account; for this very reason your vote will assume particular, indeed symbolic, importance. You will be indicating whether or not the Community intends to pursue a cultural policy of its own which is equivalent to saying whether it proposes to move ahead from a community of interests to an effective political community.

President. — I call the Committee on Development and Cooperation.

Mr Michel, draftsman of an opinion. — (FR) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, it seems I shall be talking about Title 9 of the budget to a very sparsely populated Chamber, but then it is difficult to listen on an empty stomach. Title 9 of the budget provides a real test of the Community's credibility as to its will to combat hunger and support development in the world. An answer to that question is wanted not only by this Parliament, but also by the general public in our ten countries, and above all by the population of the world as a whole, in particular that of the associated countries; 62 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, as well as many others in the Third World, keep a constant watch on what we are doing.

We all realize that the latter part of the twentieth century, with its population explosion, particularly in the developing countries, lends an unprecedented dimension to the problem of hunger and underdevelopment.

Are we to join those prepared to witness passively this new holocaust, neither acting nor reacting? We shall be held accountable by our own public opinion and by all those who expect an answer from us to their problems. We are, after all, spokesmen for the citizens of our ten countries, who find themselves totally powerless in regard to these problems.

Having been instructed by the Committee on Development and Cooperation to present its amendments to the budget, I must begin with three remarks.

The first is that we have had in this Parliament a carefully prepared debate on these problems of hunger and underdevelopment, and we have looked at the remedies. The resolution tabled by Bruno Ferrero on behalf of the committee was adopted by an overwhelming majority amounting to close on 90% of the votes cast.

The second is that in the 1980 and 1981 budgets no significant change was made in Title 9, despite the repeated appeals by our committee.

The third remark is that the resolution referred to above has failed to produce any significant effect on the estimates in the 1982 budget.

What are the facts of this 1982 budget submitted to us? The Commission had put forward timid proposals, the majority of which have been rejected by the Council. I am merely reminding you of a recent past and a disquieting present which amply demonstrates the culpable indifference of the industrialized countries to the situation of nations living in subhuman conditions and dying in tragic circumstances. Despite the frequent references we make to this situation, it no

longer even stirs our emotions. We look at it all with indifference, if not cynicism. A short while ago Mr Spinelli, our general rapporteur, spoke passionately of the need for us to change our attitude and mentality.

I should like to call your attention to three recent developments. The first is the appeal launched by 54 Nobel Prize winners, who pledged themselves to fight hunger and malnutrition. We endorsed that appeal. In fact, the whole of our committee approved it even before it was publicly announced.

The second concerns the resolution tabled by Marco Pannella and this Parliament's response to it in practice. It was referred to earlier on. You are aware that if this Parliament, which adopted this resolution without debate, is to be consistent with itself, it should call on each of our countries to earmark 0.7% of its GNP to development aid. It should ask the UN Security Council to give urgent attention to the serious threat to the world of this problem of hunger. It should ask the Member States and the Commission to draw up an emergency plan to save 5 million human beings from death and malnutrition by 1982. It should request the Commission accordingly to submit a supplementary budget for 5 m ECU in the current financial year to be spent on the campaign against hunger and to save human lives.

We should be quite plain about the fact that if 246 Members approved this resolution pursuant to Rule 49 of our new Rules of Procedure, then it stands adopted today and commits this Parliament. To be consistent with itself, Parliament should require the Commission to submit a proposal within 30 days and the Council to take a decision on it within 45 days.

However, as you know, if we were to be consistent with what has been done by this Parliament, we should be making a commitment corresponding to close on one quarter of the total budget of the institutions. We must therefore consider who we are and what we are doing. And so I am delighted by the third development, which is that the Commission, acting on the concern expressed by Parliament in the Ferrero resolution, is now presenting a proposal that an additional 40 m ECU be committed under the 1982 budget, to finance special food aid measures and to provide a contribution to the world food reserves. Commissioner Pisani presented to our committee an emergency plan of action against hunger, under which the least advanced countries would receive priority assistance. We welcome this proposal and hope that it will receive the support not only of our Parliament, but also that of the Council. Without wishing to anticipate the outcome of the Cancun mini-summit, Commissioner Pisani came out in favour of this immediate food aid. He also invited this Parliament to arrange a debate on the following subject: 'The world is capable of feeding itself. Why does it not do so?'. To this theme I should like to add another, consisting of words of wisdom that should make us think: 'I believe there is enough

Michel

wealth in the world to meet everyone's needs. There is not enough to meet everyone's cupidity'.

(The President asked the speaker to conclude)

Mr President, the amendments tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation propose a total increase of 209 m ECU in payments and 258 m ECU in commitments. In conclusion, I would say to those who, after voting for the Pannella resolution, might be inclined to reject our amendments: You will be going back on your own word, you will be able to look neither yourselves nor the future in the face if you do not live up to your commitments!

President. — We shall now proceed to the speeches devoted to general considerations.

I call the Socialist Group.

Mr Arndt. — *(DE)* Mr President, the debate on the 1982 budget has been made extremely difficult for Parliament by the arrival, in the middle of the deliberations on the budget, after the committees and political groups had met and discussed the amendments, after the Committee on Budgets had in fact completed its final discussions on the budget, of a letter of amendment, submitting a new draft budget for 1982. I would point out that this letter of amendment was dispatched on 24 October 1981 and arrived at the European Parliament on 26 October 1981. It did not therefore arrive early enough for the first reading of this draft 1982 budget, because the requirement is that such a letter must be before the House 15 days before the beginning of the first reading. Anyone in the Committee on Budgets who has seen this slapdash letter of amendment and witnessed the inability of the Council's representative to provide a reasonable explanation for it will realize that there is a good reason for this 15-day period. On behalf of the Socialist Group, I must therefore express a legal reservation. As we understand the legal position, the figures contained in the letter of amendment do not represent a legal basis for the vote. As it is extremely important with regard to voting and majority votes in the Council to know what figures are taken as a basis, I request that this reservation be recorded in the minutes and I ask the President to establish whether the Socialist Group is right to express this legal reservation. We shall revert to this reservation as a group if it proves necessary to safeguard Parliament's legal position with respect to the second reading.

Mr President, as regards the budget itself, the Socialist Group has picked out salient points and imposed limits on amendments. We have established a certain budgetary or financial framework. We know that Parliament has only a small margin in the non-compulsory sector and that in the compulsory sector we have a chance of

seeing our requests for increases accepted only if we agree to equivalent reductions in compulsory expenditure. That is why we of the Socialist Group have adopted this approach. Parliament must stop aiming too high during the first reading and so making it easy for the Council to accept only those of Parliament's requests for amendments that the Council should in fact have made itself. I will illustrate this by comparing social expenditure and expenditure on disaster aid. The Council has deliberately reduced disaster aid, for which the Commission proposed a higher figure, to 3 m EUA although everyone in the Council is well aware that 3 m will never be enough for disaster aid. The Council knows that Parliament will increase this amount again, and so Parliament calls for 20 m EUA for disaster aid instead of 3 m EUA, or 17 m EUA more. The Council will accept this, of that you can be sure. But it will accept it only as part of the margin to which Parliament is entitled under the Treaties, which amounts to 210 m EUA in the Council's view. The 17 m EUA will be deducted from the 210 m EUA, and Parliament will not then be able to spend the 17 m EUA in the regional or social sector, for example. This makes it clear that, if Parliament puts up with the unfair way in which the Council treats the budget and becomes accustomed to things being done in this way, it will be regularly outmanoeuvred during the deliberations on the budget. The amendments that we of the Socialist Group have tabled are consequently all in line with the margin to which we believe Parliament is entitled. Furthermore, we have only tabled amendments which are fully offset by amendments for deletions. We found this extremely difficult, because we feel the appropriations should be far higher in every sector, whether social or regional policy, transport or energy policy. But we disciplined ourselves because we wanted to keep to the priorities we had set ourselves. I should like to remind the other groups of debates in the past and ask them to follow our example. In past debates on the budget many groups tabled amendments calling for the entry of large amounts. But when it came to the crunch, during the second reading, these groups crumbled: they were unable to uphold their amendments from the first reading. Just compare the amendments tabled by the other groups at the first reading of the 1980 and 1981 budgets with what they did afterwards at the second reading. But I do not wish to insult them: we need a majority on the budget in this House, we need the solidarity of the small and large groups. We of the Socialist Group therefore propose that the budget debate should be approached with greater consistency. What we call for during the first reading should be so well thought out that we can stand by it during the second reading as well and that the majority of the House is still in favour of it at the time of the second reading.

In the time remaining to me I should like to explain what the Socialist Group regards as the salient points. Above all, we realized that the additional expenditure we need should be such as to (a) increase employment and (b) reduce the prosperity gap in the Community.

Arndt

This means that our amendments are principally concerned with the Regional Fund, the social, energy and economic policies, environmental protection and development aid. The Socialist Group believes that the 1982 budget must indicate the course mentioned and fixed by the House with respect to future budgets and future policy. We cannot again postpone the mandate of 30 May in the 1982 budget, because this mandate of 30 May calls for action and cannot simply be used as a pretext for delaying negotiations and proposals.

I should like to make it absolutely clear that, as often as we may speak in this House of the tasks of the European Community, we must come back to an objective of the Treaties of Rome which has not yet been achieved and was one of the most important reasons for the establishment of the European Community. It says in the Treaties of Rome that it is the Community's task to reduce the gap between the various regions and to improve the situation in less-favoured areas. What has in fact happened in the twenty years the European Community has been in existence has been precisely the opposite. When Spain and Portugal accede, this will be even more apparent. A customs union alone will not achieve this objective. On the contrary: as we have seen, the customs union is widening the gap. In its present form, the agricultural policy also runs counter to this primary objective. This is most clearly illustrated by the fact that the most prosperous countries, such as Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands, profit the most from the agricultural market and the poorest countries, such as Italy, the south of France, the United Kingdom and Ireland, derive the least benefit. This is because northern products are more highly subsidized than Mediterranean products.

In addition, dairy and meat products are being increasingly produced on industrial rather than agricultural lines. Restructuring must therefore start with the agricultural policy. Parliament agrees that effective measures must at last be taken to eliminate production surpluses which are encouraged with taxes and for whose reduction taxes must also be spent. It is often said here that the agricultural policy is the only Community policy that should be retained. That is simply not true. We only keep the common agricultural market going with the monetary compensatory amounts. In other words, we do not have a Community agricultural market: all we have is an artificial market created by monetary compensatory amounts. We shall have to discuss the question of monetary compensatory amounts in this House.

Restructuring must result in a reduction of the prosperity gap. At the moment, not even 15% of the budget is made available for this purpose. The Socialist Group believes that at least one third of the budget resources should be spent on the social, regional and structural policies. These funds should not be distributed throughout Europe on the principle of a little for everyone, whether rich or poor, because in the past

this has always resulted in the rich getting a great deal and the poor very little. We must therefore make sure that these resources are concentrated on the poor regions. The national quotas should be abolished at last. Only then can we speak of solidarity in the European Community.

There is a great deal of talk about net contributions. All I shall say about the principle involved is that the European Community must be a Community of solidarity, which means that the rich Member States must help the poor Member States. What is needed, therefore, is a mechanism which prevents rich Member States from being net recipients and poor Member States from being net payers. No country whose gross domestic product per inhabitant is well above the Community average should be receiving more money from the Community than it is paying in. In this context, I should like to put a final question to Mr Tugendhat: we should like to be told during this budget debate just how high the British contribution is likely to be. It is being said that it will be 100 m EUA less than the figure given in this draft budget. We should like to have some reliable information from the Commissioner responsible on precisely how high Britain's net contribution to the budget is estimated in the paper being discussed in his department.

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr President, I hope Parliament will approve the proposals of the Committee on Budgets, because they remain within financial limits which we can justify to the Council under the Treaties and also — and, with all due respect for the importance of the Treaties, I consider this to be important — in view of what our citizens expect of us as regards the shaping of the budget.

(The sitting was suspended at 1 p.m. and resumed at 3 p.m.)

IN THE CHAIR: MRS VEIL

President. — I call the European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group).

Mr Notenboom. — (NL) Madam President, I should like to ask you whether you think we should begin in the absence of the Commission and Council. I appreciate that the ladies and gentlemen of the Commission and Council cannot be here all the time, but I want to ask Mr Tugendhat some specific questions which are very important, and my group will have to react to the answers given. I am quite prepared to begin, but what is your personal opinion, Madam President? I shall bow to your judgement.

President. — We shall wait a few minutes and see if Mr Tugendhat is in the building . . . At any rate the

President

Commission officials, who have now arrived, can take note of your questions with a view to forwarding them to the Commissioner; I invite you, therefore, to begin your speech.

Mr Notenboom. — (NL) Madam President, I shall do so, since I left the decision to you. I thank you for your sympathy, although we are not happy with the way this debate has begun, with benches devoid of the people who should be listening to what we have to say.

Madam President, I wanted to begin — but even this will fall on deaf ears — by expressing my respect for Mr Spinelli, who has worked extremely hard as rapporteur in very difficult personal circumstances. Our respect, too, for Mr Ansquer, the other rapporteur, but I want to mention Mr Spinelli in particular — Mr Ansquer will allow me this — because the circumstances have been especially difficult for him and also because we did not accept everything that he wanted. This does not diminish the respect we feel for him.

I should like to refer first to the procedure. The procedure for establishing the budget in the European Communities is complex enough in itself. Every time there are new Members, and no sooner have they more or less mastered the procedure than new difficulties arise to blur the picture. This time the difficulties have been created by the late, in fact too late, arrival of the letter of amendment. Fortunately, after a great deal of trouble, we decided yesterday evening in the Committee on Budgets to regard the amending letter as part of the Council's draft budget. We should like to have taken this decision earlier, but we only succeeded in doing so yesterday, and I am glad we did, although we wish to propose one exception, which concerns the monetary amounts. Hence Mr Spinelli's technical amendment — I repeat, this is an amendment of a technical nature. I had a talk with Mr Fanton, which showed that some members of our Committee on Agriculture do not fully understand that this is a technical amendment. We do not want to get rid of these amounts with this amendment: we want to put them on one side for the time being, and we can only do that by proposing their deletion, the intention being that, when the Council reinstates them — and that is undoubtedly what the Council will do — we should then have a conciliation meeting with the Council and so gain time to study this problem. This is a technical amendment and I appeal to Members to regard it as such. The aim of this amendment is not to delete these amounts but to put them on one side. If misunderstandings persist on this and we continue to argue with each other, then we do not deserve clarity. That is the first point.

The fact that we decided to regard the letter of amendment as one with the draft budget has also deprived — to my satisfaction and not out of any political *Schadenfreude* — the Socialist proposals which had been put forward and which partly anticipated the letter of amendment, but very inadequately, of their

purpose. This is not *Schadenfreude* but a statement of fact. I would not know how we should vote on Thursday if these amendments were still on the table and if they had caused confusion. This has all become unnecessary at the last moment as a result of the long meeting of the Committee on Budgets yesterday evening, provided that the House supports the Committee on Budgets in this matter.

To the Council, Madam President, which has cut the Commission's rather uninspiring preliminary draft budget very heavily, I should like to say the following. It is a fallacy to claim that the Community budget, just like the national budgets, must be thrifty at this time of frugality. On that I can agree. But, Madam President, we must not make a comparison here, as has frequently been said. The European Community is in the process of development, and if we cannot gain acceptance for or cannot develop certain forms of policy, there will be decline, regression, collapse, and we must not tolerate that. We therefore insist that the Community budget should make for a substitute policy, should absorb policies which are today national, as has been done with the agricultural policy. I maintain that we have a common agricultural policy and agree with Mr Arndt that it has been marred by the monetary compensatory amounts. But I hope Commissioner Dalsager will share my view that we have a Community policy, marred though it may be, and that we must do everything to maintain and improve this one piece of cohesiveness we have in the Community. It is not good to say there is no common agricultural policy. That is discouraging. I do admit, however, that it has unfortunately been marred.

We must be very careful about what we europeanize and what we do not europeanize. We must see what is most effective and what is a sensible division of tasks into those which should be performed by the constituent parts and those that should be performed by the whole. In this we can learn from federal states. We can draw on this experience, and the Pfennig report on the mandate also contains some important information on this aspect.

My group is in favour of many of the amendments that have been tabled. There is no question of keeping the level of amendments within the maximum rate of increase laid down in Article 203 of the Treaty. That would mean our renouncing our views on the future of Europe, Madam President. Article 203 does after all make provision for exceeding this rate of increase and agreeing a new rate with the Council, and we feel this will automatically be the case if these amendments are adopted. I appeal to the Council to cooperate in this. If we do not so, we shall be helping to demolish the Community, a phase which has already begun.

In view of our opinions on this europeanization and on what should be done by the whole and by the constituent parts, we attach considerable importance to the policy on development cooperation. The back-

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ground to hunger and need in the Third World has been discussed by Mr Michel in outstanding fashion. I should like to add two arguments. If we urge the ten Member States to speak with one voice in the world, the result will be far more valuable if it is backed by funds rather than being left at mere words. And I am happy to say that the ten Member States are increasingly speaking with one voice. But the credibility of this one voice will be much improved, where development matters are concerned, if words are joined by funds and actual willingness to help the Third World with deeds.

European development aid may also enjoy greater credibility in many areas because there is not the same evil attached to European development aid as to national development aid. That is to say, the developing world believes that individual countries also seek their own advantage. This is true in some cases, not in others, but it is what these countries often think. This evil is not attached to the European Community's development funds. Apart from the need and hunger in the Third World, these are three important reasons why my group wishes to give very high priority to European development cooperation.

As regards the debate with the Member States, we should like to see the 1% ceiling exceeded, and my group has already begun to discuss this question with parliamentary colleagues in other countries. In this respect, Madam President, we must also ensure that where funds are spent, they are spent well so that we can convince our colleagues that resources can be spent better and more efficiently and more credibly in these areas when they are European funds and when they replace national funds.

Also on the subject of development cooperation, I do not understand, and I wanted to say this to Mr Ridley, why the European budget cannot include an item for STABEX, why the Lomé fund is equipped with insufficient resources for commitments to be honoured, why the European Community's general budget cannot include the millions that are needed if these European obligations are to be met. I really do not understand why that cannot be the case. We are therefore in favour of the provision of these resources.

I said we must ensure that the resources are well spent, are well disbursed, primarily, of course, through the activities of the Committee on Budgetary Control, supported by the Court of Auditors, and also by a sensible policy. And so I come to the subject of restructuring. The quality of some of our present policies must be improved. The Member States expect this of us. Otherwise they will not be prepared to break through the 1% ceiling. Restructuring must help here. Mr Tugendhat said this morning, and I see that the President of the Commission himself is also here, that the Commission is busy trying to develop the mandate further. I am convinced, Madam President, that the Commission would not have acted with such haste if it

had not been under the pressure of the budget in the last month. I feel this haste in the last few weeks is a consequence of the pressure exerted by the Committee on Budgets in anticipation of Parliament's decisions. We did not want to support a motion of censure. We did not even want to give any indication of this. Nor did we want to threaten such action, but we certainly do not intend to refrain, Mr Thorn, from expressing our concern about the slowness with which things were being done until very recently. We want to use Chapter 100 for this, and I now turn to Mr Tugendhat. He said: 'Do you want to create even more hurdles and even more difficulties in the spending of these funds?' No, we do not want to withdraw a single unit of account from the all-too-few units of account for this inter-European solidarity. That is not our intention at all. And we certainly plan to release amounts entered in Chapter 100 as soon as possible, but we need Chapter 100 as a policy instrument. Chapter 100 has already proved its value as a policy instrument. In the case of the 1980 budget the Council was not prepared to accept an amendment tabled by Mr Dankert, the rapporteur, concerning compulsory expenditure. This was one of the factors that led to the rejection of the budget. When it came to the 1981 budget, the Council agreed to proposals from Parliament, and in the case of the 1982 budget the Council has begun to use Chapter 100 without any prompting. Chapter 100 can therefore be a policy instrument, and we can use Chapter 100 for non-compulsory expenditure, perhaps not every year, but certainly in a transitional year, for the Regional Fund and for other funds as well. We are not doing this, Mr Commissioner, to make things more difficult for you, but to help you to spend these amounts in a new way, as a cash transfer which will enable the Member States to pay for the policies they have already planned.

I realize that misunderstandings persist in the House over our intentions with Chapter 100. I hope that other committees will again explain that Chapter 100 may also be a help to regional experts rather than an obstacle to regional policy.

I am very grateful to Commissioner Tugendhat for his assurance this morning. Before I was able to ask the question officially, regarding the supplementary contribution for the United Kingdom on the basis of what has been said in the Commission. I am grateful to him for this, but generally speaking what my group wants to see is the Commission endeavouring to have the British Government make it known how the resulting major projects are being paid for so that British people living nearby realize that they are being accomplished with funds from the European Community. I was pleased to hear the general undertaking that this will be made clear in Britain through the newspapers and general publicity. This is already being done. But what we really want is what is clearly stated in the justification accompanying Amendment No 425: the Community's participation in the financing of every investment under these special programmes must be

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publicized. If the Commission assures us it will make every effort to achieve this in London — it cannot put up the notice-boards itself — our committee will vote against this amendment. I should like this assurance.

As regards the Social Fund, my group will vote as the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment has suggested. We should like to do more, but we do not think that would be wise. The Community's social policy is very important and here again, we should like to have used Chapter 100, but we did not succeed. We shall not insist because misunderstandings could prove harmful, and we do not want that. We must make sure that we do not mislead the people of Europe, that we do not give them the impression that the small Community budget is able to attack the roots of unemployment. All of us here wish that it were so, but it would be misleading to give people the impression that the budget is capable of this. This is not the case because of the size of the budget and because of the state of integration in the Community. Where something can be done, particularly as regards the training of young people and finding part-time work for them, we shall gladly support these funds. Let us not indulge in misleading statements, which give the peoples of Europe the wrong idea, because the disappointment is then all the greater. Nor would that be honest. What Europe can do, for example, is to agree jointly on terms which permit shorter working hours, for instance, with the Member States refraining from competing with different views. The possibilities exist, and something must be done. I hope that what I say is not misunderstood. The loans have assumed such proportions that they are capable of helping to combat unemployment with specific investments. I am referring here, for example, to the Ortolí facility. This is a further reason for our joining with Mr Spinelli in emphasizing the need for budgetization, even though we may not be very successful this year. But we do not want to miss this opportunity of joining with the rapporteur in stressing the need for this to be done. Loans must be included in the budget, because this is a very important European policy.

To conclude, I should like to refer to agriculture. There are enough speakers on this subject, but I want to say something from the angle of my group's view of the budget. We do not want to see new European policies being built on the grave of the agricultural policy. We do not want to see the adjustment of the European agricultural policy, in which we want to be involved, leading to the risk of it itself disappearing. That is not what we want. What we do want — and the Commission last week put forward proposals, which we have not yet been able, of course, to study but we have already heard glommy reaction — is the early adjustment of the common agricultural policy where it concerns products of which there are structural surpluses. We also want a better balance in the support given to the products of northern countries and above all a better balance where the products of southern countries are concerned, particularly in view of the

accession of the new countries. This does not mean that this fund should become far smaller in the long term, but it should become better.

The fact that in the Committee on Budgets yesterday evening we supported the reduction by a third of the present monetary compensatory amounts as distinct from the new ones, which we therefore want to place on one side, stems from the principle we have adopted that, although monetary compensatory amounts are essential, unfortunately, they must be removed as soon as possible. And I believe that on this we generally agree with the members of the Committee on Agriculture.

I just hope that the technical amendment is understood as such and that there will not continue to be a misunderstanding between the members of the Committee on Agriculture and ourselves.

The amendment, which has been tabled by various Members, not on behalf of my group and seeks a reduction by 30m in Item 1000 concerning cereals, is not designed to shortchange the farmers but stems from my conviction that, as the policy now stands, this amount will no longer be required and will be left over. I also hope that this will not be misunderstood because, even during the third budget debate, we can very easily be criticized in this Assembly for not listening to each other or for erecting barriers of figures or for usually thinking in small groups. This is a great pity, and it is therefore a good thing that this kind of debate is heard by so many people, if only to prevent a waste of time and to eliminate misunderstandings that have arisen. This is an evil which is bound to occur in a Parliament where several languages are spoken, several peoples are represented and the budget structure is complicated.

I sincerely hope that we succeed, with the cooperation of the Commission and above all of the Council, in establishing a budget in December. We shall not do this come what may, simply to have a budget. We want a budget because we are aware of the disadvantages of the provisional twelfths. But we also have our demands, and we shall never cooperate in the establishment of a budget which heralds the collapse of the European Community. That would be incompatible with our programme.

President. — I call the European Democratic Group.

Mr Balfour. — Madam President, the pattern of world food prices and our own efforts to restrain the growth of agricultural expenditure in Europe are making possible the significant improvement in the balance of the Community's budget. We are cutting EAGGF spending and we are asking for greater spending elsewhere.

We recognize, however, and with real apprehension that although 1981 has been a fortunate year in this respect for the Community budget and although it looks as if 1982 will likewise be a cheap and easy year

Balfour

for us, this is for reasons which are mostly outside our control. The price of food has risen in the world and it is a sad fact that a cheap year for the CAP is a miserable one for those who are hungry in the world and the situation could reverse itself. So we, for our part, will continue to push for a better Community budget irrespective of the degree of famine, the level of food prices throughout the world and the saving which these make possible.

But for whatever reasons we are continuing to move in the right budgetary direction. We cannot vote for more taxes, that is not our role. We have long demanded greater concentration of effort and spending in areas other than the purely agricultural. That is certainly our role. So now, what we are saying to the Council, is this: you told us not to exceed our VAT ceiling; you told us to find the funds for structural spending from cuts in EAGGF lines — we have done all this and now we in turn ask this of you; do not throw in our way too restrictive an interpretation of our room for manoeuvre. Let us use our savings to the full.

You said this morning that an additional 1¼ billion in commitments and an additional 610 million in payments is excessive. You used the argument that we are living in a period of financial stringency and we agree, but we are not asking for additional public expenditure. The main rationale of all Community expenditure is that it should save expenditure elsewhere. We want you to regard our efforts to develop new policies and joint Community action as a means of achieving a more effective use of our collective resources. We seek these large increases in non-obligatory spending because we firmly believe such funds can be better spent this way and because we are anxious to achieve greater balance in the Community's policies.

Mr Spinelli regretted that the Parliament has somehow been tamed and it is sad that he will not vote in favour of his own report. He will abstain because Parliament has dropped its explicit threat to the Commission. But we believe that premature threats are meaningless. We warned against the unrealistic and empty ultimatum which was passed by this House last September and we did this not because we are scared of using Parliament's ultimate weapon, but precisely because we are anxious that our weapon should not be blunted by misuse before we are ready to wield it. We are glad that in spite of the potential for legal wrangles and conflict the letter of amendment is now accepted. The Council had four days to consider and accept the Commission's proposals and it is no mean achievement that we are now discussing an amended budget.

Yet Mr Spinelli spoke of the Community's stagnation and he seemed to blame the budget for this. He is, I think, being a little unfair. The Community is not stagnating because of the size or the structure of our budget. Far too much is expected from our budget —

it is delicate and small and it is for us to improve it. But we should not ridicule it or blame it for all our disappointments.

We should begin as an institution to give greater importance to other essential Community responsibilities which are not expenditure-oriented. We will be asked in the summer of 1984 not by what margin we managed to shift expenditure from obligatory to non-obligatory; we shall be asked what we did to establish a true common market. It is to the elimination of technical barriers to trade that we must increasingly turn our collective attention. Other members of my group will explain the expenditure priorities which have guided our voting during the committee stages. I should like to restrict my own remarks to two proposed amendments.

We ourselves are asking for a new article — 792 — to provide a token entry for a Community guarantee for new risk investment by the European Investment Bank. We wish to see a greater use of borrowing and lending and are prepared, in order that the benefits should get through to the private sector large and small, to create a new line in our budget to support such new activity by the European Investment Bank.

I should secondly like to refer to the proposed Committee on Budgets' amendment to Article 530. The Committee on Budgets is asking for a transfer of half the supplementary measures to the United Kingdom to go to Chapter 100. It is right and proper for Parliament to use every weapon to try to gain greater budgetary control over expenditure and to this end the Socialist amendment to Article 530, which was accepted by the Committee on Budgets, is a wholly respectable one. But in its proposed remarks it seeks implicitly to criticise the use to which these funds have been put by the British Government. We shall oppose this amendment because the Commission has often said that the British Government is not cheating, because therefore the implied criticism of the Commission and Britain is unjustified and because of the blatant misuse which has already been made by certain anti-European elements in this House through the press in Britain.

(Applause)

This, I suppose, was to be expected but it is a sad reflection on the motives and political instincts of certain unhappy Members of this institution.

Yet my group will broadly vote along the lines proposed by the Committee on Budgets. We do this because we like the Commission's preliminary draft, because the cuts proposed by the Council's letter of amendment give us the room for qualitative improvements and because we trust that the Council will now show the necessary degree of sympathy with this Parliament's clearly expressed priorities for a more balanced and a fairer budget.

President. — I call the Communist and Allies Group.

Mr Gauthier. — (IT) Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to explain to you the political options of the Italian Communists.

In all the Member States of the European Community, the political debate centres today on budgetary problems. The budget has become a decisive instrument in the fight against inflation, in action to defeat unemployment which affects tens of millions of citizens in the European Community, with young people and women particularly hard hit. Obviously, this situation also involves a substantial increase in social and territorial imbalance.

In all the Community countries, the problems of budgetary policy affect the stability and future of our governments because the questions which budgetary policy must answer are essentially these: who is to pay the cost of the crisis? How are the sacrifices necessary to bring about economic recovery to be shared?

That is the background to our discussion of the Community budget for 1982. The procedural problems which have been encountered throw light on the underlying negative aspects of this budget. We saw how the Council was concerned first and foremost in making cuts on the most typical items of what was, after all, a by no means exceptional preliminary draft submitted by the Commission. The Commission and Council, with the inevitable references to monetary adjustments, rapidly went on to cancel the modest improvements which had become apparent in the first letter of amendment and which had given us the hope of certain limited increases in structural expenditure in key sectors. We therefore consider that the trend of this 1982 draft budget is negative. Although it would be wrong to suggest that this budget merely follows monetarist criteria, it certainly does reflect policies based purely and simply on the restriction of expenditure and investments.

This draft budget is characterized by the containment, or even reduction, of structural expenditure and the persistent refusal to initiate effective new policies in the decisive sectors of energy and the transport industry. That is a pity in itself and it bodes ill, let us be quite clear about it, for the future of the common agricultural policy since the latter cannot possibly be consolidated in complete, or almost complete, isolation. This budget provides no answer to the acute problems of unemployment and regional imbalance. This budget seriously jeopardizes the very future of the Community since it will carry little credibility among broad strata of the working population of the Community. This budget is helping to set in motion centrifugal forces, forces of disintegration; it gives support to the action with which we are all familiar and which is also apparent within the Council, sometimes taking the form of real pressure, to ensure the

renewal, perpetuation and extension of the supplementary measures - pressure to accept the logic of the principle of a fair return which is the logic of simplicity reduced to absurdity.

We Italian Communists are worried by the uncertainty which the policy of the Council, and also of the Commission, is, in our opinion, beginning to cause even in some quarters of this Parliament. Doubts are appearing over the necessary widening of responsibilities and the vital increase in own resources. Ambiguous tendencies are making themselves felt to make excessive use of Article 100 in respect of regional policy. We understand how these uncertainties have arisen; they find their origin in financial anxiety and in the demand for increasing financial stringency and austerity. We understand how uncertainty has been created through unsatisfactory administration — for which the responsibility must be laid above all at the door of the Member States — of the Regional Fund and because of the failure to spend available resources or to spend them in time owing to the inadequacy of controls by the Community. Ladies and gentlemen, let me make it quite clear that it would be wrong to turn back under the weight of the crisis. We must adhere firmly to the line adopted by this Parliament based essentially on the need for control over and rationalization of agricultural expenditure, on the revival or pursuit of new policies, on the increase in structural expenditure and hence on the need for closer coordination and better concentration of the instruments of intervention: the Regional Fund, the Social Fund, the guidance section of the EAGGF and the policy of borrowing and lending operations. Today the resources of those funds are scattered too widely. We must pursue integrated programmes for the benefit of those areas which have the greatest need for support and structural renewal working with the participation of existing local and above all regional institutions.

I fully understand the sense of frustration and disappointment felt over the failure of the Council to follow the well-founded guidelines given by Parliament, at the excessive timidity and failure of the Commission to promote actions to which it has often paid lip-service. I agree that this Parliament stands today at a decisive turning point because the situation is bleak enough to threaten disintegration. Parliament must make an effort to recover its foothold on sure ground; it must not stand idly by waiting for the crisis to pass, but must take a stand enabling a long drawn out battle to be fought: that battle must be clearly understood by the citizens, by the electorate who have brought us here through their votes cast by direct universal suffrage.

The dialectic, the encounter with the institutions — first and foremost the Council and secondly the Commission — must not be characterized essentially by procedural questions; the procedure itself must be clear and functional to suit the content of the policies

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which we wish to pursue and develop. In this connection I consider two points to be essential. Parliament must carry the flag of efficiency and financial stringency, of effective investment and rigorous budgetary policy. The policy of control carried out by the Committee on Budgetary Control with the precious assistance of the Court of Auditors, must not be merely formal or procedural but must work increasingly towards control over the effective impact of policies measured against their aims. The second point — more delicate but to my mind decisive if we are to break out of the present deadlock — concerns the need for a greater effort and imagination in working out specific practical proposals and policies. It is at that level that procedures can be improved and that the procedural debate can acquire general credibility.

Important deadlines lie ahead of us on all these matters. Reference was made this morning to the mandate but I wish to highlight some other facts: for example, the content of the new regional fund regulation and the interesting suggestions made by the Committee on Transport in regard to specific matters which will be decisive to the future of our Community.

It is only by concentrating on these areas — thus proving through a realistic approach that the Community can prove more expedient, economic and efficient than national action — that we can move forwards towards innovation in budgetary policy.

In this connection, we fail to understand the persistent refusal of the committee to examine — as was rightly requested at the beginning of this budgetary procedure, in a complete and detailed manner all the problems of the relationship between the impact of national budgetary policies and of the Community budgetary policy: that comparison is essential if we are to make broader choices at Community level. In this context of a long term struggle to be pursued by Parliament, the limits of own resources and in particular the 1% of VAT revenue, cease to be paralyzing factors but can be seen in their true light. These are, I feel, the positive aspects which I felt could be stressed at a time when the Council, first and foremost, and also the Commission are adopting a disappointing attitude which is not equal to the requirements of the Community today.

President. — I call the Liberal and Democratic Group.

Mrs Scrivener. — (FR) Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, may I begin by thanking our rapporteur, Mr Spinelli, for the vast effort which he has put in and, perhaps even more important, for his tireless emphasis on the serious problems facing our Community each day. I want also to appeal to the Members of this Assembly. Let us try at all costs to adopt a genuine budget this year, a transparent budget

which will not slavishly follow the budgets of previous years. Let us be realistic: has the Parliament obtained further powers through its attitude to previous budgets? I am not convinced that it has. Let us therefore refuse this year to follow certain proposals which might, at first sight, appear attractive but which would yet again lead Parliament into a legal tangle with the Council. I have in mind in particular the case of the letter of amendment. That document was forwarded to Parliament and we might have welcomed the wisdom of the Committee on Budgets in agreeing at long last to take account of this letter of amendment. But if we look more closely at the true facts, has the letter of amendment really been taken into account since all the provisions relating to compensatory amounts following on from monetary readjustments have been extracted from the document and one third of the remaining compensatory amounts reduced? We do not consider this a satisfactory procedure to follow. The letter of amendment should have been taken as a whole in the realization that the Council and Commission have proposed certain figures. Perhaps those figures will have to be reviewed in future but the Committee on Budgets' policy of withdrawing some items and amending others does not make the figures more credible. Parliament would do far better to concentrate on essentials. The essential thing lacking in this draft budget is innovation as compared with previous years. One would search in vain through this forest of figures for any sign of new common policies. We have heard talk for many months of restructuring of the budget following the mandate of 30 May but we see no signs of real action. We are told that provision cannot yet be made in the 1981 budget but that will follow during the financial year. What does this mean? If the Commission which has the right of initiative in the Community fails to take action, who then can act? If the governments of the Member States want to see a real Europe, nothing could be easier for them since the responsibility lies with them. Then of course there is the European Parliament. It cannot change everything on its own. But it can, while keeping its feet firmly on the ground, oppose the stagnation which we see today. That, to my mind, is the importance of the present budgetary procedure. Through this budget we must pave the way for the future. In that connection I should like to touch on Chapter 100. This year we can see a number of proposals to place appropriations in reserve. The Council began by adopting that approach for the guarantee section of the EAGGF since it entered a number of appropriations in reserve from the outset to pursue the effort already undertaken to keep agricultural expenditure under control. The use of the reserve for non-compulsory expenditure follows the same principle. Although Parliament cannot, in the present state of own resources, increase certain items of common expenditure as it would like, it does at least have the possibility of exercising control over the use of existing appropriations. In this way it will have a means of exerting pressure on the Council and Commission to make progress. I have in mind the entry of certain regional fund appropriations in Chap-

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ter 100. We shall support that initiative but I think we must go further and accept, while remaining within the 1% VAT ceiling, the entry of additional appropriations in the sector or sectors which should take priority. The amounts must by definition be relatively small but they should above all have a political colouring. I am thinking in particular of the energy sector. Despite the many statements by leading figures in the Member States stressing the need for Europe to pursue joint action in this area, no serious progress has been made in recent years. The precarious nature of our energy supplies makes it necessary for the declarations of intent to be turned at long last into practical action. We have therefore tabled an amendment which proposes the creation of a general operational reserve in Chapter 103 to reflect the determination of our Assembly to implement an effective common energy policy. In this proposal we have confined ourselves to commitment appropriations (30 million ECU) because Parliament will have an opportunity to reinstate a number of payment appropriations; unfortunately these will not on their own enable us to arrive at the necessary overall concept in this area. However, it is not desirable for the bulk of Community activities to be administered through reserve funds. We have therefore felt it necessary to take an additional step by proposing this time the creation of a general operational reserve for what I might call concerted actions. Unless the Community, as previous speakers have pointed out, creates new policies to meet the great challenge of our age it is bound to lose ground. As the European Parliament has repeatedly stressed, the Community has an urgent need for further own resources. Although we keenly deplore the fact, it appears most improbable that the Council will agree to launch new common policies in 1982 and to increase the existing level of own resources. While our Assembly must obviously continue to exercise fully its powers in this field, it must also avoid a paralysis of Community activity by proposing transitional solutions for immediate implementation. Thus when a new common policy appears necessary but cannot be put into effect at once, we consider that a more limited specific action may be envisaged jointly. These concerted actions, as we have chosen to call them, which do not come under the existing frame of Community financial instruments, might be carried out in areas such as research, high technology and of course employment. Once the effectiveness of these new actions at European level has been demonstrated, we believe that the Member States would more readily agree to the implementation of genuine common policies in this sector with an accompanying increase in own resources. By voting in favour of this reserve with a payment appropriation of 30 million ECU, Parliament would give evidence of its resolve to avoid the blockage of Community activity. I shall not deal now with the amendment adopted by the Committee on Budgets relating to supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom since my colleague, Mr Nord, will be speaking to you later on this point. But, Madam President, in conclusion I should like to

mention two matters which are of great interest to me. Firstly the section on culture. I must confess my shame to see that expenditure in this sector represents only 0.0024% of the total appropriations. Clearly this state of affairs will not be changed by the modest increases proposed by the Committee on Budgets. Finally, cooperation with the developing countries and with third countries merits our attention too. We shall therefore fully support the proposal by the Committee on Budgets which is calling for a special effort in this area. But when the vote is taken in plenary sitting, please let us not indulge in a mere bookkeeping exercise. Europe has given certain undertakings and Parliament has shown its desire to lead this struggle: let us not disappoint those who are watching us and who believe in us.

Madam President, I have outlined to you our thoughts on this draft budget. Over the next two days discussions within the groups and inter-groups will continue leading, as we requested at the beginning of this speech, to the adoption of a budget reflecting clearly our principal priorities. Our position *vis-à-vis* the Council will be all the stronger as the votes taken reflect a broad consensus. In brief we are calling for the adoption of a Community budget which will not deal with the situation in 1981 or the future situation in 1983 but should be properly adapted to the financial year beginning on 1 January next.

President. — I call the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

Mr Flanagan. — Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, the general air of disappointment that ran through the speeches of the various rapporteurs this morning reflects, I believe, a general feeling among Members of the House that things could and should be a great deal better than they are. Could I, first of all, say that the atmosphere is not improved by unnecessary needling between the representatives of the Council on the one hand and the Committee on Budgets on the other? We should have far more serious work to do, and this sort of atmosphere is no help.

I wish to say, first of all, that I think the members of the British Conservative Party on the Committee on Budgets got a most unfair press as a result of their vote in the Committee on Budgets in connection with the special measures for Northern Ireland. I am perfectly satisfied, as a member of the committee and knowing the Conservative members very well, that their reasons for voting in this way had nothing at all to do with lack of interest in the very grave problems of the people of Northern Ireland but were based on a technical situation which, if their interpretation was wrong, I am perfectly satisfied they, with all our support, will be willing to correct. In fact, I think it is deplorable that the thought and the smell of blood is enough to send the media off, so that everything else

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of practical value being done by Parliament here during that particular session is never mentioned.

At the same time one cannot help reflecting that the same ill-founded and ill-fated part of Ireland is costing the government which has control of it far more, perhaps double the total contribution they make to running the institutions of Europe. That is a subject for discussion in other fora and by other people as well as us, but in passing it might be well to realize that the cost to the people on my side of that border would be sufficient to create a great number of the jobs badly needed on our side as well.

I was glad to hear Mr Notenboom, for whom I have great admiration because of his honesty, integrity and ability, say — and I think I quote his words, at least as translated — ‘we do not want to build new European policies on the grave of the common agricultural policy.’ I accept Mr Notenboom’s assurances and know that they come from a man of integrity and sincerity. However, I would also suggest that too great an amount of our time over the past two years has been spent in endless fighting over the common agricultural policy, the way it should or should not work and the various aspects of it. Perhaps it is not unfair to say — and I certainly have this impression — that the motives of some Members of the House in regard to that policy are not as pure as those of Mr Notenboom and that that is perhaps one of the reasons why this endless wrangle seems forever to continue. We should be able to do better.

I won’t speak about agriculture, I will leave that to others. However, I should like to mention one matter which is at least partly involved in agriculture, and that is drainage. The proposal by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection in general, and Mr Muntingh in particular, in regard to the preservation of the environment is something that greatly appeals to me and to all those of us, in or outside agriculture, who have the protection of our overall ecology at heart. What I would suggest, instead of his proposal that 10% be taken from the drainage fund and devoted to ecological purposes, is that 10% should be added on to the amount already voted for drainage and specifically earmarked for the purposes dear to our hearts as well as to those of the members of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection. I think that should be feasible, and I don’t want to say more than that the authorities responsible for this sector in my country do accept that mistakes have been made in the past and that in dealing with one of the elements of this world one must be careful. I hope that my proposal will recommend itself, after reflection, to Members of the House.

I should also like to mention cooperation and development, about which Mrs Scrivener has just been talking. I must say that I was grievously disappointed, perhaps unfairly, with the contribution of Mr Michel this

morning on behalf of the Committee on Development and Cooperation. I do not share his view that the Members of this House should be the subject of scrutiny for dishonesty or hypocrisy. I do not accept that that is so. As a member of the Joint Committee, and therefore involved with the work of cooperation and development, I think that in the heel of the hunt this year this Parliament, and the European institutions in general, will have been seen by the people of Europe to have made a credible praiseworthy effort in the field of development and cooperation. We must set ourselves realistic objectives, objectives capable of being realized. That is a much fairer attitude than setting ourselves entirely unrealistic objectives which can only result in disappointment to the people of Europe and of the Third World when they are seen to be incapable of being realized. I think praise is due to the committee, and to the Commission that backed it up and all the officials concerned, for making what I believe to have been significant, indeed rapid, progress in this field. I share with Mrs Scrivener and all the other members of that committee, and indeed all people of good will, the determination to continue that work and see to it that everything within our power is done to achieve these objectives.

I would like to mention two other fairly minor matters, Madam President, and seek the support of Members of the House. One of them is rather local — it concerns the Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions based in Dublin. Most of what the Foundation does is based on research. Their money for research has been progressively cut down in each of the last three budgets, and there is a proposal that it should be cut down further. There would be nothing more ludicrous than to be able to pay the salaries of the members of the Foundation and their staff but not give them the ‘real sinews of war’ to carry out their research. In that connection I should add that the Committee on Budgetary Control has recently expressed its satisfaction with the manner in which the Foundation has been discharging its responsibilities. I thank Mr Spinelli for his amendment and I should hope that the House will pass the Spinelli amendment, rather than that put forward by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection.

I had a letter recently from the Directors of the European Youth Orchestra. I can hardly believe that this Assembly would be so mean and so uncivilized perhaps philistine is the word, as to cut down the few miserable shillings that we are giving the young people involved in order to enable them — and they come from all the countries of the Community —, to carry on their activities. I am sure that the Parliament will not have it said that we would not give that money to them.

Madam President, I have not followed the clock too well, but I think I have about run out of time. I should like to end where I began. Times are hard, times are

stringent and we all know that. At the same time the people of Europe are entitled to feel rather disappointed at our lack not so much of progress as of knowing how ultimately we will get round to making that progress, how we will go forward, when we get the opportunity, to achieve the aims for which the institutions of Europe were established. That, I think, would express the feelings of the people of Europe today, although they do realize from the experience of their own lives that things are difficult — difficult personally, difficult nationally, difficult internationally and difficult here in the Communities. The feeling is — and I share it — that though we work hard, we should be able to show better results. Let us hope that in the next year we will.

IN THE CHAIR: MR VANDEWIELE

Vice-President

President. — I call the Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members.

Mr Bonde. — (DA) Mr President, thank you for permitting me to speak. There are many others speaking in the Chamber at this moment, but, as I read the Rules of Procedure, they are doing it without your permission.

I am no supporter of monetary compensatory amounts. They act as a tariff barrier against Danish farmers and as a lucrative invitation to German and Dutch farmers to take over parts of the Danish market. But although I back the Danish farmer in his opposition to MCAs, I do not believe that they can be abolished simply by unilateral action in this House. Monetary compensatory amounts have been laid down in a regulation which cannot be amended by cuts in the Communities' budget. Persons selling farm produce have a right to these payments, and if necessary they can go to the Court of Justice and force the Member States to pay. That is the situation, and it cannot be altered simply because a majority in this Assembly aspires to become the legislator.

Clearly this cannot be said often enough. This Assembly has no right to legislate through the Community budget. This Assembly has limited powers over non-compulsory expenditure but it has no, and I repeat, absolutely no right to stipulate the use to which the funds are put. The Assembly may enter or withdraw amounts from the budget, but it is the Council which adopts the proposals, and it is therefore the national governments which decide what the money is to be spent on. That is how things are, and that is how they should be. In this respect the Popular Movement

against the EEC is in full agreement with the Danish Government, albeit for different reasons; we want to keep as much sovereignty as possible while we are in the Community in order to gain complete independence when we leave it again. We expressed this view during first reading in an amendment to the Spinelli report, in which by deleting just three or four words we were able to produce exactly the opposite meaning — our own.

We have also tabled just one amendment to Mr Ansquer's report, in which we say that Parliament must put an end to the illegal payment of travel and other allowances to Members on a scale which exceeds the expenditure actually incurred. Otherwise these become hidden indirect subsidies to Members' pay, which is and remains a national matter until the Member States institute a common system of remuneration. And we would vote against if this Assembly recommended any such step.

President. — I call the Non-attached Group.

Mr Eisma. — (NL) Mr President, it is unrealistic to discuss the budget at this time. I agree with the remark Mr Spinelli made on this. It is unrealistic because the consequences of the decisions taken on the mandate will have a great impact on the 1982 budget, and account has not been or could not be taken of these consequences in this draft budget. The Foreign Ministers will be meeting on 16 and 17 November and the European Council on 26 and 27 November, and decisions will then be taken on the Commission's proposals for substantial changes of policy. We are now called upon to assess a budget without knowing anything about these policy changes. That is why our budget debate is unrealistic. We are assuming that the Council and Commission will take account of the outcome of the debate we shall be having on the mandate during the two November part-sessions and that we shall be debating the implications of the mandate for the 1982 budget later on the basis of supplementary budget proposals. We hope that this procedure will result in the debate on the mandate producing acceptable results. There is after all a serious danger that the primary consideration when the decisions are taken will not be the future of the Community but the reaching of partial compromises, the most important concerning the imbalance between the British contribution and Community revenue. This must not be allowed to happen, since the British problem is connected with the restructuring of the agricultural policy and the expansion of Community policy into other sectors such as energy, industrial innovation, research, regional policy, employment and the environment. The development of another policy may solve the British problem, thus avoiding new nationalistic tendencies such as the idea of the *juste retour*. D'66 wishes to take this opportunity to emphasize once again that it rejects the idea of the *juste retour*.

Eisma

since it conflicts with the principles and the construction of the Community.

Mr President, you may regard these comments on the mandate as a shot across the bows, since we shall be reverting to the matter later this month. The atmosphere also appears favourable for the development of new initiatives: Mr Mitterrand has called for renewed European vigour, particularly with a view to strengthening employment policy, Mr Colombo has proposed a European action programme and Mr Genscher has spoken of a European union in which there is also room for a European security policy and cultural cooperation. In short, Europe is full of plans.

There is not a great deal of point in discussing the European Community's budget if we have to limit ourselves to discussing a period of one year. We must know what course we are sailing with European policy in the longer term. It is in this light that we must see the budget debate. The need for multi-annual estimates is very strongly felt.

Mr President, I should like to say something about the agricultural policy at this stage, so that I do not need to come back to it when referring to the chapter concerned. A structural problem connected with the debate on the budget is the fixing of the agricultural prices, which have a great effect on the budget and are decided only a few months after the budget has been adopted. Seasons and calendar years are not the same and are a handicap for us. Fluctuations in world market prices, harvests and exchange rates make it impossible for realistic agricultural prices to be fixed in advance. The rise in the world market prices of agricultural products was a windfall for the budget.

Agriculture's share of total budget resources was consequently reduced. This is a favourable development. D'66 largely endorses the objectives set out by the Commission in its proposals under the mandate. We support the idea that the agricultural industry should also be making a contribution to the export of agricultural produce. But we must try to put a curb on agricultural spending, which has fortunately fallen in relative terms. We still believe that the best way of achieving the many objectives relating to the agricultural policy is to control production. The fair distribution of what can be produced, with due regard for the producer's purchasing power, is essential. A good way of controlling production is through the budget. By this we mean that the Community should express the political willingness to continue providing the financial basis for the agricultural policy. The existing market organization instruments would remain intact. It also means that the marketing of products would be something in which the producer would also have to take an interest. For an economic activity such as agriculture taking an interest means more than mere words. It also includes financial responsibility. We have had an unhappy example of this: the co-responsibility levy. D'66 has always regarded this as a *de facto* price

reduction. It does not sound the alarm to the individual producer, and the money collected is not spent on the organization of the market.

For us taking a financial interest in marketing means this: the Community would generally decide on a production objective. It would fix an amount up to which it would undertake to make payments in respect of the various agricultural products. Costs exceeding this amount and stemming from the existing market and price policy instruments would be for the producer's account. It must be stated from the outset that the cost of marketing products must be paid for by those responsible for overproduction.

Mr President, I will conclude with the following remark on Parliament's expenditure. I should like to have seen some fundamental rethinking on our own expenditure. I cannot find any evidence of a reduction of our generous allowances to a more realistic level between May 1981 and the budget proposals now before us as a way of showing that we parliamentarians are also willing to make sacrifices. Where can I find proposals for a substantial reduction in our travelling and subsistence expenses? Nowhere. This is humiliating for the Council and the Commission, humiliating where both the outside world and we ourselves are concerned. We shall therefore support any amendment which may reduce our own expenses in one way or another.

President. — I call the Commission.

Mr Thorn, President of the Commission. — (FR) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the adoption of the budget by the authority vested with the power to do so is a political event of great significance to the Community as a whole. In saying that I fully subscribe to the recitals which open the motion for a resolution by Mr Spinelli and I quote: 'The Community budget cannot in any way be treated as a mere bookkeeping exercise to record decisions already taken'. I subscribe fully to that view. The budgetary choices are political decisions reflecting the options taken in respect of the various policies covered by the budget. At any point in time, the budget therefore represents a synthesis of the actions which a political authority wishes to take in the next 12 months, having regard to the constraints placed on it by the inevitable limitation of resources and the need to pursue actions already begun in previous years. I therefore come here to pay tribute to the serious work done by Parliament and to stress the importance which we attach to this debate.

Ladies and gentlemen, the 1982 budget is, as I am sure you are all aware, being adopted at a very special moment in the history of the Community. Our Community is undergoing a far-reaching review of policies set in motion many years ago; this process has become particularly pronounced over the past year

Thorn

following what is known as the mandate of 30 May. It is useful to remember that from the outset this mandate included budgetary aspects relating to the effectiveness of expenditure, the general balance of spending and the distribution between the Member States of budgetary expenditure and revenue. The implementation of the mandate is taking place at present. After tabling its general report on 24 June 1981, the Commission has worked actively on the implementation of the guidelines recommended in it. Following an intense period of activity, it has just put forward a set of proposals designed to attain the objectives assigned to it. The aim was to strengthen and develop Community policies and, by this means, to restructure the budget of the Community in order to ensure that it ceases to be a source of discord between the member countries and a mere record of the management of long-standing policies, but without changing the underlying objectives of our Community. I am well aware that within this Parliament and in particular on the part of your rapporteur, Mr Spinelli, there is a tendency to criticize the Commission for failing to submit a preliminary draft budget which reflects more faithfully, more explicitly and in greater detail the options outlined in the report of 24 June.

I should like to make two remarks in this connection, Mr President. The first concerns the basis and the machinery for taking decisions in the Community. Our Commission has the right of initiative and the authority to make proposals. There is an unfortunate tendency to forget that in some quarters. It has recently discharged that duty of putting forward proposals and our friends and enemies alike will surely agree with me that the Commission has done so with the care and promptness which were necessary in discharging so important a task. This year we have respected the calendar; our proposals have been put to the Council and we hope that the European Council will be examining them on 26 and 27 November next. They will also be referred to Parliament and the Commission sets great store by its opinion.

Mr President, I wish to take this opportunity to inform you that we are on the point of forwarding to Parliament and to the Council the updated figures for the net balances of the Member States in respect of 1980 and 1981, as a number of speakers have requested today. I wanted to confirm that the documents are under way. The updated forecasts for 1982 will follow shortly when the Commission has completed its final review.

I expect that to be done this week. I also want to confirm what my colleague, Vice-President Tugendhat, said to you this morning, namely that the Commission is working actively on other operational proposals and, in accordance with your wishes, will be forwarding an updated work schedule to your Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs. So much for the details of our actions and commitments on our part.

Mr President, a long process of discussion will be necessary before the final options can be defined and here I am taking up again the arguments which I put to you just now: the Commission is convinced that its proposals correspond to the interests of the Community, otherwise it would not have made them. It will work actively for their adoption by the other Community bodies but it was difficult, if not impossible, for us to anticipate the wishes of the other institutions, especially of those which had given us the mandate, by submitting a draft budget based purely on our own views alone before discussing the matter with the Council.

My second remark, Mr President, relates to the time which will be necessary for the renewal, development and review of our policies to be completed and reflected in the budget. The Commission proposes to take far-reaching action, at least that is my own hope. This will inevitably take time and like any long-term endeavour our action is bound to be progressive. The changes in Community policies will only be confirmed in the course of the next few years. I hope that the change will become increasingly marked at the level of the budget in accordance with your wishes. However, I should not like to disregard the fact that next year's budget already contains a number of guidelines which accord with the spirit of the mandate of 30 May. This is confirmed by the options of Parliament which, in many cases, is preparing to reinstate appropriations for the structural actions which the Commission had entered in its preliminary draft.

This morning Mr Tugendhat gave you a more detailed picture of the various items under discussion. I would like to add this: if the procedure for discussing and considering the Commission's proposal were to result in operational conclusions more rapidly than expected, our Commission and the budgetary authorities would still be able to table the necessary amendments during the financial year — I undertake to do so. This applies in particular to the fixing of agricultural prices next spring. The Commission will be doing that in at most two months, in other words in the very near future. We could not do so sooner since, last week at our conclave meeting, we did not yet know whether we would obtain a majority in the Commission in favour of the guidelines which were adopted.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, this month the Parliament will be holding an extremely important debate on the mandate of 30 May. I already pointed this out at the beginning of my speech: after preparing the report of 24 June, the Commission defined its options in a large number of documents covering essential aspects of Community policies. I shall spare you the details of the topics covered in that document since that would take a great deal of time and since they have been published elsewhere. However I am left with the impression, which is to me a source of pride, that the Commission has done its duty. Believe me, that was no easy task. At this juncture the

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Commission has performed its task but has not yet completed its mission. I am convinced that, through the range of topics dealt with and the effects which can be expected, our proposals are capable of meeting a twofold objective — an objective of renewal and integration to build a second-generation Europe and as had been requested in rather selfish and particularist terms, to complete the restructuring of the budget.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to stress one point: we must recognize that the Community is threatened today from within and from outside its borders by a whole range of factors, the most striking being the economic crisis. The actions proposed by the Commission aim, within the Community, to complete the domestic market which has been called into question, to strengthen economic and monetary integration and to solve problems of employment and regional disparities by achieving greater convergence. Outside our frontiers we must restore the competitive ability of the Community by strengthening and adapting our industrial basis through urgent measures of investment, innovation, research, development and energy policy. The success of those actions is essential to counteract those centrifugal forces which, fuelled by the economic crisis, are threatening the cohesion and achievements of the Community. I would urge you all not to underestimate the strength of those forces. If the Commission's proposals relating to the mandate of 30 May are to be given their full significance to ensure the progress and development of the Community, it is vital for a debate involving all the Community institutions to take place within the next few weeks. That debate cannot be improvised or overhasty since it is vitally important. The changes which might result from it will be decisive to the Community and we cannot hope to make them unless the parties concerned agree on the basic principles. We must allow the necessary time and space for that consensus to be arrived at. We shall then be all the better placed — to make progress together.

Mr President, I am therefore, if I may say so, rather embarrassed by a passage in the motion for a resolution which criticizes the Commission for not having accompanied its budget with specific proposals with a clearly defined timetable. I hope you will bear with me if I say that this criticism seems to me to reflect a procedural, legalistic approach which is not compatible with the political and psychological implications of our undertaking. The Commission will submit its practical and operational proposals in good time and I assure you it will do so as soon as possible. I share the opinion of your Parliament that this must be done as soon as possible because we cannot afford to postpone unduly the time of action if we are to discharge our true responsibilities. That is what I wished to say to you in Parliament. Believe me, throughout the year the Commission has respected its commitments and respected its timetable. For my part I shall respect the promises I have given to you today.

(Applause)

President. — I call Mr Fich.

Mr Fich. — *(DA)* Mr President, speaking on behalf of the Socialist Group I should like to deal in some detail with three matters: financial aid to Turkey, the repayments to the United Kingdom, and monetary compensatory amounts.

On the question of financial aid to Turkey, we have now reached a point where the third Financial Protocol has expired and we are about to go into the fourth. We are talking here about large sums of money: 225 m EUA in general loans, 325 m EUA in special loans and 50 m EUA in outright gifts — large sums of money. We Socialists propose that these sums should be frozen for 1982. We are proposing that the portion of this money which was to be committed or paid out in 1982 should be frozen, and placed in reserve in Chapter 100. We are not questioning the amounts as such, as we do not wish to conduct policy through the financial protocols. But in proposing that they be placed in reserve we are simply recognizing the fact that the fourth Financial Protocol between the EEC and Turkey will not be signed with the present regime. We know that it has to be signed by all the governments. We know that it has to be ratified by all ten governments and we do not expect this to happen. If we do not expect it to happen it would be bad practice to enter appropriations in the budget that we cannot use. That is why we are asking them to be transferred to Chapter 100. Should it turn out that the protocol is signed after all, because of a change in the Turkish regime for example, we should of course then be prepared to return these appropriations from Chapter 100 to their place in the budget. We do not understand why the Council has entered these appropriations in the budget, and we regard it as a mistake on the part of the Council which we would willingly help them to rectify by placing the sums concerned in reserve. We hope that the whole House will support this proposal; it is perfectly easy to adopt resolutions on the subject, but we want to see whether our colleagues have the courage to translate their words into action. We hope that their courage will not desert them, for if this amendment by the Socialist Group is not adopted it will be regarded as a clear sign of support for the present regime in Turkey, which would be a most undesirable development. I should like to say a few words about the third Financial Protocol which has just expired. When we debated it on 20 October in the Committee on Budgets we were told that no commitment under the third Financial Protocol had been entered into in 1981. We regarded that as a purely factual statement on the one hand, but also as a political statement by the Commission that it did not intend to hand over money under the third Financial Protocol in 1981. We were therefore greatly surprised to learn that the day before, 10 October, the entire third Financial Protocol had been committed. And we should like to know whether the Commission was simply telling untruths — I could put it rather more

Fich

crudely than that — or its left hand did not know what its right hand was doing. It is for the Commission to choose which of the two versions it wants us to believe. I know perfectly well that it was the European Investment Bank which was actually handling the money, but it was the Commission's responsibility — and its alone — to administer its own funds, including the third Financial Protocol. This is a most unfortunate matter and we shall be investigating more closely what exactly happened.

I should now like to turn to the matter of the repayments to the United Kingdom. This is basically one of the craziest episodes in the long history of the Community and it is crazy on at least three counts. First because the entire reasoning behind it is wrong. It is believed in some quarters that the Community's budget can tell them what each country is giving and receiving and we all know, at least all of us who have taken an interest in the budget, that that is one of the things it does not show. However, this was the thinking when the problem was debated. The second point is that the repayment is part of a larger package deal involving the interests of other countries. And what happened? The package never came into effect, the common fisheries policy for example has still not been introduced. And we should like to know what is the sense of implementing some parts of an agreement but not others. The third point is that the whole thing was based on miscalculations. We believed that as things stood the United Kingdom would have to pay UKL 355 million in 1980; the actual figure was UKL 200 million. And we believed that the figure would be UKL 425 million in 1981, whereas it was only UKL 55 million. Clearly the entire basis for these calculations is wrong.

I would point out that, despite our criticisms, we in the Socialist Group are not proposing to delete these appropriations. We are simply proposing that 50% should be frozen, for we recognize that there is a British problem. There is a need to develop infrastructures and to get public works projects underway in the United Kingdom, for one thing in view of unemployment. The problem, and the reason we want to freeze half the money, is that we have no documentary evidence that the funds are being used for the right purpose. To spell it out, we do not believe that these funds are being used to finance additional public works projects. If these sums of money were being used for that purpose, Britain would be covered with construction sites. But is it true to say that masses of roads are being built in Wales? Or that miles and miles of railway are being laid in Scotland, or that massive housing projects are in progress in Northern Ireland? Go there and look, and you will get the impression that something is not right. This is not an attack on the British Government. It should be quite clear that we are not acting out of anti-British feeling. We would gladly believe the United Kingdom Government, but it is up to the Commission, for it is the Commission we are dealing with, to prove to us that these funds are being used for additional infrastructural projects.

Once we have received this information, we are of course prepared to make the rest of the money available. Of course this affair is coming to an end, but the reason we are making so much of it is that we wish to make sure that the situation does not recur.

The last point I want to make concerns monetary compensatory amounts. I should like to say by the way that the Socialist Group fundamentally opposes them. We have constantly supported this view and the Plumb report made this clear. We regard monetary compensatory amounts as subsidies to farm incomes, and to farmers who do not need them. And we believe that they distort competition. We want to do away with them and we urge their abolition at every round of farm price negotiations. But what happens? Every year a subsequent adjustment of parity rates brings them back again. And if we look a little further ahead to a time when inflation rates are higher we realize that the idea of a single market will disappear, there will be massive distortions of competition, and the burden on the budget will once again rise steeply. These exchange rate fluctuations affect trade and industry, wage-earners and consumers and we see no reason why farmers should not also face the consequences. We therefore support the Committee on Budgets in its view of MCAs. We see no reason for earmarking large sums of money for the purpose. But we are prepared to discuss the matter in the period between the first and second reading of this budget.

President. — I call the Commission.

Mr Dalsager, Member of the Commission. — (DA) Mr President, the speeches in this debate on the 1982 budget have been most interesting. I would single out of course the speeches by Mr Spinelli as rapporteur for the Committee on Budgets and Mr Fanton as rapporteur for the Committee on Agriculture. I should like to make a few comments on Mr Fanton's speech, which will have to be very brief in view of the short time available to the Commission. One of the main points in Mr Fanton's speech was his proposal to remove expenditure under policies other than the agricultural policy from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. However much sympathy I might have for this idea, including a desire for greater budgetary transparency, it must be realized, as Mr Tugendhat said this morning, that it would unfortunately be a tremendously difficult task to adopt Mr Fanton's suggestion. It has been tried before without success.

In his report Mr Fanton also proposed the establishment of a Community agricultural export office, to support export undertakings and conclude long-term contracts on behalf of the Community. As Mr Tugendhat pointed out to this House, the Commission is currently making great efforts to promote farm exports, and methods of doing so are continuously under review.

Dalsager

At first sight the idea of a separate export office does not seem either appropriate or necessary, at least not at present. If the funds were available to establish one, I still think I would prefer to use them for some other purpose.

I should also like to comment on Mr Arndt's speech this morning in which he said that farmers in northern Europe benefited more from the common agricultural policy than did those in the south. This is an old, old objection. I am slightly surprised to hear this argument resurrected in this House, especially by Mr Arndt. I am surprised because of the great number of expensive schemes introduced in recent years to benefit farmers in southern Europe. I can only regard Mr Arndt's objection as unfounded. I would add that the Commission is constantly submitting proposals affecting agriculture in southern Europe in particular. For example, there was a special report in relation to the mandate concerning programmes for the Mediterranean area. This was mentioned in Mr Tugendhat's speech this morning. I would also refer to the Commission's latest mandate document on agriculture, which gave details of the amount of money spent by the Community on the various forms of agriculture in various parts of Europe.

In conclusion I wish to make one point about the amendment regarding savings in the 1982 budget. It is true that in 1981 we were luckily able to make savings on the budget. But one cannot simply carry 1981 savings over to the 1982 budget and think they will automatically apply. The situation in 1982 is affected by world prices and many other factors, which cannot be taken into account in advance, and that is why the Commission felt it necessary to be cautious in its approach to the 1982 budget and hence also towards expenditure. We know that 1982 spending in parts of the EAGGF Guarantee Section will be higher than 1981. We might have hunches or expectations in other areas, but we certainly cannot assume that savings for 1981 can simply be carried forward automatically to the 1982 budget.

President. — I call Mr Gautier on a question to the Commission.

Mr Gautier. — (DE) Mr Commissioner, one of your remarks prompts me to ask the following question: are you familiar with the Commission's figures which show that each farmer in the Netherlands receives fifteen times as much from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF as his counterpart in Italy?

Mr Dalsager, Member of the Commission. — (DA) Well, I think Mr Gautier ought rather to work out what we give for each product and that this figure must be seen in relation to the value of the products we support.

President. — I call Mr Schön.

Mr Konrad Schön. — (DE) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, Commissioner Dalsager has just said that the reserves set aside for 1981 for objective reasons, but also partly achieved through genuine savings, cannot be automatically transferred to 1982. No one in this House, including my Group, has maintained that this is the case. On the contrary, I even believe that we are still far from exhausting the 1% value-added tax rate available to us as own resources for our policy. But, Mr Commissioner, if you are right in saying that things may be different next year as a result, for example, of the world trend in food prices, levies and such like, we must, of course, expect the Commission to support us. My friend Harry Notenboom said very clearly just now that the 1% value-added tax limit will continue to be a problem. However, it must be held against the Commission that, with constant side-long glances at the Council, it has so far maintained that it is prevented by the absence of a legal basis from releasing the resources that are included in the budget and have consequently been the subject of controversy for years, because we have always felt that the Commission should be more active.

In the course of the budget debate, and we are, of course, still at the general stage, the question must therefore be whether the report by Mr Spinelli is not in fact right to express disapproval, even criticism of the Commission. It is not acceptable for the inactivity of the Council to be taken as a pretext for one's own inactivity. Since the Commission is not active enough, the Council is bound to remain inactive. Consequently, ladies and gentlemen, I have no alternative but to turn to the Council of Ministers in this budget debate. Let me tell you something about my experience of what the public thinks. This morning I a group of visitors, and they have sensational ideas about our financial possibilities. I told my German compatriots that the budget of the European Communities was approximately the same size as the budget of the Federal German *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia.

If I may now address the Council of Ministers, I have the impression that it is taking the desperate financial situation in our Member States as an excuse not to press ahead with European policy. I admit the two aspects are related, but, ladies and gentlemen, I endorse what Mr Notenboom had to say: firstly, the European Community is in the process of development, and secondly, the financial woes of the Member States are reflected in the Community budget to only a limited extent, for one thing, because there is a ceiling on the budget on the expenditure side, revenue and expenditure therefore being in balance, and for another, ladies and gentlemen, we should realize that, as long as the Council of Ministers continues to block policies, what the Community does cannot, of course, bring relief to the national budgets. I believe the 1982

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budget should be used to point the way, and this also goes for the Commission's mandate. We should start to take one criterion seriously: where policies can be pursued more cheaply, more efficiently and also in a way that is more immediately visible to the people at European level, they should be established at European level. Where policies can and should be implemented more cheaply and more efficiently at national level, they should be pursued — and this is a good federal principle — where the work can best be done on the spot. Just a few more comments, ladies and gentlemen. Let us take research policy. We could catch up with the Americans and the Japanese straight away. Instead of making small amounts available to our national research institutes, instead of having everything done twice, three times or four times, the evidence should at last be produced to show that they can make better progress if they work together.

(Applause)

The same is even true of the tiresome subject of the steel crisis. This is the third time in two years that I have spoken on this subject. So far neither the Council nor the Commission — and here we have a Community policy under the European Coal and Steel Community — has managed to do anything really worthwhile for the social policy, although Parliament has repeatedly shown its willingness to make the funds available or to enter them in the budget. Instead, the Member States again resort to bitty national measures. The 50 m EUA, national contributions, ladies and gentlemen, suddenly come out of the Member States' derelict budgets. Funds that were there and could have been used at Community level — and here I agree with my Socialist friends: it was after all their proposal — to provide some real help quickly with restructuring, the retraining of workers, early retirement, perhaps even in the discussion on shorter working hours, were not made available. Both the Commission and the Council failed here.

One thing must be made quite clear, ladies and gentlemen. It is we European parliamentarians, not the ministers of the national governments, nor the officials of the Commission, who not only have to talk to groups of visitors but constantly produce evidence at our meetings outside, at grass-roots level as they say, that this Community is still worthwhile, even though the individual citizen has the feeling that this Community has ceased to make any progress. The apathy towards Europe to which Mr Thorn himself has referred, ladies and gentlemen, is not credible as long as Mr Thorn and his colleagues fail to take other initiatives.

Ladies and gentlemen, as I again saw yesterday at the Franco-German border, we are not even capable of making it easier to cross frontiers. Instead, despite energy-conservation measures, silly checks at our

frontiers result in the waste of millions of litres of petrol.

(Applause)

I must say to the gentlemen of the Council and the gentlemen of the Commission that this is precisely the kind of thing we are confronted with by our constituents. It is we who bear the brunt of the attack. It is time we stopped merely talking about credibility and started to act credibly. The political programme laid down in the Treaties is not, after all, just a legal work, but a political programme that should be implemented, by and large at least, in the years to come.

(Loud applause)

President. — I call Mr Price.

Mr Price. — Mr President, at a time of very high unemployment throughout Europe I believe that the Community must show that *it* is playing a useful role to reduce job losses, to improve the prospects of new jobs and to help those who are unemployed. We can make a contribution through the way in which we operate our policies for external trade and the internal market; we can help to stimulate investment through loans from the EIB or the Coal and Steel Community, but the main way is through the Community budget. The size and shape of the budget limits us severely. We need more resources which will be available only if the present restructuring discussions succeed.

In this year's budget we can look for no more than a signal of intent. The signal from the Council in the draft budget is a faint one and I believe that Parliament should try to make that signal audible to the people of Europe. The budget this year should reflect the restructuring discussions to the extent of laying foundations for the future. It should help us to fulfil Community objectives speedily, after the mandate discussions have led to a positive conclusion. The first way in which it could do this is to move towards a better balance between our existing common policy — agriculture — and those policies which we are seeking to develop. This means substantial increases for both the Regional and Social Funds which are the main ways in which the Community can take action through its budget to deal with unemployment.

The second way is to prepare policies and programmes now for future implementation. In this I believe that several budget lines for pilots and studies offer an opportunity — they should not be sneered at for their small size and scope. Their successful implementation can help to build more solid foundations for the future.

The third way is through the staff authorizations. The President-in-Office of the Council of Ministers said

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earlier that the Council's refusal to grant extra staff to meet specific needs should be interpreted as generosity at a time when Member States are cutting the number of their own civil servants. Let me remind him of two things. The Member States start with far more civil servants than the Community. In a single ministry in any one of the larger Member States there are more civil servants than in the Commission. The cost of staff and all other administrative expenses of the Commission for 1982 will be about UKL 1·60 in sterling, in other words less than 3 ECU for each Community citizen. Furthermore, the financial stringency to which the President-in-Office refers makes it even more necessary to enable the Community to develop so that it can fulfil its intended role. For this it must have a reasonable number of staff. I believe that some extra staff are required now to meet certain specific requests which the Commission has made.

With other colleagues I have put down an amendment for 43 extra staff under two headings because I believe that we must prove that we can manage effectively our present activities and programmes in order to lay a foundation for expansion. Part of the amendment relates to the need for strengthening the working of our internal market which is under great pressure at a time of unemployment. The other part is to strengthen the management of agricultural expenditure and the Regional Fund as well as to improve coordination of Community activities. I believe that these needs deserve no less priority than the headings for staff which the general rapporteur has recommended.

A fourth way to build foundations for the future is by reforming the Regional Fund in the present review of its regulation. I believe the placing of the additional money in Chapter 100 will enable Parliament to monitor progress during the year and ensure it is achieved. Finally, Mr President, I believe that the use of Chapter 100 relating to the energy appropriations could also help us to ensure that we could improve the utilization in that sector.

Mr President, I believe that we are on the point of returning to the Council an imaginative budget. I hope that the Council will listen to us and play their part in the interests of all the peoples of Europe.

President. — I call Mr Baillot.

Mr Baillot. — (FR) Mr President, for the second year in succession this budget is being presented to us as a transitional budget. Last year the rapporteur had some justification in describing the 1981 budget in these terms but that is not the case for 1982. Last year the Commission was not able to take account of the Council's mandate of 30 May 1980 in preparing its preliminary draft. Time was then necessary. But a year has elapsed and, in our view, the arguments used last year no longer hold good today. In reality, the stagna-

tion of the budget is the reflection of the profound crisis which the Community is experiencing and of the contradictions which it is engendering between the Member States in the Council. The delay on the part of the Commission in responding to the mandate of 30 May cannot be explained in any other terms. Unemployment is continuing to increase dangerously, inflation has not been checked at all and production is stagnant or falling, thus increasing the disparities between countries and, within individual countries, between regions. The living conditions of tens of millions of European families are therefore deteriorating, thus worsening the economic and social situation within the Community. In the face of this situation, two attitudes are possible: to allow the mechanisms of the crisis to become dangerously apparent by giving free play to the laws of economic liberalism or to pursue a determined policy to stop the rise in unemployment and reverse its trend using all the economic means available to us. We are obliged to note that the draft budget now submitted to us has chosen the first path. For its part, the French Government had made proposals to direct European policy towards the achievement of a European social area which would allow effective measures to be taken against unemployment, to create new jobs and to improve the living and working conditions of peoples of Europe in order to lead the Community out of its crisis.

The budget now submitted to us does not in any way live up to these hopes. Admittedly a few minor improvements have been made in the structural policies. The market situation has enabled certain savings to be made on the common agricultural policy. But the underlying strategy of the budget has not changed. As in previous years a majority of Members of this Assembly are still seeking to call the common agricultural policy into question under the pretext of restoring balance to the Community budget.

On behalf of the French Communist and Allied Members I wish to reaffirm our opposition to the dismantling of the common agricultural policy. We are in favour of adjustments and adaptations but only on one condition: that this will not encroach upon the earnings of family farmers since we do not wish to see them ruined and driven off the land to join the growing ranks of the unemployed. Moreover, after meeting the Community's own needs, European farmers can make a useful contribution to the fight against world hunger which is becoming increasingly necessary as an urgent task of the utmost importance. It would therefore be absurd to call fundamentally into question the common agricultural policy under the pretext of establishing new policies in other sectors. The common agricultural policy is not an alternative to other policies but a vital addition to them.

In that spirit we have tabled a series of amendments concerning the CAP, other European policies and cooperation with the developing countries. We consider that the Community can play a social role by

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creating jobs, organizing new activities, reducing working time and arranging for the conversion and adaptation of workers to new technologies.

We consider that the Community could play a fuller part in energy policy than is proposed at present by the Commission, by developing cooperation in research into replacement energies, and by developing thermonuclear energy which is the energy source of the future.

At the same time we have refused everything which, to our mind, runs counter to the interests of a democratic Europe of the workers based on respect for the independence of each Member State of the Community.

We have therefore proposed amendments opposing the enlargement of the Community and opposing the supplementary measures for the benefit of the United Kingdom which create an unfortunate precedent that some would like confined to 1982; we are also opposed to aid for the Turkish military regime, and to the budgetization of borrowing and lending activities of the EDF.

In conclusion, Mr President, we are convinced that, within the limits of the present contributions by the Member States and maintaining the existing 1% ceiling on VAT revenue but by making better use of all the existing budgetary possibilities, in particular by showing respect for Community preferences and imposing taxes on imported fats and oils, a different European policy could be pursued which would be beneficial to the Community in its entirety.

The policy proposed to us with the 1982 budget — which clearly reflects that particular strategy — does not suit us. We shall therefore continue to militate in favour of guidelines and options which will, we are sure, eventually win the day because they reflect the real needs and are not alien to the wishes of the people of Europe.

President. — I call Mr Nord.

Mr Nord. — (NL) Mr President, the draft 1982 budget is not an inspiring document. It is not a financial reflection of a future vision of the European Community and of what it must undertake in all our interests. It is a rather anxious document, based on budgetary frugality. We too, Mr President, are in favour of budgetary frugality, but we do not believe that budgetary frugality — at both national and European level — conflicts with the continued development and the financing of European policy. As we have said so often, and there is really no need to go on repeating it, Community policy must replace national policies and the costs involved should not therefore be added to national costs but replace some of them. In the

Committee on Budgets we have tried to refine and improve this unexciting document a little. Mrs Scrivener has already said on behalf of my Group what we are trying to achieve. I will not therefore go into this once again but confine myself to adding three comments of a more specific nature.

Firstly, as regards the letter of amendment that we received from the Council at the last moment, together with an addendum. After a long discussion in the Committee on Budgets, we decided to regard this letter as admissible, and my Group welcomes this. We took this decision despite a number of definite weaknesses of form, and my Group fully endorses the decision, if only because we want to know during this first reading what we are dealing with: the document forwarded to us a month ago or a document incorporating the Council's letter of amendment. We opted for the second alternative, and I believe that this will make further discussion of the draft budget clearer and more accurate.

My second comment concerns the monetary compensatory amounts, on which a number of amendments will be put to the vote on Thursday. It is unfortunate that these monetary compensatory amounts still exist. It is a fact that a common agricultural market has not stood up against the lack of convergence of our national economies. The change in parities automatically resulted in the introduction of these MCAs. But we are always being told that we must regard them as a temporary measure. We agree this should be so. The aim must be gradually to abolish the MCAs — you need only consult Sir Henry Plumb's report, for which we voted — but if they are to disappear altogether, we must, of course, revert to economic convergence and stability of exchange rates. Until that is the case, MCAs will unfortunately be unavoidable. In other words, the Commission will have to pay up and the amounts required will have to be entered in the budget. We therefore feel that arbitrary cuts in the MCAs are not justified. We should like to know from the Council, of course, whether a closer examination shows the amounts set aside for this purpose to be correct, because a smaller amount might be enough. Be that as it may, it seems rash and unjustified to us simply to cut the MCAs now, before the debate on the implementation of the mandate of 30 May and thus on the whole problem of the agricultural policy.

Mr President, I have one last point to make and I want to make it in English. I want to do this, not because I believe that certain languages in the Community should be more equal than others, but because every Member in this House has the right to use any of the official languages of the Community and because my last point concerns the United Kingdom in particular. I refer of course to the Budget Committee's amendment to put half the amount available for supplementary measures in favour of the UK into Chapter 100. In the Budget Committee our Members supported this amendment, and last night our political group

Nord

confirmed this position and I would like to briefly explain why we are doing this.

First of all I want to make it clear that as far as our Group is concerned this has nothing to do with simply being beastly to the British Government and its economic policies. There may be Members in this House who vote for the amendment for those reasons — and they have every right of course to do so — but I want to make it perfectly clear that our motives are entirely different. We do not believe, Mr President, that the deal done at the time with the United Kingdom was compatible with the Community system as it ought to function. The notion of *juste retour* to use another official language of the Community is wrong. If there is a lack of balance with regard to any Member State, in this particular instance the UK, the remedy is not to make arbitrary cuts in agricultural expenditure or to renationalize it, but to develop Community policies in other fields, such as employment, energy, environment and others. Only in this way can a just balance be restored.

We do of course, Mr President, accept the reality of the fact that these measures have been agreed on and we do not want to go back on them, but we do want to stress through the transfer to Chapter 100 the European nature which the Regional Fund should have and seems to be losing more and more. I know that here the United Kingdom is not the only culprit. Every Member State of the European Community does this when it has a chance of doing so, namely, to use European Regional Fund money for national projects and conveniently forget to inform the citizens of their nation of the fact that this is European money which is being used. We would like to put a stop to this practice. Mr Notenboom has already drawn attention to it. We fully agree with the position he took. We want this practice to stop. There is no point in talking about a European Regional Fund if this is simply money transferred to the national treasury and disappearing down the drain of national policies.

We would like the Commission to tell us whether it is willing to help us in instituting a system under which the citizens of those regions who benefit from European projects to be informed of the fact that they are European projects and that the Community is participating in their financing. We would also like the Council to tell us — and perhaps this is even more relevant than what the Commission is going to tell us — whether the governments of the Member States concerned are willing to tell the truth to their citizens about the financing of projects from the European Regional Funds. As long as this has not been done we believe that the technique of using Chapter 100 of the budget is the only method open to us of bringing some pressure to bear in order to change this sorry state of affairs.

We look forward with great interest to the answer, both of the Commission and the Council, on this

score, and as long as we do not get satisfaction, Mr President, we will maintain our support for this amendment.

President. — I call Mr Ansquer.

Mr Ansquer. — (*FR*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the budgetary debate in the European Parliament has a special feature in that our discussion centres almost exclusively on expenditure. The powers of the European Parliament are limited but very important in the budgetary sphere, since we have the authority to increase non-compulsory expenditure without assuming direct responsibility for revenue. There is an anomaly here, a kind of imbalance which will appear increasingly intolerable to an Assembly elected by universal suffrage. One of the major budgetary issues in years to come will be that of revenue. The Members of our Assembly have of course heard sometimes emotional and often alarming warnings by the Commission about the depletion of the Community's resources. But we have not yet succeeded in moving the Council. It is true that the 1% VAT ceiling will not be reached in 1982, contrary to certain forecasts. But that is no reason to hold up the consideration of this question, particularly in view of the slowness of national procedures. We therefore await concrete proposals. For our part, we have already indicated our support for a reasonable increase in the 1% VAT ceiling without prejudging the creation of new resources and with the proviso that new common policies must be initiated. Clearly if Community activities are confined within a rigid financial straight-jacket, the inevitable result will be to deprive the common agricultural policy of the instruments necessary for further progress and for the development of other policies; that is detrimental to European agriculture and dangerous for the future of the Community. Without wishing to encroach upon the powers of the national parliaments, it is quite normal for our Assembly to concern itself today with the revenue needs of tomorrow. To some extent that is our responsibility and our credibility is at stake here. I would say that this is a limited responsibility because, for the time being at least, there can be no question of making unlimited resources available to the Community.

As regards budgetary expenditure and, in the first place, the Agricultural Guarantee Fund, we note that the letter of amendment reflects an improvement in the situation through substantial cuts in the EAGGF. If we agree to those cuts, we also consider that we should maintain a sufficient margin of manoeuvre in case the tendency is reversed. The difficulty of establishing forecasts in this area always remains, regardless of whether the economic situation is good or bad at any particular moment.

I would also draw the attention of our Assembly and of the Commission to the persistent weakness of our

Ansquer

policy for exports of agricultural and agricultural food products. Would it not be judicious to use part of the sums saved in this way to pursue a more dynamic policy? I wish to put this question to the Commission.

In the case of other expenditure, it is becoming increasingly urgent to improve the impression given by an examination of the Community budget today. Expenditure on other policies seems to be scattered sparingly. This policy of sprinkling available resources should be replaced by two or three new common policies concentrated on essential priorities. In the case of the social content of the budget, we consider that absolute priority should be given to the fight against unemployment and hence to the creation of new jobs and productive investment. But how can we act effectively in the area of employment when the economic policies pursued by certain Member States are in total contradiction with each other? In such a situation do we not have divergence rather than convergence, disintegration rather than integration? To fight against this lack of cohesion, we have proposed that substantial appropriations should be devoted to measures to facilitate the employment of young people. In the case of the Regional Fund, the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion on an amendment providing for the additional appropriations to be placed in reserve. That proposal is liable to be felt to reflect distrust of the Regional Fund. On the contrary, we must encourage the struggle against regional disparities which are unfortunately growing from day to day in our Community. That is why we should prefer the Assembly to support the amendments tabled by the regional committee and by our group providing for direct utilization of these increases in the Regional Fund.

As to the supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom, my Group believes that these appropriations should be temporarily placed in reserve. While we have always accepted the principle of aid for a partner facing difficulties, we cannot agree to perpetuating a situation leading to a system of fair return which is against the nature and essential characteristics of the Community and the Rome Treaty. My last observation concerns energy policy. While recognizing the need for higher budgetary appropriations in this sector, I would stress that the problem of energy is political rather than budgetary. It is far more important for the Community to reach prior agreement on the political and economic objectives to be attained. These must constitute the basis for all Community progress towards an effective energy policy. Consequently a distinction must be drawn between the objectives and the means necessary to attain them. We are therefore aware of the twofold need to define precise political objectives for the development of a common strategy and, simultaneously, to engage in concrete actions to enable the Community as a whole to respond in an increasingly satisfactory manner to the challenge of the energy crisis. That is no easy task. We are convinced that a special effort should be made

to establish an investment policy constituting an effective counter-balance to the scourge of unemployment.

In conclusion, Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, we are convinced that only a shared political resolve on the part of all the institutions, the Council, Commission and Parliament, can enable these obstacles to be overcome and progress to be made in Europe as it affects the daily lives of our fellow citizens.

President. — I call Mr Papaefstratiou.

Mr Papaefstratiou. — (GR) Mr President, honourable Members, we listened with great interest to the views of the honourable rapporteurs, Mr Spinelli and Mr Ansquer, and to those of the representative of the Council of Ministers and of Commissioner Tugendhat. It is, I believe, particularly interesting to hear what the Members of the European Parliament have to say about the Community budget because in their speeches they reflect the views of the peoples of the Member States even if these views differ on occasion. For this reason the budget must be drawn up so as to serve as far as possible not only economic aims but also social and political ones. When this budget was being drawn up account was taken of course of the present unfavourable economic situation but we believe that certain improvements and additions can and must be made.

We are as a matter of principle in favour of increasing the agricultural items rather than cutting them because we believe that the common agricultural policy plays an essential role in binding the Member States of the Community together. But here I must add that the gap which exists today between the agricultural and stock farming revenues of the northern countries and those of the southern countries must be reduced and in time must disappear altogether. We would like to point out that expenditure on dairy products amounts to 35% of the total EAGGF expenditure. This percentage is, in our opinion, too high and must be reduced because, as is well known, there are large surpluses of these products in the Community. As for sugar, we believe that the Commission's proposals are right in principle. As regards olive oil — bearing in mind that even after Greek accession the Community is not self-sufficient — we call for appropriations to be increased from 684 million ECU to at least 700 million. As far as wine is concerned, appropriations must be increased for storing and distillation purposes so as to avoid in future deplorable scenes such as those that took place recently between French and Italian producers. We support the Commission's proposals as regards tobacco, fruit and vegetables; in this way, we will not have to resort in future to supplementary budgets. We are also particularly interested in the EAGGF Guidance programmes and we warmly support Budget Article 429 on this point because Greece too has programmes ready for implementation to which the Community must contribute financially according to

Papafstratiou

decisions which have already been taken. We would like the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF to include a special item on the development of unused water resources in Italy and Greece. We also support the increase for items in the regional development programmes.

We are also in favour of increasing the appropriations for the Social Fund, especially in view of the urgent problem of youth unemployment which has already been very thoroughly dealt with by several colleagues.

As far as Turkey is concerned, we believe that as long as the dictatorial regime remains in power in that country there can be no economic or any other kind of aid from the Community or any operations under the financial protocol.

Finally, allow me to draw your attention to a minor issue which, however, is not unimportant for us. I am referring to the need to recruit Greek personnel for the various Community institutions because, whereas the Commission has made reasoned submissions for the increase and the equitable distribution of Greek personnel, the Council has unjustifiably postponed taking any decisions on this issue. Amendment No 312 also refers to this and we accept it.

IN THE CHAIR: MR PFLIMLIN*Vice-President*

President. — I call Mr Balfe.

Mr Balfe. — Mr President, for the third time in as many years we are addressing ourselves to a budget which is as badly balanced as it has ever been. One could say that the Council and the Commission between them have produced a budget which offers little in the way of hope to the poor, to the unemployed, to those people who sought for a new balance within the Community or for those people who wish to develop the regional and social aspects of this Community.

We have a budget which in spite of a good harvest this year, in spite of a fortuitous lowering of agricultural expenditure, is still heavily overbalanced on the agricultural side and still fails to reflect any of the fundamental reforms that we have been looking for.

But many of those things are going to be dealt with, and some have been, by my colleagues.

I am going to turn to one particular item which has excited probably more attention than most others in

respect of the United Kingdom. When Mrs Thatcher successfully renegotiated Britain's contribution to the EEC, her refund came in two fairly distinctly separate batches: part of it in cash and part of it in kind. At that time in the debate which followed that, Barbara Castle said that she had won enough money to finance a further half million unemployed. Barbara's words have been borne out and the unemployment has in fact gone up by more than that.

I said at that time, speaking on behalf of this Group, that whilst we welcomed the diminution in the burden of one particular Member State, it was not an advance if that money which had been won was then spent on subsidizing the rich at the expense of the poor. I also specifically said that it was better to have Community money spent on the poor of Naples and Frankfurt and London than it was on the rich farmers of the south of England, irrespective of other considerations. But we have not seen that money which was taken back spent on the projects which it was envisaged it would be spent on.

Let me remind you what the budget document actually says in the comments. It says that these supplementary measures which are part of special multiannual programmes should help solve the main structural problems in the United Kingdom and thus contribute to the convergence of economic trends in the Community Member States. I cannot say that this money has obviously contributed in that direction. Indeed, I would even go so far as to say that those in Britain who are now feeling regretful should have seen what is coming a long time ago.

This amendment is not the work, as Mr Balfour appears to imagine, of one or two anti-marketeters within this Parliament — it would not be the subject of serious debate were it so. It reflects within this Parliament a growing feeling that the United Kingdom has not played fair with the money it has got. But let us be quite clear. No one is trying to stop the United Kingdom getting the money; no one is trying to say that this Parliament must dictate which schemes as against which other schemes get it. What we are saying is that it should be spent for the purposes for which it was originally won.

And we are not alone. In Britain the main local authority body, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, representing all of the big cities and many of the depressed regions, has come out in support of this amendment and has said that they hope that they will have it passed. They have put out a press release to this effect calling on the Parliament to exert pressure on the government. And many other people in the UK feel the same.

Quite frankly, the British Government should have seen what was now upon them coming a long time ago. It is over a year since I first, talking to the President-in-Office's predecessor, said that we looked for

Balfe

an opportunity of influence — in fact I used those words 'an opportunity of influence' — on the disposition of the expenditure in the UK in order to direct it towards the regions and the cities.

We have been met with not only silence but also with a lack of information within this building and I would go so far as to say a cynical disregard of the original purposes for which this money was put forward.

Many people in Britain today increasingly question the wisdom of the EEC. Mr Ridley himself in another place recently confirmed to the British House of Commons — in, I believe, an answer to one of his own party members, a Conservative Member of Parliament — that the cost of the European Community had run at UKL 1 million a day for Britain since it joined. Clearly the third poorest nation State, many people would say, should not be a contributor at all. But even aside from the item of contributions, we also have to look at the objections to the EEC because it is seen as a rich man's market and it does not distribute money from the rich to the poor, but in the opposite direction. That is one of our central objections to this budget as presented to this Parliament tonight.

Our secondary objection is that through this budget and through what comes out of it the EEC aims not only to bring Europe closer together, which is indeed, many would say, a laudable aim but to bring it closer together in such a way that it prevents free and democratically elected governments from carrying out policies on which they were elected. We are watching with great interest what will happen to Mr Papandreu's and Mr Mitterrand's programmes for which they have had overwhelming majorities because the fate of their programmes, which they were elected democratically on, and whether or not this institution impedes them in their programmes, will be noted very carefully in other places where similar parties have similar programmes to place before the electorate.

So let us get back to the purpose of the budget. If the budget is to have any purpose or meaning, for many of the people whom we on this side of the House represent, it must aim to bring about a more fair distribution of both wealth and power. It must aim to even up the opportunities and the life chances of Europeans so that those who are not as fortunate as others are enabled to have advantages out of being a member of this Community.

In making that statement let me say I am not speaking for six members of the British Labour Group or Britain, I am talking about the basic philosophy which motivates this Socialist Group: a desire for fairness, a desire for a better balance. And only when these institutions, which we are a part of, begin to be seen credibly to be delivering those goals into the homes of ordinary people will ordinary people start to respond with any feeling of warmth towards these institutions.

This budget is yet another chapter in the failure of this Community; a failure which Mr Spinelli has graphically spelt out here not only today but in the past; a failure which if we do not come to grips with it will in the end destroy this edifice because this is basically an unwanted edifice until it proves itself. You cannot impose democracy from above. If the European Parliament and the European institutions are to have a valid role they must show that they stand for ordinary people and that is the challenge which this budget fails to live up to but which still stands before us three years into this Parliament as much in reality today as it did the day we walked in here in June 1979.

President. — I call Mr Adonnino.

Mr Adonnino. — *(IT)* Mr President, the preliminary draft budget presented by the Commission is barely sufficient to respond to the present situation. The Council's draft, in the form in which we are considering it today, is unacceptable. That is the clear view of my political group. I must add at once that I have the impression that a satisfactory solution will not be found to this problem until we manage to clarify between the institutions the basic logic of our budgetary procedure.

We are faced once again with the basic question as to the role of the budget: is it to be a driving force towards construction of the Community or merely a book-keeping record of modest decisions taken elsewhere without a contribution from the European Parliament? I think we must once again be perfectly clear in our own minds that this is the fundamental point at issue between Parliament and the Council and to some extent — I stress to some extent — the Commission too.

We should like the annual budget to provide an opportunity for a discussion of the whole programme for Europe: a programme for the single financial year admittedly but nevertheless through the entry of commitment appropriations, a programme covering a period of several years.

We must therefore solve the underlying problems and that is why during our discussion of the 1982 budget we must bear in mind once again certain underlying problems — already referred to by other colleagues — which have been discussed in the inter-institutional dialogue between Parliament and the Council. I refer to the problem of the legal basis and to the way in which the margin of Parliament must operate in respect of non-compulsory expenditure.

These are extremely important topics which it would be wrong to disregard merely because they are of a procedural nature. In reality they have a fundamental impact on the final decisions to increase appropriations and hence define the policies to be pursued.

Adonnino

The Council has always hesitated to consider these issues and seems to distrust the obviously more European spirit of our Parliament. The Member States consider that they can better defend their own interests in the Council than in Parliament. There are of course legitimate interests which it is perfectly appropriate to protect and they are protected here in Parliament; there are other purely nationalistic interests which are contrary to the interests of Europe and which therefore do not deserve to be protected by Parliament and Parliament does not give them such protection.

The annual budget is therefore to some extent a thermometer to measure the health of Europe. I must say that the state of health does not seem particularly good. Above all this budget raises once again a fundamental problem about which we have heard a great deal but to which no answer has yet been found, even though the Commission makes specific mention of it in the preliminary draft budget. I refer to the relationship which must exist between the Community budget and the individual national budgets. Only too often we hear said — as the President of the Council told us this morning — that we are experiencing a period of economic crisis with limited growth of the national budgets which must necessarily be reflected in the Community budget.

To my mind — as I have said on other occasions — this is not a convincing argument in that it compares factors which are not really comparable. The Community budget is justified in that it influences or should influence the national budgets in solving some of their difficulties; it should therefore serve as a contribution to the national budgets to enable certain objectives to be met more effectively than would otherwise be the case.

Some previous speakers have already made this point and I shall not go into detail.

From this angle, and I hope the Commission is listening, the problem arises of the relationship between the response to the mandate of 30 May last year and the budget for this financial year. Parliament had asked the Commission to put forward practical proposals in good time for consequences to be drawn in the 1982 budget. This has not been done even though, as I know, some proposals are being drawn up. This led us on to the idea — as the rapporteur pointed out this morning in his own personal capacity — that a motion of censure on the Commission might be inevitable.

My Group does not share that view. The motion of censure is a highly specialized act — a power which Parliament should only use in truly exceptional cases and as a last resort. However, there is no reason for us not to express perfectly clearly our dissatisfaction with the failure to present the necessary proposals as yet. I was delighted to hear that my colleagues in other groups agree to the entry in Chapter 100, as reserve

funds, of a considerable volume of appropriations assigned to fundamental policies such as regional policy. We want these policies to be implemented and the corresponding appropriations spent when it is clear that the policies will be adjusted to enable our targets to be achieved more satisfactorily. For these policies to be carried through the budget must show the appropriations requested by the Commission but then cut by the Council. This is proved by the fact that when the Council adopted the same approach in previous financial years, especially in respect of 1981, it was necessary to reinstate the relevant appropriations against particular items without which these policies could not have been implemented.

As regards development aid, we have a precise concept: my Group considers that development aid should be comprehensive and not confined to food aid. In the matter of food aid — an extremely important sector — we should not confine ourselves to getting rid of the Community's own surpluses but should undertake to set in motion a variety of measures. We need to intervene in other sectors. That is why we have supported the budget item which provides, at least initially, for the possibility of pilot actions to review the progress made in the energy sector for the countries concerned. However, time is our master and we cannot delay. Mr President, I have put forward the main position of my Group. We shall be supporting most of the amendments tabled with the hope that, between the first and second readings, the Council will effect the necessary adjustments so that, when we are called upon to adopt the budget in December, it will be, if not altogether satisfactory, at least acceptable to this Parliament.

(Applause)

President. — I call Mr Pasmazoglou.

Mr Pasmazoglou. — *(FR)* Mr President, following the example of our friend Mr Spinelli, and for the reasons given by him, I am speaking in French.

I am addressing you for the first time after the elections of 18 October in my country and I think it my duty to say to you that those elections have, if they are correctly interpreted, confirmed the confidence of the Greek people in Community Europe and in particular in the prospect of a Europe increasingly oriented towards structural change and, above all, towards a reduction of social and economic disparities in favour of the least advanced countries, particularly the countries of Mediterranean Europe.

Having said that, I wish to express my strong support for the general ideas put forward by Mr Spinelli on the specific proposals for the 1982 budget. I must say at the outset that the overall budgetary funds available to the Community have remained stable and, according

Pesmazoglou

to my calculations, measured against the total resources of the Community, the budget has remained constant or even fallen. This trend conflicts with the needs of the Community, having regard to the aims and proposals put forward by this Assembly with a view to creating an increasingly active Europe capable of playing a greater part in overcoming the world economic crisis and in solving the problems of unemployment and inflation here in Europe.

I should like to make three remarks here. My first concerns a point made this afternoon by Mr Thorn when he said that the inevitable limitation of the Community's resources must be taken into account. This is contrary to the needs of the Community. Of course it reflects the existing ceiling of 1% on VAT revenue but I would remind you of the resolutions adopted by this Parliament asking for that ceiling to be raised in the context of a new concept of Community policy.

My second remark concerns the need to implement fully all the Community policies which have been discussed here in Parliament and in consultations between the Commission, Council and Parliament. These policies have not yet been put into effect; that is why they are not reflected in the 1982 budget and this is a serious weakness.

My third observation is of a general nature. The budgetary and monetary discipline referred to in this House by the governments of the Member States does not conflict with the need for an expansion of Community activities which can and must lead to restructuring within the Community, in particular with a view to reform of the common agricultural policy. I would repeat here the need to strengthen our support for products and agricultural earnings in the Mediterranean countries; regional and national disparities in the Community must also be reduced (we should have an active regional policy); finally, in the social sector, a social Europe should be created according to the proposals put forward up to now in the Community institutions.

It is only in this way that the Community will be able to beat inflation and unemployment and revive the European economy, thus contributing to the solution of the world economic crisis. These objectives are imperative for economic reasons and also to strengthen the political prestige of Europe in the world today.

(Applause)

President. — I call Mr Saby.

Mr Saby. — *(FR)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the work done by the Committee on Budgets in connection with this preliminary draft budget for 1982

has revealed the wish of the parliamentary committees to make budgetary preparations for new policies better adapted to the present crisis situation. But this work has also brought to light the difficulty of attaining this aim due to the fact that the Commission and Council have failed to put forward more specific proposals; moreover our budgetary machinery is far too cumbersome and the work necessary to prepare the budget and allocate appropriations too complex. It is not always possible to see clearly whether a particular appropriation is really effective in the sector or area to which we should like it to be assigned.

These difficulties are of course also due to the ceiling on revenue. We are faced with the difficulty of trying to solve a problem by influencing only one of its components, namely expenditure, as previous speakers have pointed out. Of course, if we are to carry out these new policies expenditure must be cut in other sectors. This naturally brings us to the question of a reduction in agricultural expenditure.

But can that be the real solution? Is that really what we want? We have spoken in this Assembly of a new common agricultural policy; it is not a matter of destroying the achievements of the Community which must be safeguarded, but of finding other more appropriate mechanisms in the agricultural sector which will be better suited to our aims of ensuring employment and developing family farms.

What are we actually doing? In the area of expenditure we are freeing a few appropriations to be scattered over a variety of uses in the environmental, energy and other sectors.

What are the real needs in the present economic context? Are we really responding to the economic, social and monetary situation of Europe in this troubled world? We do not think so. We believe that a bolder and firmer approach is necessary; if we really want a budget reflecting our own views and criteria we must have the courage to say that it is not sufficient to reduce the overall expenditure on agricultural policy; on the contrary we must define a new agricultural policy in clearer terms.

It is not by reducing expenditure in this sector that we shall manage to solve the problems arising in all the other sectors. The new policies will not be implemented on the basis of a nebulous mandate of 30 May or of the replies given to that mandate. We think that the objectives of these new policies must be clearly defined and when we come to work on the budget we shall find it easier to assign the relevant appropriations. We shall become more clearly aware of the practical results achieved by these appropriations.

Are we responding to the problems posed today by the economic crisis? Everyone now recognizes the need to fight unemployment, but allow me to put a question to my colleagues in the Committee on Social Affairs: are

Saby

they really convinced that the efforts they have made by assigning more substantial appropriations to certain budget lines in 1982 and 1983 will really enable new jobs to be created and unemployment to be reduced? Here too there is no clearly defined policy, there are no specific objectives. In this area too we must continue our analysis and make sure that the budget more faithfully reflects our aims.

Finally, I should like to touch on the problem of revenue. The French Government, and we in the French Socialist Party, are not opposed to an increase in the 1% ceiling on VAT revenue. We are perfectly aware that the world situation is not such as to tolerate half-measures or ineffectual measures. Real solidarity within the Community at European level is imperative if we are to take up the world economic challenge. And we all know that individual nations should not receive Community aid as a kind of bonus but must in return show a total commitment to Community policy at both national and Community level.

If a bold approach is shown to the new agricultural policy and to the priorities in the areas to which I referred just now (regionalization, environment, energy and others), we are in favour of raising the 1% limit. That is not a binding figure; it appeared a reasonable limit in the past but it must now be exceeded through the bold policies of a Parliament and Community which prove equal to the difficulties facing them in the world today.

Of course we shall vote in favour of the proposals by the Committee on Budgets. We shall vote in favour of its amendments with a few changes in relation to the common agricultural policy.

What interests us now is to know whether this 1982 budget really is a budget of transition, a budget which preserves the achievements of the Community but translates into concrete figures through specific economic measures in the Member States, the solutions which we wish to be found to the present situation. That is how we should like to see this transitional budget but I think we shall have a great deal of work to do before our aim is achieved.

At all events, at this stage of our discussions and in the light of the constraints to which I have referred (limited revenue and the possibility of finding a few appropriations to allocate thinly to genuine policies which we cannot implement), we can ask the Council and Commission to take account of the changes proposed by the Committee on Budgets and we believe that we shall perhaps manage to make the 1982 budget the first transitional step towards the expectations of the citizens of our Member States.

President. — I call Mr Langes.

Mr Langes. — (*DE*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, we are coming to the end of the general debate, and the previous speakers have said a very great deal, which I do not wish to repeat. But I should like to say straight away, because we are at the beginning of the budget debates, that we should realize that the Treaties require the budget of the European Community to be balanced at all times and that it has always been balanced, that there have therefore never been any debts or reserves.

This must be emphasized from the outset if the Members, the groups and the Committee on budgets who have voted on the draft 1982 budget are to understand that these proposals are in fact limited by the extent to which they can be financed. I am well aware that these proposals exceed the fixed margin to some extent. The dispute over the margin has not yet been settled because the Council's ideas are the most restrictive, the Commission's lie somewhere in the middle and Parliament's go farthest. Ladies and gentlemen, all of you who today or tomorrow advocate a sensible policy for Europe through the budget know that what is being discussed today can be financed from the European Community's revenue and that the only difficulty we have is over legal questions connected with the ability to finance this or that project.

Why do I begin by saying this? Because the impression created in public is always that this Community is a monster that swallows enormous amounts of money — and for useless things to boot. In fact, this Community budget has for years proved to be the only consolidated one anywhere in Europe. We are often asked what else we intend to do in Europe and if there is any point in this. I believe, ladies and gentlemen, I can explain this to everyone with the aid of three brief examples.

We Members of the European Parliament want to see a common European policy established in certain areas, transport, for example. Why have we made such great efforts to obtain a modest appropriation for the transport sector? Because we feel that the Community has a duty to help finance the tunnel between England and France or the motorway through Austria. These are both European tasks, not national ones. I ask you therefore to support the suggestion made by the Christian-Democratic Group that we should take the Transport Ministers of the European Community to the European Court of Justice on the grounds of inactivity. We want to make a new start, and we also want the restructuring to go ahead.

I now come to the second example, regional policy. There is no denying the Community's duty to give special help to areas in Europe which are still capable of development to some extent. Regional policy must

Langes

cease to be a purely national responsibility so that a common integrated and integrating regional policy may be established. We of the Committee on Budgets — and I believe the vast majority of Members will support this motion — therefore call for an appreciable increase in appropriations for the regional policy, but we want them entered in Chapter 100 so that we can exert greater pressure on the Commission and Council and have the present policy restructured as a European policy.

My third example: we want to see the present policy on development and aid for others strengthened. We do not see why we should not step up and improve the fight against hunger in the world or disaster aid. Mr Schön has just said, and rightly so, that this is really a European policy. We cannot understand why there should be ten national development policies, with the European policy as the eleventh, operating in Africa, Asia or South America, and perhaps even conflicting with each other. This should be a central task. Increasing resources to help our neighbours who need our solidarity is a task that is reasonable and just because it is a Community task.

Ladies and gentlemen, these three examples show that the 1982 budget is at least one step in the right direction. To conclude, I should like to point out that we did, of course, listen to the President of the Commission, Mr Thorn, with a certain interest today. He used the words 'I swear' when promising to submit these new policies to us. I hope we shall not have to accuse him of perjury if he fails to forward appropriate proposals quickly. Why this scepticism? Because we feel that the new Commission has not yet grasped sufficiently that it has an independent political duty towards Parliament and the European Community.

We still have the feeling that many people at the Commission — by which I mean not only the Commissioners: this goes down to a much lower level — see themselves as some kind of guardian of national interest and that little priority is given to the common European task. I did not really understand why Mr Thorn — since Commissioner Tugendhat was here and I assume he passed the message on to him — set store by telling us he would soon give us the breakdown of the amounts the European countries pay into the European Community. Are we again talking in terms of 'net payments'? Are we continuing along this wrong track, on which outstanding nonsense is produced, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany? Or will what Mr Thorn puts forward really be an attempt to make it clear that, as a Community we have Community customs duties and levies, that we have a common commercial policy and that we cannot therefore go on working out what this or that Member State has paid in or not paid in?

How, for example, are you going to make it clear to the British that eight years ago 17% of their foreign trade was with the countries of the European

Community as against 43% today? So Britain has undoubtedly benefited from the Community. And what is the conclusion to be drawn from this? That British products cannot, of course, be offset against Britain's net payments or the Federal Republic's net payments. I would be very grateful if Mr Thorn could understand this. We Members of the European Parliament have no sympathy with a revision to chauvinism, and we have no sympathy at all with the Commission for constantly including these simply nonsensical tables in its various reports. We feel as one Community. Please, Mr Tugendhat, explain this to the Commission. We expect you to have enough courage to say the same to the Council as well. You must act quickly, immediately, when you hear such misconceived words as 'ceiling' or *juste retour*. It is not just we who have a political mandate: you have one too.

President. — I call the Commission.

Mr Tugendhat, *Vice-President of the Commission.*

— Mr President, if you would permit me to say one word in answer to Mr Langes, as he put a specific point to the Commission, it is quite simply this. Of course the Commission agrees that we must look at matters on a European basis; of course we do. We also have a responsibility to Parliament. The Council asked the Commission to prepare some figures. We have prepared some figures for the Council and have sent them forward to them. Since a number of Members of Parliament had asked for those figures to be made available to Parliament, it seemed to us appropriate for us to do the same to you. It is very difficult, Mr President, if we are damned on the one hand for not giving information to Parliament and then damned on the other if we do. Really this was an attempt to be helpful to Parliament: it had none of the overtones that Mr Langes has suggested.

Mr Langes. — (*DE*) Mr Tugendhat, I am not opposed to the figures, but they must also reveal economic quantities, not like these budget figures, which reveal nothing.

President. — I call Mr Newton Dunn.

Mr Newton Dunn. — I rise to propose a number of amendments which, if accepted by Parliament and Council, will improve the balance of Community spending next year while only increasing it by a small amount.

First of all, I want to extend warm welcome to the savings which are being made in the agricultural sector. We are all glad to see the notorious mountains and lakes shrinking away. Our objective must remain that agricultural prices are set a sufficiently high level to be fair to efficient farmers but not so high as to

Newton Dunn

encourage over-production of unwanted foods, which is still happening in the dairy sector.

My first amendment is entirely new to the Parliament and asks the Community to make a modest first-ever donation to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. This amendment is supported by my Group and is also signed by colleagues from three other groups. The Fund exists to combat the illicit production of drugs such as opium in areas like the Golden Triangle by policies of crop replacement and education of the locals. This work is absolutely vital to Europe in view of the rapidly rising tide of drug abuse among our young people. Yet last year, Mr President, the ten Member States contributed a shameful average of less than one hundredth of one ECU per head towards this struggle, and over half that sum came from the Federal Republic alone. Why must we wait until it is too late for our children? This is Amendment No 382 to Item 6485, and I hope the Parliament will support it.

My second amendment is to finance the beginnings of a common policy on education and professional training in the fisheries sector. An identical amendment was passed by Parliament at the first reading last year. My Group supports this and advocates it because we hope and believe that a common fisheries policy is near, and also in the light of the Woltjer report on education and training in fisheries, which I believe is to be debated by Parliament in December this year. This is Amendment No 383 to Article 371.

The third amendment which I want to propose seeks to restore the EEC's internal disaster fund to the same size as it was last year. Last year it stood at 21 million ECU. The Council's draft this year suggests a measly 6 million ECU. Why do we need the increase? Well, last year there was not enough money in the Fund to give help to constituents in my area of the United Kingdom, where there was disastrous flooding. The Fund is one of the few ways that our Community, often thought of as remote and uncaring by the citizens, can touch their lives. It gives us a chance to say to unlucky people, Europe cares about you; it cares about what has happened, we want to help. The Amendment is No 380 and it is to Article 690.

The fourth amendment, No 381 to Item 1005 of the Parliament's own budget, seeks to restore Members' constituency travel allowance from 11 months to the full 12 months of the year. Members who do not want to visit their electorate for the full 12 months of the year need not do so and need not claim the allowance, but they should not prevent other Members who wish to visit their constituents all the year round.

Finally, on behalf of my Group I put forward Amendment No 453 which concerns the list of posts for the Commission. I ask that it be called before the rapporteur's amendment so that the Parliament has a chance to express its own opinion on this very important point.

President. — I call Mr Bournias.

Mr Bournias. — (GR) Mr President, I should like to thank you for the cordial welcome given when this part-session opened this morning to the 24 Greek Euro-MPs whom the Greek people recently decided to send as representatives to our Parliament. Mr President, one of the principal aims of the present part-session is to control common agricultural policy spending and to ensure cuts in expenditure in the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF. Expenditure on the latter amounts to 19 993 000 ECU which represents an increase of 12.8% compared with 1981, but even this is an improvement in view of the fact that over the five years leading up to 1979 annual increase averaged 23%. One priority of the common agricultural policy is to succeed is surely to bring surpluses under control.

Furthermore, we must resolve that no proposals for a supplementary or corrective budget for 1982 should be accepted: this would increase the total volume of agricultural appropriations; there must also be a reduction in common agricultural policy management costs both as regards administration and the various research projects.

Before going on to discuss issues affecting Greece, allow me to say that I support the line taken by the Committee on Budgets on several chapters — on education, culture, on social policy and on exceptional aid to Poland (Mr Delatte's amendment) where it asked for increases commensurate with the present tight financial margins prevailing in all Member States.

We regret, of course, that Mr Pannella's proposals — supported by the rapporteur Mr Spinelli — to allocate 600 million ECU in supplementary aid to help fight world hunger were rejected. But although this rejection was dictated by the need to bring the financial burdens borne by the Community under control, I would like to recommend the honourable members, at least those who signed the Pannella proposal, as I myself did, to keep a watch on this subject. Mr Michel took a similar line on this subject this morning.

On the subject of Greece, I should like firstly to state quite clearly that the borrowing facilities and interest rebates agreed on by the European Investment Bank are paltry in view of the extensive damage caused by the earthquakes in February and March 1981; and I should like to remind the House of the proposal put forward by my Group — the New Democracy Group — for emergency aid to redress the damage caused by fires and arson in Greece last summer. The reduction of the agreed appropriations in Article 860 for 1982 from 222 million ECU to 96 773 717 ECU took us by surprise. About 46% of Greek territory consists of mountainous or less-favoured areas, cut off in winter by floods and snow; are not the populations of such areas entitled to aid supplies in dairy and other prod-

Bournias

ucts of the same order as those granted to France and Ireland?

Special provision must be made in the budget for fisheries and for the exploitation of unused waters for irrigation; Item 10.6 on education should be doubled. The action plan in favour of the Mediterranean (Item No 6620) should be allocated a fixed volume of payment appropriations instead of commitment appropriations. Furthermore, the appropriations for the protection of the environment should also be increased.

As far as Greece in particular is concerned, measures should be drawn up to combat the dangerous air pollution and to protect the archeological remains including the Acropolis. Perhaps it is useful to note here that UNESCO has also financed the organization of research and protective measures to improve the state of all Greek monuments.

I deprecate and would like to protest against the Council's decision to reject the Commission's proposal that 4% of its remaining staff requirements be met by Greeks; of a total number of 148 remaining posts it only approved 31 — which is not enough to meet Greek requirements. Greece will thus be at a disadvantage *vis-à-vis* the other Member States as regards information and efficiency. Another cause for serious concern is the need to modify the ceiling for guidance appropriations (plafond orientation because the Greek programme requirements are unlikely to be met in 1981 even though they were submitted as early as February 1981. Unless the ceiling is modified, the appropriations already allocated for the five-year programme will be claimed by other countries' programmes. The Commission has said that it intends to find a solution to the problem during 1982 but we are not satisfied with this vague promise. A solution must be found now: the Parliament must at least add a special provision to the draft budget under discussion on the less-favoured areas in Greece. I should like to draw the attention of the honourable rapporteur and of the members of this House to this just Greek demand. This is what I wanted to say, Mr President, and I hope that the debates on the next budget will be conducted in a more favourable economic climate both in the Community and internationally.

President. — I call Mr Georgiadis.

Mr Georgiadis. — (GR) Mr President, honourable Members, as you will already know, the Socialists are now — following the historic victory of Socialism in Greece — the leading Greek political group in the European Parliament as in other fora; we intend to join forces with all related political groups and contribute actively to the foundation and triumph of Socialist principles within the Community and in Europe as

a whole. However, at the same time it is our supreme duty to do everything within our power to support the rights of the Greek people — now represented by Pasok, the Government of its choice, with Mr Andreas Papandreou as Prime Minister — to determine the political, economic and social course our country should take without fear of foreign intervention.

From this point of view, the discussion of the Community budget gives us the opportunity to define our position on the topics of vital interest with which it deals. Of course, we recognize that the budget reflects the policies pursued by the Community. But, on the other hand, we would like to state quite clearly that it is mistaken and misleading to consider the budget as the sum expression of the economic and other consequences, positive or negative, for Member States from their membership of the Community, not only because the budget represents only a fraction of the overall economic activities and total volume of national budgets, but chiefly because this approach ignores the importance of non-financial transactions between Member States. It ignores, for example, the effect of the continued dominance of the strong economies at the expense of the weaker ones on trade, on the movement of capital, on industry, and especially on small to medium-sized undertakings, on services and the social sector and even on international economic relations.

In this connection I should like to say that we are not satisfied with the financial treatment accorded to Greece in the present regulations and we will fight for substantial improvements so that our country is compensated as far as possible for the generally unfavourable economic consequences arising from accession to the EEC.

It is widely supposed that the Community's own resources will shortly be exhausted and it has been proposed to raise the contribution by the Member States to exceed the 1% value-added tax. Our position remains firm on both these issues: we will not accept any increase in Community resources unless it is accompanied by a clear reassessment of the aims and orientations of the Community's economic policies within the present economic framework. Unfortunately, the 1982 budget contains no indications of such a reassessment. Of course, we did not expect this reassessment to take place immediately: after all, a great deal of what is contained in the Commission's conclusions has not yet been agreed on at inter-governmental level; nor does it meet with our approval. Thus we shall not be too perturbed if the 1982 budget is basically a repetition of previous budgets; we shall wait until the Member States, and especially Greece, are able to reach an agreement over the new course and its implementation. This naturally does not prevent us from expressing our opposition to the present structure of the budget, and to the amendments made by the Council to the draft budget. It is chiefly the cuts in increases for expenditure on regional policy, on social policy and on the policies for redistributing resources

Georgiadis

together with the reduction in expenditure for guarantees on agricultural goods proposed by the Council that suggest a reassessment very different from the one that we expected. For this reason we shall vote against amendments affecting Mediterranean products and we shall back amendments reducing expenditure on northern goods — of which there is a surplus — so that resources can be re-distributed in such a way as to shift the centre of gravity of the common agricultural policy. We shall also support increases in expenditure on the Guidance Section of the Agricultural Fund, of the Regional Fund and of the Social Fund. (*The President asked the speaker to conclude.*) I have nearly finished, Mr President, forgive me for exceeding the time-limit. I should merely like to stress two points: firstly, the issue of Greek officials — I agree here with all the Members who have spoken on this issue; secondly, the issue of the financial protocols in favour of Turkey: we agree that all these items should be transferred to Chapter 100 — this was the policy adopted by the Community against the Greek dictatorship when it abrogated civil liberties in Greece.

President. — I call Mr Hopper.

Mr Hopper. — Mr President, as Parliament's rapporteur for the mandate of 30 May I should like to make some preliminary observations on the subject, which will be amplified at the next part-session.

The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, as the competent committee, was asked to complete its report in good time for the debate on 17 November. I am happy to say that it adopted its report unanimously last week, which seems to me to augur well for a united approach by this Parliament to this extremely important subject. However, it is only fair to say that many members of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs approved the draft report with a serious reservation. They considered that the Commission's response to the mandate, that is to say, the document of 24 June was — and I quote — 'thin and inadequate'. Indeed, it is clear that the document itself is largely meaningless unless it is taken together with the seven supporting documents to which Commissioner Tugendhat has made reference. Unfortunately, none of these documents had been officially conveyed to our committee before our final vote, and indeed some have not yet reached us.

In the circumstances the committee decided to issue an interim report on the document of 24 June. This is a procedure that is not without precedent in this Parliament. The implication must be that there may be a final report, perhaps soon after the debate during the next part-session taking account of the views expressed in the House, perhaps next year when the implications of the mandate exercise have become clearer.

Turning to the substance, the interim report develops several themes. I should just mention a few. The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs recognizes the need for an interim financial mechanism to deal with financial imbalances, but believes, as indeed the Commission does, that the mandate exercise goes far beyond the problem of the British or other imbalances. It is an opportunity to examine all Community policies and to give a new impetus to the development of the Community. Secondly, the draft report recognizes the need to reform the common agricultural policy without calling in question the fundamental principles of that policy. It is the committee's belief — and I quote — 'that while contributing to the effective attainment of other vital Community objectives the common agricultural policy has not eliminated disparities between agricultural regions; it considers that the attenuation of these disparities accompanied by the elimination of systematic structural surpluses should be a fundamental objective of all Community restructuring policy'. Thirdly, the draft report makes reference to the need, to which President Thorn has referred so eloquently, to make progress with the establishment of the common market itself and above all to eliminate technical barriers.

Mr President, I would conclude by saying that the draft report before Parliament on 17 November may deal only with the Commission's document of 24 June. However, there is no reason why the debate should be limited in this way, and I look forward to a full exploration of all the seven supporting documents.

President. — I call Mr Kyrkos.

Mr Kyrkos. — (*GR*) Mr President, I am a Member of the Greek Communist Party of the Interior and given that it is the first time that I am representing our people in the European Parliament, I should like to greet everyone here from every political group.

In the two minutes that I have at my disposal to talk on this subject, I should like to stress in particular that the only way for the Community to escape from the present deadlock is to take new measures. And these measures must not be designed to serve the interests of the rich members of the Community, but to meet the needs of the less developed areas, of the armies of the unemployed created by the economic crisis and to enable us to fulfil our obligations towards the Third World. We believe that the budget should form part of a new scrutiny of social policies. And it is clear that this is not the case here today.

I should like very briefly to stress that in our opinion it is unacceptable that the Guarantee Section of the Agricultural Fund (EAGGF) in the Community budget should be reduced when in fact it needs restructuring and it is equally indispensable that the Guidance

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Section of the same Fund should also be restructured. A solution of this kind would allow an effective approximation of the incomes of the poor farmers in southern Europe to those of the industrialized farmers in the north.

Before anyone starts talking of increasing the resources of the Regional Fund — and on principle we support this measure — it is first necessary, in our opinion, to decide on how to restructure this Fund so as to ease regional inequalities. In our view, aid from the ERDF should be concentrated in the poorer countries of the Community so that this Fund does not become an unofficial section of the Social Fund.

Finally I should like to refer to the increase in the Community's own resources: we believe that at this stage we should leave this question open because in our opinion it is part of the more general problem of establishing a new distribution of available funds which is necessary if we are to ease the glaring inequalities and to promote the development of the less-favoured regions of the Community, to tackle the problems created by the crisis in all Community countries and at the same time to offer our help to large areas of the world in fighting hunger and by way of development aid. Honourable Members, it is clear that the Greek Communist Party of the Interior will support any proposal contributing to the attainment of these objectives.

President. — I call Mr Eyraud.

Mr Eyraud. — (*FR*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I represent one of the poorest regions of France, the Massif Central, with a largely rural population, in this Assembly. In that capacity I am convinced of the imperative need to build a Europe based on solidarity. It therefore seems to me an aberration to systematically denigrate and call into question the only effective common policy which Europe has to its credit, namely the common agricultural policy. Of course the European social area extends beyond our rural populations. Other policies should be developed in the industrial and energy sectors and other social policies through the Social Action Fund, policies of aid to the Third World and new regional policies through the ERDF; Europe would have taken a great step forward if the regional and local authorities were authorized to apply directly to that fund for assistance. However, the revival of Community activities cannot be accompanied by the destruction of the common agricultural policy. In its present form that policy has not enabled the disappearance of 160 jobs each day in French agriculture to be avoided, but that is no reason to reduce its budget further. A simple calculation shows that a cut of 350 million ECU would result in the early disappearance of 200 000 farm holdings in the poorest regions of the Community. I therefore put this question to you, ladies and gentlemen: would that be a logical decision

at a time when there are already 9 million unemployed in Europe? We French Socialists therefore hope that the CAP budget will not be cut but simply reviewed and that expenditure which is not specifically agricultural in nature will be the first to go, e.g. aid to third countries which should not appear under the agricultural budget. Often the cost of the CAP is incurred through infringements of the principle of Community preference. This represents about one third of the agricultural budget. Finally we are opposed to a policy of quotas because to our mind it would be absurd and illogical to reduce production at the very time when part of mankind is suffering from hunger. On the other hand, we believe that the use of price differentiation as a function of the volumes produced by each holding would help to guarantee earnings of family farms in particular without engendering excessive income levels for the large producers. We French Socialists consider that these proposals, which have been formulated by our Government, must be taken into account when farm prices are fixed on 1 April next. When the prices next come to be fixed, the Council of Ministers must be given an opportunity to eliminate the distortions caused by monetary compensatory amounts. I believe that this has in any case been requested by a majority of Members of this Assembly. As our colleague, Mr Saby, pointed out in the clearest possible terms a moment ago, we shall be voting in favour of most of the amendments. However, faithful to our earlier commitments, we shall vote in favour of a reduction of the monetary compensatory amounts in Chapter 28 and we shall refuse those entered in Chapter 100. We shall also be opposed to the entry of these appropriations under the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF. In this way we hope that a new agricultural policy will see the light of day on 1 April next.

(*Applause*)

President. — I call Mr Gondikas.

Mr Gondikas. — (*GR*) The most striking thing about this draft budget is that it disregards political demands — such as have been repeatedly voiced in this House — for a reform of the various budgetary chapters. Thus, this budget is claimed to be an austerity budget, whereas in fact it is becoming an instrument of political pressure on issues over which the Council or the Commission disagree in varying degrees with the Parliament. This is evident from the fact that no equitable solution has yet been found to the problem of how the maximum percentage of compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure should be calculated. An agreement on this issue is a matter of urgent necessity: it would be a formal recognition of the contribution made by the Parliament and of its power to enforce the views it has debated.

The draft budget fails in my opinion to reflect the importance attached by our Parliament over several

Gondikas

months and in various resolutions to three basic sectors of energy policy: energy conservation, the discovery of new sources of energy and the reduced dependence of the Community on fuel imports. Consequently it has no impact on the major and most widespread social problem facing the Community today: unemployment. Nor does the budget envisage any significant measures to bring about a unified common industrial policy and it neglects the importance of modernizing industry and at the same time makes no attempt to remove technical and administrative barriers to trade or even to provide suitable personnel training. In brief, the answer given to the Council concerning the 'Mandate of the 30 May' contains no signs whatsoever of an incipient industrial policy in the form of incentives to encourage the investment of unused capital and the recruitment of the unemployed.

In conjunction with the fight against unemployment and the structural easing of regional inequalities I should like to underline the need for greater interest rebates for infrastructure projects. Unfortunately, the present draft budget is further proof that the power of the Parliament to influence the lending operations of the European Investment Bank is as yet non-existent. I should like to point to the immense significance for Greece of Article 8 of Ruling No 1736 (1979), and I denounce the inequalities in the interest rebates policy between States in the same economic position.

Mr President, I should like to draw attention to the substantial increase in the section on the environment, and in this connection I should like to single out the new Item No 6614 concerning the ecology of developing countries. This item — European Parliament motion No 1/112 (1980) — must form part of a concerted endeavour to protect the environment and should be given particular attention and economic aid above and beyond that which can be provided by the European Development Fund.

As regards regional policy and the development of regions I disagree with the Council's reduction in regional studies — Item No 5400 — and I demand the reinsertion of the Commission appropriations. I should also like to draw attention to the inadequacy of appropriations for the development of EPIRUS in Chapter 42 and for the vocational training of farmers in Article 486.

Finally, I find it incomprehensible that given the current political conditions in Turkey, Item No 9631 regarding special aid to Turkey should be regarded as compulsory expenditure. As a Greek and a democrat I cannot possibly support this item especially since Article 964 of the draft budget does not consider it possible to include Cyprus in the budget. I shall finish with these thoughts, Mr President, within the time allocated to me by the Rules in the hope that the budget will be adjusted so as to become more realistic,

more humane and more representative of the various tendencies in our Parliament.

President. — I call Mr Alavanos.

Mr Alavanos. — (GR) Mr President, leaving aside for one moment the individual differences between the institutions of the EEC over the budget, the representatives of the Greek Communist Party would like to point out the following: the budget clearly expresses the desire of the European Communities — faced with the worsening crisis in Western Europe — to promote a policy designed to strengthen and extend the position and the privileges of the big monopolies and the powerful States in the EEC. It is the working class, the farmers, the small and medium-sized undertakings who are required to foot the bill. This is precisely the aim of the mandate of the 30 May 1980, the Davignon plan, the progressive reductions in expenditure on agriculture, the so-called structural changes in industry and the principle of austerity worshipped in the Spinelli report.

The budget regulations are designed to impose unacceptable obligations on Greece, to bind the policies of our country to the framework of a European capitalist system and to render impossible any attempts to implement an economic development programme in the interests of Greece and of our people. This is clearly contrary to the will of the Greek people expressed about 20 days ago because both in the elections for the Greek Parliament and in those for the European Parliament the Greek people voted by an absolute majority in favour of those parties — Pasok and the Greek Communist Party — who are against EEC membership and are in favour of an independent economic development for Greece, the fair and mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries including EEC Member States. It is the implementation of this policy that the Greek people expect from a new democratic government.

Mr President, I should also like to draw attention to four points which are of special importance for us. Firstly, the percentage of total EEC expenditure allocated to the Guarantee Section of the Agricultural Fund is being reduced. To be precise, this amounts to 63% of total appropriations in the 1982 budget, whereas previously it was of the order of 70-75%. This reduction leads to even lower guarantee prices for agricultural goods, especially for countries such as Greece where inflation is twice the EEC average.

We propose that this reduction should not be entered in the budget; at the same time the EAGGF guarantees should be restructured in favour of Mediterranean products in the second section.

Secondly, expenditure on the Regional and Social Funds, on research etc. is defined in general terms and

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more often than not it is left open how, and above all, to whom it should be allocated. The result of this is well known: these items are almost entirely monopolized by the powerful EEC countries, whereas countries such as Greece with non-existent development programmes, with limited participation in the EEC institutions are to all intents and purposes excluded; this is precisely what happened and is happening in 1981. By way of contrast, the budgetary authorities take great pains to define precisely the payments due to the EEC: Greek contributions are explicitly and rigorously fixed and are continually rising. It is rather ironic for example that there should be special reference to Germany in items of the Regional Development Fund in the Council's draft budget but that Greece is not mentioned at all. We propose that there should be from the outset a general commitment to those countries which actually need Regional Development Fund aid.

Thirdly, we are surprised at how the report by the Committee on Budgets can dwell on the need for austerity, while at the same time disregarding austerity where appropriations for Turkey are concerned — a country under the NATO-inspired dictatorship of General Evren. In our opinion, if there is the slightest concern for democratic, trade-union and for human rights, for the heroic champions of civil liberties in Turkey, then these unacceptable appropriations must be deleted from the budget. We urge you therefore to vote for an amendment on this by representatives of the Greek and French Communist parties.

Fourthly, there are many rather curious items for research, especially in the field of nuclear energy. The Committee on Budgets' June report makes specific reference to the need to promote research and development in the military sphere. All these developments are — we believe — linked with proposals put forward by Mr Genscher to promote Western European military integration and by Mr Diligent to establish an EEC naval force. The Spinelli report passes over this problem in silence; this is one more essential reason, why the representatives of the Greek Communist Party in the European Parliament reject it.

At a time when our countries are being rocked by a vast new pacifist movement against American missiles and the neutron bomb, a movement in favour of *détente* and disarmament bringing together millions of Europeans of all political convictions, it is unacceptable that the European Parliament should be entirely out of touch with the problems and aspirations of the peoples of Europe and should support or turn a blind eye to various appropriations and projects which openly seek to place the EEC in the service of the hawkish ambitions of American-inspired NATO imperialism.

President. — I call Mr Macario.

Mr Macario. — *(IT)* Mr President, I share the serious concern expressed by many of my colleagues over the extent to which this budget actually corresponds to the real needs of Europe.

I think that the time has come to speak the truth, to say that this budget represents an evasion of Europe's responsibility to confront its many challenges. There are two main challenges: the grave economic crisis and the crisis of employment. The situation is continuing to deteriorate but we are going on in the same way as before as though this deterioration in the economic and social situation did not even concern us.

I believe that this is a sure way of leading Europe to disaster; I am expressing a personal position because I believe that I still have responsibilities as a representative of my electors, and it is my view that we cannot hide from the Council of Ministers our total disagreement with its decisions. Perhaps, as some Members have proposed, it would also be appropriate to have our responsibilities clearly separated from those of the Commission whose activities are proving totally inadequate to the needs of the moment.

(The sitting was closed at 7 p.m.)

¹ For agenda of next sitting, see minutes.

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IN THE CHAIR: MR DANKERT

Vice-President

(The sitting was opened at 9 a.m.)¹

President. — I call Mr Michel.

Mr Michel. — (FR) Mr President, I should like to draw Parliament's attention to the Bureau's decision not to publish the report of proceedings during this part-session.

¹ *Minutes — Documents: see Minutes.*

In fact I went to the department responsible yesterday and was informed that its staff had not been asked to attend this part-session and that the debates would not be published until about the middle of December.

I think it is inadmissible that a parliament, when discussing its budget, should not be able to examine all the speeches made and I therefore protest at this decision by the Bureau, which seems to have been taken without our knowledge.

President. — You should have known about the decision since it was announced in the Bulletin. Your comment, which I note, is correct: the report of proceedings will be appearing much later than usual, but it will already have been translated. In any case, it

President

was impossible to publish it before the vote on the draft budget.

1. *General budget for 1982* (continuation)

President. — The next item is the continuation of the debate on the 1982 draft budget.¹

We shall consider Section I — Parliament.

I call Mr Pfennig.

Mr Pfennig. — (*DE*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the European Parliament has to approve its draft budget at a time when the Committee on Budgets — as Mr Ansquer explained — has already provided for a slight increase — 4.3% — mainly to meet the current increase in staff costs. This increase is still less than the increase in the Council of Ministers budget. I would like to raise two points in connection with Parliament's budget. Firstly, this year we have actually managed, as we resolved in the past, to avoid providing for an increase in posts. There will therefore be no new posts in 1982, even if more committees are set up during the year. For the first time the Secretariat has clearly attempted to cooperate fully with the Committee on Budgets and to act efficiently in staff matters, particularly in connection with posts newly authorized in the past. The Secretariat has not considered it necessary to authorize new posts for any new committees but has pointed out that Members must therefore also be prepared to exercise a little restraint in the demands they make of departments. We all know that this can be done. Fortunately many Members have already realized that it is not necessary to make a report on everything and that a report is not necessarily better if its explanatory statement is 50 rather than 5 pages long.

Secondly, I feel that two items of the statement of expenditure should be increased, namely Item 2720 'Expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events' and Item 2990 'Subsidies for group visits'. The Committee on Budgets has also recommended an increase for the latter item. I think it must be clear to everyone that we have no more urgent task in the two and a half years run-up to the next elections than to show the public, that is the citizens of Europe, why the existence of the European Parliament is justified. I feel I may put this so starkly since we have all been asked again and again by our constituents and people at functions we arrange: What do you really do in Strasbourg or Brussels or wherever you are? Nothing is more important than for groups of visitors to come here and for our departments to engage in public relations work in order to create a reasonable public image for the European Parliament.

This is all the more vital since the citizens of Europe are increasingly questioning and doubting the justification for the existence not only of the European Parliament but of the whole European Community.

Mr President, I should also like to say a few words on the information policy of the Commission since it forms an exact mirror image of the Parliament's information policy, in other words how it should not be done. I for my part am not prepared to grant the Commission another ECU for this work if it does not make lasting changes in its information policy. In the Member States many an MP may complain that the government all too often uses its machinery to promote its own policy and pushes Parliament into the background. Here it is almost the opposite: it is true that Parliament's own information policy is not of the very best, but the Commission has not even understood that it must change its information policy. The Commission will have to get used to informing Parliament more quickly and more fully than in the past. One day I should like to propose that the expenses of any Commissioner who does not do this should cease to be paid until he has got used to the idea of informing Parliament in good time.

Thirdly, the Commission must also recognize that, in its work of informing our citizens, it must regard the Council as its opponent because the Council is doing everything to spoil Europe for the public through its policy or, I might almost say, lack of policy. To our citizens it must look more and more as though ministers still only see Europe as a forum for haggling, requesting, threatening and hustling. What is the Commission doing about it? Nothing. It is doing nothing to win its citizens over to the idea of Europe. It knows and publishes the figures, and that is its information policy, which is quite ridiculous. It gives us figures to show that our citizens are becoming more and more disenchanted with Europe. That is the Commission's information policy, and what is it doing to change things and win over our citizens? Nothing, as far as I can see. I think that the Commission must finally comprehend that we do not need any Commission publications — or, in the case of Parliament, glossy brochures from our own departments — which represent something totally abstract to the citizen and play with figures about when, where and which Member State paid how much for what and what it gets out of it.

All I can say is that in my experience this does not interest the citizens at all. They want to know: What is Europe doing? What is it doing for me personally? A proper information policy would tell the citizen once and for all in a generally comprehensible language what benefits he stands to gain from Europe. Where have I ever found in a Commission publication a brief and concise explanation in German that every citizen, wherever he comes from, can now draw unemployment benefit in any country of the European Community; that no matter which country he has

¹ See debates of 3 November 1981.

Pfennig

worked in, his country's national insurance must take such years into account? Where have I ever read in a Commission brochure that every citizen of Europe will in future reap the benefits of a reasonable motor vehicle third party insurance scheme? Where does it say that the Commission is trying to abolish customs checks? The Parliament has asked the Commission to do this over and over again. But nothing has happened. The Commission has not even made a start on telling our citizens about this.

We must be aware — and for this reason I am also saying something about the Commission's information policy — that we as Parliament — however much we expand our departments — are not technically or financially in a position to do this. Nor do I see it primarily as our task. It is up to the Commission to give our citizens a positive idea of Europe and to gain their support. If this does not happen, it will be time for Parliament to express publicly its disapproval of the Commission's information policy. I would recommend all Members to bear this in mind when it comes to an overall assessment of Commission policy.

President. — I call Mr Hord.

Mr Hord. — Mr President, I submit it is misleading to use the 1981 appropriations as the proper guide for the expenditure of the Parliament. In my submission, the most accurate information we have is the actual expenditure for the last year available, namely 1980. And if we take that, we shall see that it is proposed that Parliament's expenditure rise by 52% since 1980. I think the only consideration that should be borne in mind in that regard is that since 1980 we have had some 24 new Greek Members.

I find it very difficult that our administration can pay itself more in terms of salaries, expenses and fringe benefits. Is it done with the complicity of the Bureau, which is getting its own kick-back with more big offices, cars and absurdly high group expenses?

Mr President, there seems to be no policy of seeking areas for expenditure. This whole question of the Parliament has to be compared with that of the Member States and local authorities wrestling with the recession. It is almost as if the European Parliament had been granted some diplomatic immunity from cost reductions, criticism and the economic climate. Does the so-called gentleman's agreement with the Council give the Parliament licence to print and spend more taxpayers' money without constraint? If we look at the political groups' expenditure, I think we shall see that this item is to be increased by 53% over 1980. How, in all realism, is it possible to spend nearly 6 million ECU, or £3.4 million, on groups' secretarial and political expenses? How do we account for 13 600 ECU for every single Member in this Parliament? Have we, Mr President, in this administration of the Parliament reached the ultimate in backscratching

operations with the Parliament's Bureau? Perhaps someone, some time, somehow can substantiate this very large item.

On rents, we have called for nominal reductions of only 200 000 ECU. We have done this because we wish to draw attention to the outrageously high rent-bill of 25 million ECU. Now, of course, we know that is because the Parliament finds itself meeting in various places, but I think it is incumbent upon all of us to draw attention to this most unsatisfactory financial state of affairs. I think most of us had hoped, after 1980, to see a reduction in the incidence of empire building, but not a bit of it. We now hear that there are plans to extend the Rue Belliard complex in Brussels, and it seems likely that if we get more committees there will be an even further extension to Rue Belliard. And what is happening to the Boulevard de l'Empereur building, which is now redundant? Why is that still on the books? And is it really necessary for the Parliament to buy Monnet's house, for which we have no real use? So all I would say, Mr President, in drawing attention to this in financially nominal terms, is that we hope there will be urgent and real discussion precisely as to where Parliament is going in terms of all the new buildings which increasingly appear as a commitment in the Parliament's budget.

Unfortunately, time does not permit me to speak at length on the budget, but I would exhort every Member to reflect on our own budget. It is no good our dictating to the Commission and the other institutions on their budgets if our own performance is not unimpeachable. I would ask you to support the amendments in the names of Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton, Mr Kirk and myself, because if we approve these amendments then, I believe, we shall be able to secure some credibility. If that is not to be the case, not only shall we have to live with our own consciences, but we shall also have to face those who sit in judgment upon us.

President. — I regret that the chair cannot participate in the debate and give some reply, because you have just heard Mr Michel's complaint that we do not have the *compte rendu in extenso*, which cost some 2 million units of account. He asked for the reintroduction of that, so there are different points of view.

I call Mr Møller.

Mr Møller. — (DA) Mr President, it is more or less typical of this Parliament that its own budget is to be discussed by an assembly which in practical terms is virtually non-existent. If I look around I wonder where those people whose everyday job it is to shape the destiny and development of this Parliament have got to. Where are our group chairmen or our vice-presidents? Obviously, my criticisms do not apply to you, Mr President, or to myself for that matter.

Møller

Nevertheless, there are not many people present apart from ourselves. Over the two and a half years this Parliament has existed its main concerns as regards the budget have been to increase the expenditure items and the amenities for members. This cannot be allowed to continue, however, since sooner or later those people who elected us will say, 'this is all very well, but are you yourselves to become a burden to us? Was it the intention that we should have to carry you around on our backs as well?' Moreover, it is dangerous if a Parliament feels it has such absolute authority that it thinks it can place one burden after another on the people and expect them to bear them. In a few amendments, which I should like to recommend to Parliament, I have tried to suggest some lines along which Parliament's own work could be rationalized. Why should Parliament spend considerable sums on a travel agency? Why should Parliament run a business of this kind? Why should we not rather farm out the travel agency, as proposed, and turn it into a revenue item rather than an expenditure item? A travel agency should be a private undertaking and it could be run completely privately on a normal commercial basis.

Mr President, in another of my amendments, I also propose coordination between the Commission and Parliament information offices in the various capitals. There is no reason why the European Community should not be able to make do with a number of information offices and coordinate those under Parliament and those under the Commission. In certain capitals one could almost speak of competition to see who can achieve the most or do the least harm — and I agree with Mr Pfennig on this point — with the information they provide.

Thirdly, my amendment refers to the purchasing departments, at the moment, the Commission, Parliament and presumably the Court of Justice and all the other institutions each have their own purchasing department. We could get quite different discounts on our purchases of the office equipment, typewriters and other items used in our many buildings, if we could buy in on a joint basis. On top of this there are our hotel expenses in the various cities we are obliged to visit because we are still a travelling Parliament.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, what this assembly lacks in size it makes up for in quality and I would therefore urge you to give consideration to these amendments which are aimed at making this Parliament get down to the business of putting its own house in order as soon as possible rather than merely introducing new expenditure items which are both damaging and burdensome to the citizens who have elected us.

President. — I call Mr Kellett-Bowman.

Mr Kellett-Bowman. — Mr President, the explosions in Parliament's budget should now be coming to an end. The expenditures we had to absorb due to the increased membership of the House and to our taking

new offices have filtered through into the budget. We now have five office blocks in Luxembourg holding Parliament staff, and there are more than five members of staff for every Member of the European Parliament. Now this year's budget is a step in the right direction, because it constitutes a reduction of expenditure in real terms. The increase of 5% is less than inflation. However, we must review the methods of approving expenditure. This is something which the Committee on Budgetary Control is doing, but it is vitally important that we should be able to have more control of it.

In future budgets we look to see further transparency in our budget. It should have more lines, more sub-headings, so that the expenditure can be differentiated. The remarks column should go into more detail. Quantities should be shown, so that one avoids headings like 'Furniture for', and changes of direction in expenditure should be reflected in the figures. Parliament would like to know what savings arise out of Parliament's decision to reduce the number of working-places to two. The proposed changes to data processing techniques and telematics should provide staff savings to offset the expenditure of capital equipment. It should be possible to show savings on translation, which would arise if the Bureau's recommendations on the length of resolutions and the length of explanatory statements were to be adopted. The use of machines should also reduce translation costs. The introduction of some control over the numbers of copies of documents should produce savings and ease the storage problems in the basement of the Schuman Building.

As far as staffing is concerned, we believe that there should be zero-based budgeting techniques applied before increases in staff are asked for. As I am mentioning staff, I would like to make a personal declaration that I do not believe that the budget process should be used to promote individual members of Parliament's secretariat. I feel very strongly about this and will not, as a matter of principle, vote for any amendment proposing an *ad personam* promotion.

There are plenty of reviews of Parliament's expenditure carried out by this House and by the Court of Auditors, and in future years I wish to see more note taken of the recommendations which have been made. In that way we shall be able to inspect other people's budgets because we shall be satisfied that our own is in good order.

President. — We shall now consider Section III — Commission. First we shall hear the speeches on the agriculture chapter.

I call Mr Gautier.

Mr Gautier. — (DE) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, before I come to my actual topic, i.e. the EAGGF

Gautier

draft budget for 1982, I should like to make a comment for the attention of Mr Dalsager and I would ask the officials present to pass it on to him. In reply to the point I raised yesterday on the distribution of EAGGF funds between North and South, Mr Dalsager explained that the Commission did not measure this per capita but according to the value of agricultural products. May I therefore refer Mr Dalsager to the Commission documents for which he shares responsibility. The following figures may be obtained from this week's Commission documents and the draft budget: the dairy sector — involving typical 'northern' products — accounts for 20% of the value of agricultural production but 32% of the budget. Sugar: value 3%, expenditure 6%. Cereals: value 12%, expenditure 17%. These are typical northern products. As regards 'southern' products the same Commission documents tell us that wine accounts for 6% of the value but only 5% of expenditure; fruit approximately 12% of the value but only 6% of expenditure. I would recommend Mr Dalsager to study the Commission's own documents thoroughly before he gives the House what I consider to be an incorrect answer.

Now my actual topic, the EAGGF budget for 1982. The Socialist Group would have liked to discuss this part of the budget in connection with the report on the mandate of 30 May. This is unfortunately impossible because the report is not ready and cannot influence the 1982 budget. We must therefore refer to the present legal basis for agricultural policy.

I should like to deal with four fields which are very important to our group. First of all 'compulsory expenditure' — in the dairy sector certainly only the interventions for butter and skimmed-milk powder are compulsory. On the other hand the level of the export refund is a matter for the Commission's discretion and should not therefore be regarded as compulsory in the true sense of the word, but as a problem of market management. 60% of EAGGF expenditure goes to actual market administration, e.g. to the export refunds. Our group will therefore use the present budget debates to induce the Commission, by means of our amendments, to adopt a proper and rational market management policy.

The second field is budgetary control, which I think must play a part in the budget debates since we must ensure that appropriations are paid in the proper manner.

Thirdly, we wish to draw the attention of the Commission and the Council through our amendments to some fields which we regard as present or future problem areas in view of the enormous rates of increase.

Fourthly, we should like to comment on some budget headings to be created or rejected since decisions on the budget constitute advance decisions on the possible creation of new market organization policies.

I should like to make the following comment on the first field, i.e. market administration. The Committee on Agriculture recently had the pleasure of making a one-day visit to the Commission. I was very impressed by the great number of computers and telex machines there and thought that the Commission could certainly be able to calculate everything correctly with all those good instruments. I have no computer at home and have to make do with mental arithmetic. When, however, I read in the Commission's preliminary draft budget for the butter sector that 540 000 tonnes of butter are to be exported in 1982, which corresponds to the amount for 1981, it makes me wonder why the Commission needs an additional 500 million EUA if it can also reduce the export refund by a third. I don't need a computer to tell me this is wrong. I can work it out in my head and that is the reason for our amendments by means of which we simply wish to take the 500 million EUA out again, since we just cannot have errors of calculation like this!

The same may be said for cereals. This year all in all the EC has had a relatively small harvest compared with last year. We have stable prices on the world market and the Commission has carried over the food aid refund in Chapter 9. It is therefore strange that it none the less needs more money to export cereals. Here too, something must be wrong and we think that a few hundred million units of account could also be saved in this case.

Now the sugar sector. This year we will have a good sugar harvest. Our amendments are intended to make it clear that we do not want a policy of dumping on the world market but rather to put the increased appropriations for the sugar sector towards storage costs so that the Commission can administer the market in a way that will push the world market price for sugar as high as possible.

I also wish to say a few words on budgetary control. My group has tabled a number of amendments to transfer appropriations from the EAGGF budget direct to Chapter 100. I would like to point out, Mr President, that I also speak for Mr Wettig and that we are concerned with olive oil and tomatoes. When I began my chemistry studies one of the first things we learned was that you must have material balances, i.e. no more can come out of a reaction than is put into it.

If I try for example to draw up a material balance for olive oil it doesn't add up at all, at least not according to the Commission documents. There is a black hole somewhere which is either swallowing up appropriations or paying appropriations without justification. This is why we wish to transfer the symbolic sum of 10 million EUA from the olive oil sector to Chapter 100 until the Commission can guarantee that the money can be spent justifiably. We therefore think that an oil file is urgently needed.

If it is felt that this would really be a subsidy for Italy then a new budget heading should be created entitled

Gautier

'Subsidy for Italy' instead of 'Olive oil subsidy'. It is the same in the tomato sector. We have proposed that, here too, 30 million EUA should be transferred to Chapter 100. According to the Commission document on the mandate, the tomato subsidy, for example, amounts to 95% of the value of the tomatoes, i.e. we are giving tomatoes away for processing. But this just isn't on! If the price of tomato puree in the shops has not gone up at all for five years, no one knows why. We merely see from the budget that more has to be paid for this every year. At the same time there is obviously a lot of fraud involved and we therefore think that the Commission must first of all guarantee that the money can be spent in the proper way. This applies in principle to all fields but we have singled at these two since they obviously present the most difficulties.

Furthermore we should like to draw the attention of the Commission to the fields in which there are enormous rates of increase. The tobacco sector must be in a terrible state since it now costs almost 650 million EUA. I should like to make a personal comment. It is very difficult to explain to my constituents why we spend 650 million EUA on tobacco and at the same time also levy massive taxes on tobacco. It is even more difficult to explain why we have such high rates of increase here and we are avidly awaiting Commission proposals as to how they will also get this sector permanently under control.

Finally I should like to say what we as a group do not want. We are not in favour of the amendments, many of which are somewhat irresponsible, proposed by the Committee on Agriculture, of which I am a member, such as the creation of new budget headings for oils and fats and levies on proteins, i.e. soya, and other things. Parliament is making itself ridiculous if it has a majority in favour of the Plumb report in June, which means that we don't want all these things, but then three months later creates new budget headings in the budget debates. I don't think this constitutes a serious policy.

Agricultural policy in my opinion does not just mean that the major cereals producers should win the day. We should also bear in mind that there are considerable areas of meat and dairy production which at present also suffer from relatively high prices. My constituents are mainly steel workers and car workers at Volkswagen and they don't want a new trade war with the USA for reasons that are well-known. The majority of my group will therefore vote against these budget headings and for abolition of the budget headings on the organization of the market in alcohol and potatoes.

President. — I call Mr Früh.

Mr Früh. — (DE) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, my group has nominated five speakers on agri-

cultural policy for this important debate; I will therefore touch only briefly on a few basic points.

I am glad that Mr Gautier so clearly pointed out what he considers to be the failings of the agricultural budget. If what he says is true, then we have a few more hundred million units of account available for the agricultural policy. Of course I join him in regretting that the Commission is not represented as it should be at such an important debate. I hope that there are reasons for this and perhaps we will be informed of them in the course of the day.

Today we are discussing the budget and when we discuss the budget, agriculture cannot of course be left out. It is after all the largest section of the budget and today again gives us confirmation that a budget is policy in figures. This proves that we in Europe have an agricultural policy. I regret that it is almost the only policy we do have. It could well be otherwise; agriculture might perhaps only make up a certain percentage of the budget, as part of other policies. Then the agricultural policy would not make the budget so top-heavy and criticism would not be necessary.

But I would issue a warning: many members would like to introduce a particular type of policy when they say that policy must consist of figures. They would prefer to imprison the agricultural policy, and indeed any other policy, in a straitjacket of figures. Were it true that figures make policy then I might venture to say without the least hint of criticism that many Community Member States can have no policies left since they have run out of funds.

In spite of all attacks I believe we must get one thing straight: the Community's agricultural policy has not exceeded the financing limit set ten years ago although other countries have joined — and surely this means something! You will understand that we can no longer accept perpetual reproaches that the Community is squandering thousands of millions, particularly in its agricultural policy, from governments who are doing the very thing they accuse us of, i.e. getting up to their eyes in debt.

Let me make a second point: it is quite incredible that we should be debating a budget which is already the subject of an amending budget, when we have not even adopted the original budget.

I often wonder about the accuracy of forecasts as to what we can actually save next year. If we examine the matter more closely, there are few people who can say with any certainty what the weather will be like next year or, I could express it differently, whether the Soviet Union will have a good or bad harvest. Anyone who knows that in advance can prepare amending budgets with certainty. Apart from this I agree that we must consider on the basis of this year's experiences — although of course not everything is comparable — what is to be amended next year. Then, however, we

Früh

must guarantee that existing policies, which are the strongest bond of the Community, will not be endangered.

The fact that this intention exists or that many people do not know that they are playing with fire became clear to me when an important committee, the Committee on Budgets, discussed monetary compensatory amounts. There are people — and this also annoys me — who say that it is impossible for these amounts to go up again. We have got them down so nicely. Why should they go up? Certainly not because anyone wants to annoy anyone else or any country wants to have special advantages. They go up because we have a common agricultural policy with common prices without common monetary and short and long-term economic policy. If there are people who complain about the level of monetary compensatory amounts then they should also complain about countries which are not concerned with the economic development of the Community. They simply take economic measures and are surprised when they have effects.

All I have to say is that without monetary compensatory amounts — and I hope that this will be understood — the common agricultural policy would have collapsed long ago! I am amazed by people who continually assert that joint price negotiations are no longer possible. That is probably clear to everyone when we have inflation rates between 6 and 20%. The system created a link, a bond to weather all these storms. In times of stability we are better off without it. In the last six months we have had the proof: monetary compensatory amounts were almost forgotten then we were faced with the new monetary compensation system and it started all over again!

Agricultural policy, for the reasons I mentioned initially, makes this budget very top-heavy. It is urgently necessary to have other policies. If we can manage to obtain more funds for other policies by means of a new improved agricultural policy — and who could oppose this? — then everyone in the House will be glad to pledge their support. No one should believe, however, that continual decimation of the agricultural policy will release adequate funds for other policies in Europe for this would be the wrong conclusion! Anyone who does this is destroying the agricultural policy for it would mean a return to national aids, subsidies and assistance and there is simply not enough money. There is only one way to have a balanced budget. National policies in all sorts of fields, such as research, energy, etc., must follow the example of the agricultural policy. National budgets must transfer funds to the Community budget — plus the appropriate powers — so that Europe can make some headway. That is our aim. The agricultural policy can contribute to this — and would be glad to do so — but it should not get left behind completely in the process!

(Applause)

President. — I call Mr Curry.

Mr Curry. — Mr President, I am going to confine my remarks entirely to Chapter 100 of the budget because one of the problems we have always talked about in the CAP is the manufacture of products for which no market exists and which go straight into intervention. We are now faced with a most remarkable innovation which has been created by the Council of Ministers. It is the financial equivalent of the intervention store. As the stocks of food in intervention appear to get less in the Community the stocks of money in intervention appear to get greater, and we now have an unprecedented money mountain in Chapter 100 of more than seven hundred million units of account for most of which there is no ready market and will probably be unspendable. Now we believe there is no logic in this. Pushing money into Chapter 100, Mr President, is a way of ensuring that we do not have a clear, frank and precise budget. It is rather like, after having quarrelled with one's wife, opting for legal separation because divorce is too painful to contemplate.

The Council has acknowledged that the amounts forecast originally for agriculture were too high. The Council indeed congratulated itself that it had actually analysed the agricultural budget, an alarming phenomenon, but it did it and reduced the appropriations. It then adopted further significant reductions proposed by the Commission in its amending letter. Now, either it believes that the money will not be needed, in which case it should be eliminated, or it believes it may be necessary, in which case it should remain on the line where it can be used. But one option which has no logic is to put large amounts into Chapter 100 where they inflate the size of the budget but are not easily available for use. This form of non-decision is rather like hitching the tender of the steam engine behind the carriages rather than behind the engine, and whilst those of us who watched the Marx Brothers *Go West, Young Man* know that, while it is possible to feed the engine from the back of the train, even the Council of Ministers may find difficulty in accomplishing these difficult pyrotechnics.

We fully appreciate the difficulty of making up a budget when the major influences on it are beyond our control. The biggest influence is the level of world food prices because this determines how much the Community has to subsidize its own food into export and the world price is a reflection partly of supply and demand. But it also reflects the level of the dollar in relation to Community currencies. In other words, Mr President, President Reagan and the Federal Reserve have a much bigger influence in determining the size of the EEC's farm budget than the Community's own heads of governments, their Finance Ministers, the College of Cardinals which is the Commission, or even that most remarkable of all clubs, the Ministers of Agriculture.

Curry

The Council has acknowledged that the scope for lower farm spending exists because it has accepted an amending letter cutting 380 million. It has then hedged its bets by adding 339 million to reserve. My group believes that we should have the courage of the Council's convictions, so we don't propose to touch any amounts on the line. What we propose to do in our amendments is to remove from Chapter 100, 90 million units of account for cereals refunds, 110 million for milk refunds, 35 million for skimmed-milk powder for use in calf feed and 25 million in storage costs; in other words 260 million units of account which are sitting there weighing down the budget, probably unable to be used. Now, we also note that 365 million is allocated in Chapter 100 for monetary compensation amounts. We don't think it is realistic to try and eliminate this at a stroke. The changes in MCAs mean changes in the level of farm prices and it is unrealistic to ask governments to accept an unlimited and uncontrolled adjustment. However, in the course of the price fixing next year, as in the course of all recent price fixing, there will inevitably be a certain move back towards common prices and an alignment of MCAs. We reckon that the extent of that may well be of the order of a third of the total amount. (I think one of the reasons why Mr Früh does not understand figures is that he doesn't listen to them.) So we are proposing to remove about 150 million units of account from allocations in Chapter 100. We believe that in doing this we are ensuring a cleaner, more accurate budget in line with the best estimates of actual expenditure.

Now of course things can go wrong, and if things do go wrong, well we have got to have a supplementary budget to put them right. This is the honest and the obvious course. I simply don't understand the silly hangups this Parliament has got about refusing to treat supplementary budgets. A refusal to treat them in fact reduces our constitutional power, because it invites padding of the original budget. If the situation on the world market is difficult to forecast, if we ask the Commission to try and take advantage of the favourable situation on the world market to reduce agricultural spending, we at least have got to play fair with them and say that, if it becomes necessary at a later stage to introduce a supplementary budget, we will treat that with all due respect and expedition.

Now I have said that low agricultural estimates are due to good luck rather than good management but I think it would be churlish to deny the role of better Commission management of the market, notably in the setting of restitution levels. We will continue to support measures like tendering for certain dairy products, anti-fraud and inspection measures which will take this process of better management further. We hope that the Commission will now address itself to the mechanisms by which it sets cereals restitutions, in the way that it is addressing itself to the mechanisms by which it sets dairy restitutions, because we think there is scope for considerable improvement in management in that sector.

But the important thing now is to press on with the adjustment of the CAP, not because of the mandate, not because of individual problems of individual countries or the need to revise the Community's budget as a whole. It is a fatal handicap to lump together CAP reform or adjustment as a sort of peripheral part of the whole mandate negotiations. It is because the CAP is the major spending policy and I emphasize the word 'spending'. It is essential to the biggest industry in the Community and to the direct livelihood of some 8 million people, not counting the enormous economic and social importance of the associated industries. There is a tendency, Mr President, to believe that any problems the CAP may have had have been kissed away in the new dawn of high world food prices like snow melting on the top of the pine trees. There is no guarantee that this situation will last and even if it did last it would still not justify a resolute defence of the *status quo* in all circumstances. We shall therefore look to the price review for the first indications that a coherent path of change is being pursued.

It will be argued, as I said, that favourable budgetary circumstances make this necessary but the favourable budgetary circumstances are what make intelligent and articulate change possible. If that chance is not taken for however long those circumstances last, instead of a work of continuing construction, we risk falling back to that apocalyptic discussion of how to stave off a disintegration which will set producer against producer and country against country. That, Mr President, should not be our ambition in this House.

(Applause from the European Democratic Group)

President. — I call Mr Collins on a point of order.

Mr Collins. — Mr President, I understand there was a little bit of confusion yesterday because some amendments are incorrect and I wish to draw the attention of the House to the corrections. They relate to Amendments Nos 459 and 460 from the Environment Committee and Amendments Nos 215, 216 and 217 from the Socialist Group. The change is the same in each case. Where it says 'enter a commitment appropriation of x number of ECUs for 1983' this should, of course, read for 1982. I understand that even the Commissioner was somewhat taken aback to find this yesterday. Can I, therefore, draw the attention of the House to that correction.

President. — So I understand that if 1982 is substituted for 1983 in all the amendments you mentioned the problem is solved.

I call Mrs Barbarella.

Mrs Barbarella. — *(IT)* Mr President, a preliminary remark is required on the agricultural titles of the 1982 budget.

Barbarella

These are in fact, in our opinion, items of expenditure which ought to have been subjected to fundamental restructuring, as indeed the Council of Ministers itself requested amongst other things. We are forced to observe, on the contrary, that agricultural expenditure in the 1982 draft budget even though it does show a reduction in expenditure, which is really the outcome of short-term economic factors, does not show signs of any attempt to redefine the expenditure itself. Basically, whilst some interesting signs, although inadequate, are appearing on the other budget headings — Social Fund, Regional Fund and Cooperation and Development — at least in the Commission's preliminary draft budget — the agricultural budget for 1982, as for the previous years, amounts simply to implementation of the regulations at present in force, thereby continuing all the financial, production and economic imbalances which they create.

We are of course all aware that it is beyond the scope of the budget to correct the distorted mechanisms of the agricultural regulations and, hence, their financial repercussions. However, we are just as aware that there is nothing which gives a clearer picture of the scale of the malfunction of the common agricultural policy than the figures entered in the budget.

And in this connection I should like to draw the attention of my fellow Members to the fact that once again in this financial year 4 327 million ECU are scheduled for the dairy sector alone. This figure represents twice the funds allotted to the three major structural funds — the Regional Fund, the Social Fund and the Guidance Section of the EAGGF — to which for 1982 2 600 million ECU are allotted in all. In other words, simplifying organizing the dairy sector will consume this year more than 30% of the agricultural budget. Of course, it might well be objected that only just last year the proportion was 40%. Personally I have grave doubts about whether the favourable economic climate of the world market, which is the cause of this reduction in expenditure, will be able to continue for long. But, even were this to be the case, there is none the less the fact that with 30% of the agricultural budget, spending for the dairy sector remains — and I must underscore this fact — the central item in the Community budget.

In addition, it is clear from the information provided in the report by Parliament's Committee on Agriculture, that four sectors — dairy products, cereals, meat and sugar — use up approximately 70% of the amount allotted to the agricultural budget, whilst only 30% is scheduled for the rest of agricultural production, including Mediterranean produce. In this connection, I should like to address Mr Gautier, who felt that expenditure on tomatoes was excessive — in fact the figures in the budget show just how slight is the effect of this spending on the whole. Basically, I want to say that the large proportion of the flow of money in the agricultural budget is still going in 1982 to those areas which are best developed.

However, this distortion has been well documented this year by the Commission's report on the economic situation of the Community's regions, in which it can be seen that the volume of agricultural expenditure — if we take as an average Community index 100 — is above 150 in all the rich regions of the Community whereas it is below 70 in the less-developed regions and particularly in the southern regions.

Naturally, expenditure distribution is only a partial indicator of the economic benefits accruing from the common agricultural policy, but even if we restrict ourselves to its financial aspects alone, it would seem to be all the less justifiable for Community public finances to be mainly used in order to support the incomes of producers in the richer areas of the Community. And this is taking place at a time when — as the Commission report which I have referred to shows — regional imbalances are tending more and more to produce a Community which is increasingly divided into two main economic areas, very different in terms of their levels of development and the outlook for further development which is open to them. It should be added that no one today doubts that the common agricultural policy has had a share of responsibility in these differing rates of progress.

In the circumstances, the effort made by the Commission in its preliminary budget seems small beer, that is its decision to increase commitments for the guidance section of the EAGGF; in fact what is still absolutely necessary is for market regulations to be modified.

Now, when faced this incontrovertible fact, very little room for manoeuvre has been left to Parliament in order to give real signs of how agricultural spending should be changed. We might well ask, in fact, what actual outcome there could be from book-keeping reductions in expenditure required by market regulations or what real significance the decision to abolish compensatory amounts by purely and simply deleting the commitment from the budget could have.

Naturally, it is possible, and certainly necessary, to make some improvements to the budget before us today for certain headings, particularly the structural ones. And this has been requested by the Committee on Agriculture with the active participation of the Italian Communists. Along these lines, we particularly seek Parliament's agreement to some draft amendments tabled by us on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture. Amongst other things, they deal with a proposal for a new budget heading for integrated development projects, in accordance with what Parliament itself already decided in April 1980; there is also the reinsertion of the appropriations contained in the Commission's preliminary draft, for the structural sector and for fisheries, and of a new budget heading for suitable measures in the Mediterranean; lastly there is also an operation including structural proposals and research projects for developing the production of vegetable proteins and oils and this in order to

Barbarella

urge the Commission to organize at political level the development of such produce which in our opinion could, much more effectively than fiscal or parafiscal taxes levied at frontiers, reduce the dependence of the Community on outside supplies.

Naturally the changes to these mechanisms of the common agricultural policy and the resulting restructuring of the budget ought to have been of a quite different import. In this respect, what seems to us to be absolutely unacceptable is the fact that whilst we are continuing to carry out our tiny book-keeping exercises the Commission has already drawn up precise guidelines for modifying the agricultural regulations. And, quite apart from the assessment which each of us will make of such guidelines, there is no doubt that these will have financial repercussions on the 1982 budget.

It is our view therefore that the Commission has been found seriously wanting for not having replied to the requests so often made in this House for these guidelines to be transposed into specific proposals which could be quantified for the 1982 budget. The Council seems to us to have been just as remiss in having carried out sweeping reductions in structural aid and development expenditure and for having on the whole espoused with the 1982 budget a political line which instead of furthering the relaunching of the Community which is needed in order to overcome this crisis, will keep the Community in a situation of dangerous economic stagnation.

In such a situation, Mr President, a Parliament which did not make a sufficiently determined political statement in favour of a clear strategy of reform of Community policies must objectively be assumed to be approving the planned reduction or at least slowing down of the process of European integration. For this reason, the motion for a resolution from the Committee on Budgets does not in our view reprove strongly enough the shortcomings and responsibilities of the Commission and the Council in the worsening of the process of integration.

We hope that these two days' debate will lead to Parliament adopting a stance of greater determination and political independence and to the clear establishment of its will to relaunch the Community.

IN THE CHAIR: MR MØLLER

Vice-President

President. — I call Mr Louwes.

Mr Louwes. — (NL) Mr President, our discussion of agriculture in the 1982 budget is overshadowed by the

Commission's latest proposals. I do not wish to go into the matter in detail now but will restrict myself to a few comments which are really preliminary in nature.

In the first place we feel there is far too much emphasis on agriculture. The mandate of 30 June 1981 was prompted by the English contribution in particular and further imbalances in general. That was where the problem lay. Not with agriculture. In this connection I am pleased to refer to Mr Fanton's excellent speech yesterday on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture. My group too is annoyed that the finger is always pointed at the hard-working countryside which employs three to four times as many people as the manufacturing industries as Mr Curry just mentioned, and has come to the rescue of many hungry people, a trend which may well increase in the future.

A second point on the Commission's latest proposals. My group strenuously opposes the concept of differentiated prices depending on the size of businesses, i.e. farms. We can see the beginnings of this in the exemption of farms producing less than 30 000 litres of milk from the co-responsibility levy. We also see signs of it in the restriction of the guarantee for durum wheat to only 10 hectares also the proposed exceptional levy on large efficient dairy farms. We shall oppose this with all our might. Then the Commission will be in no doubt about this, Mr President.

My third point concerns the letter of amendment or in the jargon used today and yesterday the *lettre rectificative*. My group's view has already been expressed by Mr Nord and Mrs Scrivener. Our position is clear and I also wholeheartedly support the point of view Mr Früh expressed in his speech.

Fourthly and in conclusion, Mr President, my group has mixed feelings about the policy on oils, fats and proteins as set out in the number of amendments to this budget. In my group we are all concerned about Europe's great dependency on imports from abroad, fully 75% of our needs. This is a horrifying problem. On the other hand we appreciate the effects that a change in our import policy on these products would have on the whole area of Community external trade. This induces us to see this matter against the background of the adjustment of GATT rules in the middle of the 1980s. Then we will have a better idea of any need to redirect world food flows in order to alleviate widespread hunger which may perhaps become even worse. In short, Mr President, my group wishes to reserve its position on policy as regards oils, fats and proteins.

President. — I call Mr Davern.

Mr Davern. — Mr President, I was somewhat surprised this morning at Mr Curry, because he seems to be weakening a little. While he has his usual barbed

Davern

comments, he does seem to have been affected a little by the Committee on Agriculture, so perhaps we have achieved something over the past two-and-a-half years. I must say I agree with him: perhaps we can go and inspect that frozen money ourselves and see the condition it is in. But he does make a very sensible point there, that the money must be more readily available, and if there is to be a supplementary Community budget perhaps that is a good exercise for us as well as for the Commission and the Council.

To come back to the 1982 budget, if we look at the price agriculture is costing the Community, superficially it seems to be 69% of total expenditure, and, indeed, the same quick glance last year would have shown 75%; but when you take out those things which are not affected by agriculture, the real figures are between 45% and 49%. This, I think, is a very reasonable amount when one considers that we have only one integrated policy in Europe, and naturally agriculture takes a very large share in view of the fact that it employs 8½ million people. Moreover, when you compare the figure spent on those 8½ million with the 30 000 million units of account spent on the unfortunate 9 million people who are unemployed in the Community, you will see that the cost of keeping people in agriculture is one-third of the other. So I believe there is room for still further expansion in agriculture than exists at present, particularly in food-processing. I do not believe that throughout our Community we are doing enough in this area to ensure that whatever we sell abroad, whatever we sell outside our Community, should be using every bit of manpower we have.

This, of course, is important — and unfortunately so for the 9 million people who are unemployed — but with some attitudes in the House today you are not going to improve the employment situation if there is just as total dedication on the part of the opponents of the CAP, and indeed that provokes, among those of us who are in favour of the CAP, the reaction of being totally pro-CAP. Of course there is a need for change within the Community and of course there is a need for change within the CAP. And I say 'change' or 'adjustment' rather than 'reform' because 'reform' does suggest that there is something basically wrong with the CAP. But I would ask, particularly of the Commission and Members of this Parliament, that when the mandate is finally decided, when the decision of the Council, Commission and Parliament is final, that should be the end of the attack on the CAP. Let us use our energies and resources to get on with developing the other much-needed policies of the Community! Otherwise we are only tearing ourselves apart in a kind of ritual cannibalism instead of devoting the energy that should be within the Community to developing the other policies that are there. We decided on 9 April this year to expand our 1% share of the VAT, but as yet we have made no approaches to the national governments. If we are going to have other policies, if we are going to have a proper social

policy, if we are going to have a proper regional policy, then we must expand beyond that 1%, because inflation alone will swallow the 1% in the few limited policies that we have and indeed the limited resources that we use.

On one figure relating to agriculture, what always impresses me is that to guarantee food in the Community, to guarantee the housekeeper that she has food at reasonably stable prices, costs only 0.4% of the gross domestic product of the Community, and that is a very small amount when you consider the thousands of millions that are unfortunately spent on defence, on nuclear armaments and everything else: in fact, we have people in one half of the world who are reasonably guaranteed of food and the other half unfortunately who have no such guarantee.

Mr Tugendhat said yesterday on my favourite subject of New Zealand butter — in his defence of it — that the world market would have to be regulated, because it is a false, artificial market anyway, towards which the Commission, unfortunately, are trying to orientate farmers' prices in this Community. And of course their 1981 price was the result of a succession of accidents caused by various other problems totally outside the Community, and world prices in fact did not help.

To offset the imports of New Zealand butter, we should have to spend 160 million units of account to export the same amount of butter from the Community. If you want to impose a levy on Community farmers, whether it is the co-responsibility levy or the horrible monster called the superlevy, then I think imported New Zealand butter should at least be subject to the same levy. That would be only fair to the small farmer, whether in Ireland, in Italy, in France, in Germany or anywhere else. The same levy should apply to everyone if this is a surplus production. It is, however, interesting to note that when Lord Carrington made his opening speech here attacking the butter mountain and so on, in fact we had only three days' supply of butter left within the Community — our lowest-ever level, which was only 3% or 1%, I think, at that particular time.

We have also, of course, to consider the other imports which the Committee on Agriculture has voted strongly in favour of, and I think this vote in the Committee on Agriculture has been a reflection of the situation of incomes within the Community, of the fact that farmers' incomes have dropped so badly that there is a need to bring in these other items of expenditure: the small item of oils and fats protein, which is costing us 2 300 million units of account per year; the import of beef and veal, which is costing us 500 million units of account, and indeed the import of manioc and maize gluten, estimated at about 650 million units of account. We talk about savings: these, too, are items we could save on. Moreover, the CAP is, of course, a very important source of revenue, which is very often forgotten: we often talk about

Davern

spending because we have the resources of the trade figures on it.

I would like to ask the Commission a direct question. Would they categorically state here today whether there has been any connection between the Commission and the source of information to the Socialist Group, because it is amazing that the Socialist amendments to this budget are exactly the same as the amending letter from the Commission? This is not the first time we have come across this type of information; it is not the first time I have seen it; and I would like to ask the Commission to deny that publicly: it is important, I think, for the rest of the groups in this Parliament to have confidence in the Commission. We know, of course, that it would not be the first time that something has leaked from the Commission. When we talk about the mandate, it was available in Paris on Friday, but it was not available to members of the Committee on Agriculture until Monday.

I would like to say one last thing in regard to the CAP, and that is about farmers' incomes. There is no sector in this Community to which this Parliament, the Commission or the Council can dictate incomes, nor would they dare try and speak to any other sector of the Community in this spirit. In view of that fact, I would ask them, in a reasonable spirit, to look at the drop in farmers' incomes, a drop now of up to 50% and 60%, not just in one country but right throughout Europe. Let them not continue these attacks, because what the farmers do not need today is further demoralization. Remember, they are your continuing source of food supplies.

I would ask the House to support the Committee on Agriculture's amendment to this budget.

President. — I call the Commission.

Mr Tugendhat, Vice-President of the Commission. — Mr President, I was asked by the honourable Member a specific question of an important nature. May I give him the assurance, for which he asked, that there is of course no collusion between the Commission and any political group? I would point out to him that the amendment to which he refers was actually drawn up some ten days — I have been checking with my colleagues — after the information on which it was based became publicly available, that we send forward the information to Council and Parliament as quickly as we can and that the amendment to which he refers was drawn up after the information had entered the public domain. If he has any further points which he wishes to raise, or any further doubts, perhaps he could approach me privately since he has now made his speech. I would, of course, be prepared to give whatever assurances or clarifications are needed on points of this sort in public, even if the honourable Member, having made his speech, does not have the opportunity to raise the points in public.

President. — I call Mr Woltjer.

Mr Woltjer. — (NL) Mr President, I will follow on from what Mr Tugendhat said and point out to Mr Davern that reading documents is obviously very important and my group is always ready to read documents and start working on them as soon as they are available.

Mr President, one comment. Anyone who takes the trouble to compare the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture for this budget debate with the Plumb report which was recently approved by Parliament will discover a number of striking contrasts. The Fanton report is clearly bereft of all political reality and as such also unusual for our discussion of the budget. As Mr Courtier already pointed, there are renewed calls for the introduction of levies on cereal substitutes and oleaginous products, whereas such levies were rejected by Parliament in no uncertain terms when it debated the Plumb report.

The fact that the Committee on Agriculture always advocates protectionism to solve our problems indicates a sad lack of imagination; that it then, almost in the same breath, recommends the establishment of a Community agency for agricultural exports seems almost naive. Do we really believe that the Community can protect itself even more against imports of manioc, soya, meat and butter from New Zealand and at the same time increase its exports of these products without starting a general trade war? I personally do not believe it for a moment. I think it is equally futile for the Committee on Agriculture to forget how a small country like New Zealand tried to protect our butter export market against the dumping of 200 000 tonnes of American butter. And when they now say that New Zealand butter should be taken off the European market I think that they are discriminating against that country and ignoring any agricultural problems.

Mr President, in connection with market management and control of the costs involved, I should like to confront the Commission with a recent statement by the Dutch Minister of Agriculture, Mr De Koning, formerly well-known here as a group member. According to the minister there is a quite simple way of reducing expenses without all these interventions. In his opinion it would be better to adjust the export refunds for butter and skimmed-milk powder more strictly. The increase on 25 September, for example, he finds completely superfluous. De Koning calls that an example of bad management since the EEC, as the largest exporter, has the world market price in the palm of its hand. The following is from a report in the Dutch farming weekly 'De Boerderij'. 'This criticism does not only indicate that Parliament should be more involved with the management and control of these monies but also emphasizes the irritation already felt by other exporting countries as a result of current EEC export policy.' I should certainly like the

Woltjer

Commission to let us know what its reaction is to these comments made by a member of the Council, and I should like an answer, Mr President.

Another important question broached by the Fanton report is that of monetary compensatory amounts. For the report to say that these amounts should be completely abolished is in itself strange. After all the system does protect farmers against the all too violent effects on their incomes which might result from the revaluation of a currency unit. Naturally, and on this point Mr Fanton and I are in direct agreement, this instrument must not be used as a permanent income support for a given category of farmers. To demand complete abolition, however, regardless of the serious effects that revaluations can have, is to disregard the real interests of farmers in any Member State. MCAs in my opinion affect market unity and as such are undesirable. They are no more than an instrument, and they should not become any more than an instrument, to absorb excessive fluctuations in incomes and prospects. The removal of the French negative MCAs immediately after the last revaluation, with the approval of other Member States, should at least create some readiness to accept the gradual abolition of positive MCAs too. The fact that the question of who should devalue or revalue was also solved by a compromise, as is well known between the Member States, sometimes ignoring objective criteria, again emphasizing how sensible it is to wish that the effects of revaluation should be gradual for the farmers concerned and that MCAs — be it under the strict condition that they be discontinued immediately afterwards — could be re-introduced.

Mr President, I wish to discuss just one last point. The Fanton report contains renewed requests for the abolition of food aid refunds in Titles 1 and 2. I wish to point out — and I think that it is shameful that it was originally the Commission which made this proposal — that it is not in the interests of developing countries that we should use this type of item in this way. Changes in the agricultural policy should not be changes in accountancy but must go hand-in-hand with the changes in political aims. That is what I should like to point out, Mr President.

President. — I call Mr De Keersmaecker.

Mr De Keersmaecker. — (NL) Ladies and gentlemen, I should first like to mention something in connection with Mr Curry's observations. He said in his speech — it was moreover very good and I can agree with parts of it — that the common agricultural policy is the largest sector of expenditure in the European Community. Many of us forget to add that the agricultural policy is also the largest creator of income in the European Community.

Mr President, for us the 1982 budget is a cause for some satisfaction but also for great concern. Satisfac-

tion in that the costs of the common agricultural policy have taken a turn for the better; great concern because of the precarious nature of this achievement and because of the way in which the Commission and Council have reacted to it through their budget proposals. Thanks to developments on the world market and improved market management, particularly a more concentrated export policy, of the costs of the common agricultural policy have been substantially reduced. We know that if the world market situation remains unchanged we can continue in this way. Past experience, however, has shown us that it is extremely dangerous to make predictions about developments on the world market and particularly that it is dangerous to try to base budgetary policy on short term evaluations. The guiding principle of our budgetary policy must be, and continue to be, the provision of funds for the purpose of achieving the aims of the common agricultural policy as laid down in the Treaty. It is of particular importance to ensure that the producers have a reasonable income. There is no justification for using recent calculations as a reason for fundamental changes in the common agricultural policy such as the proposed introduction of a production ceiling and the general application of the co-responsibility levy. We are not against all change — so much we have said — but it must be associated with conditions to safeguard farmers' incomes. We emphatically reject any proposal or amendment which anticipates certain measures which the Commission proposes to take in connection with the mandate of 30 May 1980.

Mr President, I am especially concerned with the problem of spending the proceeds of the co-responsibility levy in the dairy sector. This levy must be used in full to promote the sale and consumption of dairy products and not for the purpose of reducing EAGGF appropriations, as already happens to some extent and is likely to continue. It is not acceptable, at a time when the incomes of dairy producers are still continuing to drop in relative terms, that funds raised by the producers themselves should not be used in their entirety for the aims for which they were intended and that this should happen while there is still no likelihood of the introduction of a co-responsibility levy on producers in other sectors who are also responsible for unbalanced market situations in the European Community. In this connection, Mr President, my group would like to draw attention to the proposal which has now been made by the Commission and is the subject of an amendment by Mr Ligios and other Members, i.e. the proposal to introduce a co-responsibility levy in the oils and fats sector. The same applies to co-responsibility levy on producers of products containing protein and cereal substitutes, the subject of an amendment by Mr Fanton tabled on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture. Mr Woltjer's arguments still apply to some extent to the last two proposals but certainly not to the proposals on co-responsibility levy in the oils and fats sectors.

Permit me to draw your attention briefly to a proposal — if I am not mistaken it was an amendment by Mr

De Keersmaecker

Früh — to increase the appropriations for agricultural information by 35 000 units of account. The Committee on Budgets rejected this proposal while the same Committee agreed to an increase of 100 000 units of account for appropriations for information to workers through the European Trades Union Confederation.

I should like to ask the Committee on Budgets to explain to me its reasons for accepting one and rejecting the other.

In conclusion, Mr President, I wish to point out with some satisfaction that the argument that the common agricultural policy has prevented the development of policy on other fields because of the high expenditure on agriculture has now been exposed as a myth. It is obvious from the 1981 amending budget and the 1982 budget that it is possible to channel funds which have been released back to the Member States and this makes it clear that it is not the common agricultural policy but lack of political will that is to blame for the absence of a proper policy in sectors other than agriculture and horticulture. Farmers and horticulturalists have at least been relieved of one guilt complex. In particular we cannot permit this argument to be used the other way round if — after the relative reduction of appropriations for the common agricultural policy on the basis of short-term evaluations — farmers' incomes should be endangered by the world market situation. In such a case we shall expect additional appropriations to be made available during the coming months.

(Applause)

President. — I call Mr Pranchère.

Mr Pranchère. — *(FR)* Mr President, when I look at the figures for this budget I can remember the anguished appeals of the ACP countries at the last ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg. They were asking the Community for a better response to their needs in the form of increased food aid and more cooperation. They have a right to fine speeches at regular intervals. But the budget figures constitute naked reality and pretence is at an end. The appropriations for cooperation with developing countries have risen from 101 to 131.3 million ECU, which is far from meeting their needs!

And there is worse: food aid, which rose to 506 million ECU in 1981 thanks to additional aid of 40 million ECU for developing countries — to 460 million for 1982. In present conditions this 10% drop is intolerable. The peoples of developing countries are not asking for charity but a fair return for colonial exploitation of their countries. It is in this spirit that we propose an amendment to discontinue additional measures in favour of the United Kingdom and use the

money partly for increasing and diversifying food aid. Our aim is to double EEC food aid.

This is the most urgent requirement but we cannot stop there. We must put an end to the looting of raw materials by the multinationals and to the United States supervision of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. We must stabilize world prices for products exported by the developing countries. We must begin to cooperate with them as equals and not treat them as subordinates and we must create the conditions for really independent development by these countries. In other words we must prepare for the new world economic and political order.

The EEC could and should contribute via its responsibilities and possibilities in the field of food aid, cooperation and development. Although it is true that the final solution to the problem of hunger is for developing countries to control and develop their own agriculture, it is vital for their food supplies to be guaranteed.

In addition to food aid we could permit them to buy products available in the EEC under preferential conditions on the basis of multinational supply contracts. This was one of the basic demands of the ACP countries at the last Consultative Assembly. When there is such great need we therefore refuse to accept the reduction or destruction of our agricultural production. This is what we object to in the 1982 budget which continues the attack on the common agricultural policy. Once again the rise in agricultural expenditure will be less than that of the budget as a whole: 13.5% as opposed to 18.4%. In 1981 the increase was less than 3%.

Savings were achieved in the EAGGF Guarantee Section in 1981 and for 1982 in relation to the estimates. Some are actually due to present market conditions and the development of world prices. But the Council, like the Commission, is using market conditions to conceal their intention to reduce agricultural guarantees and expenditure.

I will take but one example: beef and veal appropriations rise from 1 497 million ECU in 1981 to 1 415 million ECU which constitutes a drop of nearly 20% in their real value if inflation is taken into account. Market conditions have no part in this reduction, which is the result of deliberate policy. Imports of beef and veal at a reduced or zero rate are encouraged and the intervention system is also being gradually phased out by limiting or suspending its application during certain periods and for certain categories. At the same time appropriations for premiums for suckler cows have been greatly reduced (by 45% compared with 1981).

This draft budget thus constitutes a new attack on farmers' incomes and living and working conditions. This 1982 budget, however, not only continues the attack against the CAP mounted since the election of

Pranchère

the European Parliament by universal suffrage but also prepares the way for even more serious attacks as proved by the recent Commission document on guidelines for European agriculture under the mandate of 30 May.

The Commission is preparing a new assault on Community principles. It is certainly taking care not to interfere with the many distortions of and derogations from Community preferences but is on the contrary adding to them. It has announced a battery of measures to increase pressure on agricultural prices and align them with world prices.

But the hard core of its offensive against farmers is still the creation of a fourth principle: generalized co-responsibility in all sorts of forms.

In this field the Commission is not lacking in imagination. It is less daring when it comes to introducing a genuine export policy to resist pressures from the United States. French farmers may rest assured that we will energetically oppose the implementation of this policy. Not only their future is at stake but also our self-sufficiency in food. This is the general aim of our amendments to the draft budget, which now form part of our battle for profitable agricultural prices. Our priority is improved observance of Community preference which, by taxing imports of fats from the United States in particular, would make it possible both to increase budgetary revenue and reduce budgetary expenditure.

In order to do this it is necessary to stop or restrict the derogations often accorded to the United States.

We also ask that substantial improvements should be made to Community regulations on animal products and Mediterranean products which will be sacrificed when Spain and Portugal join the EEC.

We naturally oppose all production levies which are only a way of restricting them. We are pleased that the Committee on Agriculture has adopted our amendment requesting an end to the dairy co-responsibility levy.

We ask for total abolition of monetary compensatory amounts which create intolerable distortions of competition and penalize our producers. The Committee on Agriculture has also followed our recommendations on this point. The Commission and Council of Ministers must be forced to accept the decision to stop MCAs since it is their job to ensure that the rules of Community competition are observed. As regards MCAs, expenditure is compulsory if they are not abolished and it is thus perfectly true that the decision of the Committee on Budgets to take appropriations out of Chapter 100 creates fears of the transfer of funds leading to a corresponding reduction in agricultural price guarantees.

We have asked for an emergency meeting of the Committee on Agriculture during this part-session to clarify what, on the face of it, appears to be political manoeuvring.

We are also tabling an amendment to the House for an immediate end to monetary compensatory amounts when it comes to the vote: this will be the moment of truth and we will certainly see who is in favour of abolishing them and who is not playing fair in this matter.

We shall continue our action in the House to defend agriculture and our working farmers. Our aim is that, from this part-session, priority will be given to fixing agricultural prices for 1982/83 in accordance with the rise in production costs on family farms, the income of which was sadly reduced in my country in 1981. By defending family farming we are fighting for employment and against unemployment and we are choosing to cooperate with the peoples of developing countries in their struggle to end hunger and achieve economic independence.

President. — I call Mr Maher.

Mr Maher. — Mr President, we cannot be surprised at the attitude of the Council in relation to this particular budget. Let us remember that the Council has been the main barrier, or at least certain members of the Council representing certain Member countries have been the main barrier, to the development and evolution of new common measures in this Community. The Council has consistently refused or opposed the notion of providing extra resources, financial resources, in order to have new policies so I am afraid that we cannot look to the Council for any breakthrough in terms of an exciting new development of the European Community.

However, we should not adopt the same approach towards the Commission and today I must be critical of the Commission. I had hoped that with the new Commission, and with the new President of that Commission, we would have a bold and courageous approach and that the Commission would in fact be challenging the Council to make a breakthrough, to show to the Council that there are other areas besides agriculture where we can work together in a common fashion. But no such ideas are coming forward.

The Commission seems to me to be displaying the same tiredness that it had under the old President. It has not, for instance, shown — at least I have not seen it shown in the face of this argument of *juste retour* — that it is because of the existence of the common agricultural policy that we have free trade in industrial products and that if there were not a CAP, operating as it is, there would not be free trade in industrial

Maher

products. Countries like Germany would not then be getting away with the argument, also used by the British that they are paying too much. They would not be getting away with this argument because they have benefited immensely from membership of the European Community, having taken advantage of free access to the industrial markets of the other countries. If the UK has not taken advantage, that is not the fault of the common market, it is more the fault of UK weaknesses — bad industrial relations; failure to modernize industry; lack of competitiveness — there is nothing to stop the British from coming into Europe and into the other countries and taking advantage of the industrial markets.

That is where the problem is and that is where Britain ought to be directing her attention instead of tearing down the one policy that in fact is holding this Community together and ensuring that there is free access to the industrial markets. Here I would issue a warning — and I say this directly, particularly to the Commissioner who is present today — you might be satisfied that you are balancing your books better and that in fact you are cutting the cost of the CAP, but do not forget that if you are doing that it is inevitable that national aids will be applied more and more to support the farmers in the Member countries. So that in fact what we can be doing is renationalizing the common agricultural policy and by removing the common measures, or removing the finance at common level, we will be reintroducing more and more support from national level particularly for those countries that can afford it. And the more we renationalize the agricultural policy, the greater the pressure there will be against free access to our industrial markets and that I think should not be forgotten. I challenge the Commission, once and for all, to come out clearly and put a measurement, country by country, on the full benefits of the existence of this European common market — in full terms. Mr Tugendhat said that it cannot be done but I think you should make a shot at it. In my view we are only looking constantly at part of the problem.

Mr President, I am frequently disturbed by those people who start off their speeches in this House by saying 'We do not want to question the principles of the CAP' and then go on, of course, to question the very principle by saying that there should be less money, less resources going into the common agricultural policy and of course, as a consequence of that, as I said, we have renationalization.

I challenge Mr Spinelli; Mr Spinelli, yesterday you said that withdrawing the resources that are contributing towards the operation of the monetary compensatory amounts is merely a technical change. There are 350 million units of account or more involved in this technical change. Would you either qualify what I said or contradict it because I do not think that is a technical change.

President. — I call Mr Sutra.

Mr Sutra. — (*FR*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, we will vote for the removal of Chapter 8 and of the monetary compensatory amounts as proposed by the Council in its letter of amendment, i.e. the stopping of funds destined for compensatory amounts as a result of the monetary realignment of 4 October. Mr Fanton, our rapporteur, was right to say that there would be no automatic abolition of compensatory amounts and that stopping the funds did not put an end to the system.

As the defenders of agriculture we shall vote for the amendments of the Committee on Agriculture without however following our rapporteur on this exact point. It is true that stopping the funds does not put an end to the system: in my country we voted several times to stop the budget for the guillotine but it still continued to cut people's heads off. It was necessary to have a political majority in order to take a political decision. It is true that monetary compensatory amounts are not quite the farmer's guillotine but in my country I think this comparison would be accepted.

Can the Council of Ministers today ignore our message and our appeal? All the governments of the European Community claim they want to take part in the building of Europe and affirm their intention to respect our European Parliament elected by universal suffrage. In the face of a clear declaration of our position would they punish us like naughty children? We are often accused of inconsistency and undecisiveness so on the day we take a budgetary decision — our only means of making ourselves heard by clearly indicating our political intentions, will they reply with scorn? That is not possible. The current presidency would have to answer to history if its term of office ended with a refusal to negotiate with Parliament. All the talk of democracy and liberty we so often hear and which we will never tire of hearing provided it is followed up by action, would — if it were mere empty words — suddenly seem very old and tired. The Council must accept negotiations between the two budgetary authorities, i.e. itself and Parliament.

Mr Thorn reaffirmed yesterday afternoon on behalf of the Commission, after our rapporteur, Mr Spinelli, that the budget could not be a simple accounting record of decisions already taken. Well, Mr Thorn, may I ask you: is the Commission merely the Council's secretariat? The time has come for the Commission to embark upon a policy which it has been advocating since Mr Lardinois. For our part we have repeatedly said that there will be no monetary order in Europe until green exchange rates have been adjusted against official rates.

What is our decision? That we want a little more clarity in the budget. We want a stricter and more efficient system of European monetary parities. We are

Sutra

convinced that monetary compensatory amounts undermine the basic principle of the common agricultural policy: price unity. Does Parliament's decision go too far? Or try to go too quickly? Let us discuss it, let us discuss it immediately after the secondary reading of the budget. Can we reach agreement? Doubtless it will then be necessary to raise agricultural prices. At all events we will see to it that if monetary compensatory amounts are abolished and if Parliament follows the Committee on Budgets on this point they will not be changed to other chapters of the CAP. Parliament does not want war with the Council of Ministers but there is no reason to accept scorn and it has already shown its courage in the past.

Finally, I repeat our basic position: for us, monetary compensatory amounts are the aid given by weak currencies to strong currencies. They are the aid given by the farmers in the South to those who have the best market organizations and the best price guarantees.

I will conclude, Mr President, by saying that we must take advantage of the present favourable circumstances: an improved climate, surpluses coming down to a reasonable level, the possibility of rebalancing both our overall budget and the agricultural budget between northern and southern Europe. I have not always followed the line of the Committee on Budgets but today our Parliament should do so and the Council will also have to follow Parliament's lead on a budgetary decision which expresses the political will to achieve justice and European solidarity. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the best way to build Europe.

President. — I call Mr Diana.

Mr Diana. — *(IT)* Mr President, it is my opinion that there reigns amongst us an attitude of resignation, after Parliament's gesture in December 1979 when it rejected the draft general budget for 1980. It later became obvious how empty a gesture that had been when we became aware that our attitude was not understood in practice, an attitude which was not aimed at increasing the powers of this Parliament elected for the first time by direct universal suffrage, but at speeding up the growth of European supranational integration. After having seen the budget restricted for months to remaining within the limits of twelfths of the previous year's expenditure — a fact which in practice meant that the growth process which we had wished to speed up was frozen — it seems to me that Parliament has all in all adopted an attitude of resignation which is not very appropriate either to its own prerogatives or to the expectations of those who elected us to this House.

It is my opinion that during the procedure for approving the budget, Parliament is now to a certain extent given to adopting a ritualistic attitude, in which all the Members seek to show that agricultural expendi-

ture is excessive, that in some sectors there are surpluses which need to be corrected — and on this point I think that we are all in agreement — and that by correcting such surplus expenditure in those sectors we could finance new policies, particularly regional, social and energy policy. On this last point, Mr President, I think we all ought to have the courage to admit that our speeches are becoming totally unrealistic and divorced from reality.

I believe that agricultural spending, when all is said and done, has shown that it is not as uncontrollable as we have once more heard stated in this House today and as was so particularly bitterly stated during the debate on approving the budget for 1981. I certainly do think that by improving the management of expenditure itself through the European Commission, but particularly as a result of movements on world markets, it has been shown how chancy and unwise it is to make expenditure forecasts at the beginning of the year, to declare that matters are bound to proceed in a certain manner and that agricultural markets are almost always bound to be surplus markets, and always low-price markets. I should like to ask our colleagues on the Committee on Budgets and Mr Tugendhat to re-read what they said last year, to re-read the disastrous forecasts which during the same debate last year led us to earmark sums which in their opinion ought to have been completely inadequate to cover the necessary increase in agricultural spending as a result of the increase in agricultural prices. I should therefore like them to contrast what they said then with what actually happened. It is said that the present world economic climate is not destined to continue, that things go one way today and tomorrow they will go in another: I am completely in agreement with this view, but I think that you will be prepared to believe, as we do, that such matters cannot in any case be brought under control either by this House or by the Commission. They depend on a series of factors which operate quite independently of us and which we have no ability to forecast. I think that no one would have foreseen last year to give one example that when it was stated in this House that cereal prices on world markets would collapse, that those very prices during the year were destined on the contrary to increase, simply because of the enormous cereal supply contracts signed between Russia and the United States of America.

I wish to remind you of all this because it seems to me that it is completely unrealistic to wager that this will again occur — which I repeat is quite possible for agricultural expenditure — and hope that this will control expenditure and improve market unity particularly between agricultural produce from the North of Europe and Mediterranean produce — a thing which it is certainly possible and indeed our duty to achieve. However, the requirements for financing other policies are quite different, the needs of such policies are far larger than the small savings which can be made in the agricultural sector. I think that all this must be said

Diana

and brought home to you at a time when we are reaching the end of the year and becoming aware that we have made savings in agricultural sectors which we do not know what to do with because we have no projects, because we do not have headings for expenditure, because — after having said so often that we want to do new things — no new things have in fact been proposed to us by the Commission. So, we do not know where to use the savings which have occurred as a result of the factors which I have just referred to.

This is why I feel, Mr President, that approving this budget ought not to prevent us from seeking a different balance, from seeking to increase the potential and resources of the European Economic Community, from closely examining what ought to be the paths we shall follow in order for the European Community not to remain what it is at present — that is a mainly agricultural Community — but truly to become the nucleus of the United States of Europe towards which we all aspire.

President. — I call Mr d'Ormesson.

Mr d'Ormesson. — *(FR)* Mr President, in my opinion two aims should dominate our discussions and guide our voting in order to ensure that the Community has a budget which will enable it to meet its obligations, i.e. to maintain compulsory expenditure — which derives from the Treaties and agreements between the Member States. Firstly, the monetary compensatory amounts cannot be abolished under the budget procedure. The removal or reduction of appropriations entered in the budget for monetary compensatory amounts does not mean that they will cease to exist. The budget is only an estimate in this field. The compulsory nature of the expenditure is based on current regulations. The abolition of monetary compensatory amounts with our German partners should take place in two years' time. Is it possible for the German government to go more quickly? At any rate I think I must point out that the agreement of that government is necessary since the monetary compensatory amounts are based on the green exchange rates which must be decided unanimously by the Council.

This means that the proposal to abolish or reduce by one third of the appropriations provided for compensatory amounts is not a good way to achieve European survival since it involves the risk of quarrels between the governments of Member States, which the Community would certainly do well to avoid. The same applies to the proposal to remove 365 million ECU entered in Chapter 100 as a reserve for the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

The other aim is based on a particular fact and on our joint will to adapt the CAP in 1982 to the economic developments which the EEC will have to face. We

must not lose sight of the fact that the improved control of market support expenditure achieved this year was only to a very small extent the result of conscious action. Most of it in fact was due to the favourable development of Community expenditure compared with world markets and the agri-foodstuffs situation.

This fortunate state of affairs in fact is due to the pressure exerted on agricultural prices during the 1979 and 1980 financial years. The result was an appreciable loss of income and great difficulties for our farmers. It was high time to decide as was done this year, to make a substantial revalorization of agricultural prices. Furthermore, and we shall keep on repeating it, the Guarantee Section of the Community budget represents only 60.9% of appropriations for payment, i.e. 1.8% of the sum of Member States' budgets and 0.55% of the gross domestic product of the Community.

It is also necessary to point out that the real cost of managing the EAGGF Guarantee Section as regards European agriculture itself is only 49.8% of this budget.

Therefore, with all that is at stake, how can we begrudge the funds granted to a sector of activity on which is the basis of the Treaty of Rome and which continues to guarantee, in a world of increasing food shortages that our food requirements are covered and sometimes gives us surpluses, in other words, additional goods?

At a time when Poland is having serious difficulties with its food supplies, and the news reaching us from other Eastern European countries, Romania in particular is almost as bad, let us remember that the economic rise of the Community is based on its ability to ensure that it is self-sufficient in food and that the gradual weakening of the Roman Empire was more the result of increasing reliance on food imports than of the collapse of its legions? I think that the security of the Community depends on the support of its agricultural policy and the development of its export and storage facilities just as much as its arms and alliances.

(Applause)

President. — I call Mr Clinton.

Mr Clinton. — Mr President, to me this budget represents continued stagnation and failure — failure to recognize the seriousness of the crisis in the Community today or to make adequate provision for measures to tackle or to overcome the many problems with which we are all only too familiar. At a time when we have over 9 million unemployed, we spend endless hours trying to kill the only developed policy we have — the common agricultural policy; and if we keep going in this direction, we shall only succeed

Clinton

in driving half as many more people into the dole queues. One feels entitled to ask, where has the genius, the generosity and the foresight gone to that which set up this Community and got it working effectively at a time when today's obstacles to progress would have appeared very small indeed? What is needed is real concern and political will. There is little doubt that we have the means and the resources, but we are failing to put them to work to overcome people's problems. Nothing short of a warlike effort will succeed in fighting the enemy of unemployment, which is causing such havoc in the Community and causing such a serious threat to the future of every Member State. Young people, particularly, must be given an opportunity to work instead of being deprived of their dignity and self-respect by having to join the dole queues for social welfare benefits.

There seems to be an absolute obsession about saving money, particularly in the agricultural sector, when in the circumstances we are confronted with, we should be seeking ways to invest so as to get maximum returns by way of increased employment in producing goods and services that would be competitive on the export markets.

I am addressing these remarks mainly to the Commission, because the Commission, being the institution with the power of initiation, has a very big responsibility to come forward with bold and imaginative proposals. Until this is done, no worthwhile decisions can be made by the Community as a whole. I listened yesterday to Vice-President Tugendhat's contribution to this discussion, and he seemed to me to be saying: Nothing can be done about all this in this budget; we are working hard producing a number of important documents, seven of which have already been issued in answer to the mandate. I may not be quoting him exactly, but that is more or less what he said, and my response to this is that the Commission should not have to wait for a mandate in the first instance to stimulate them. I have read one of these documents — 'Guidelines for Agriculture' — and all I can say about it is that it has a lot of boldness but it has damned little imagination. It speaks glibly about a 'prudent price-policy', which is another way of saying, 'reduce support and cut farmers' incomes'. It also speaks about producer participation, as if farmers were being invited to a banquet, when we all know that the only way farmers can have a banquet at the present time is by adding to the enormous amounts of money they have already borrowed from the credit agencies in Europe to keep themselves alive.

What I am saying to the Commission is: come down to the community of reality that is crumbling under our feet, and avail yourselves of every possible opportunity to put something of value on the table! Might I remind the House that this Community is the largest importer of food in the world, while at the same time we are sitting on the backs of our own producers?

I will conclude, Mr President, by saying that I agree with everything said by Mr Fanton in the presentation of his report and that I shall be voting for all his amendments.

IN THE CHAIR: MR MØLLER

Vice-President

President. — That brings us to the end of the agriculture chapter, and we shall now move on to the economic policy chapter.

I call Mr Moreau.

Mr Moreau. — (*FR*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, if we need a single word to describe this budget it must be 'disappointing'. This applies to the whole of the budgets but the actual industrial and economic part of the 1982 budget is even more disappointing. Various speakers have called it a 'wait and see' budget. We know that the document before us does not take into account the work done by the Commission under the mandate of 30 May. This is the reason for the feeling of unreality sometimes mingled with scepticism which has pervaded our discussions for a day and a half.

The public in our countries do not really understand what is going on. They are told about the restructuring of the budget, Community revival and the preparation of policies for research, energy and industry. But they do not see many concrete results. We must act quickly because these problems are urgent and also because the Community must live up to the expectations of its citizens. What is the use of defining priorities in Councils of Ministers and European Councils if they are not included in the Community draft budget?

Europe, our countries are at present faced with a triple challenge, as has been mentioned on several occasions: energy, competitiveness and the third industrial revolution. Each of these challenges calls for appropriate joint, coordinated, concerted and paralleled reforms. We are all convinced that Europe is equal to meet this type of challenge and in doing so will largely solve the employment problem which is, in the eyes of the socialists, the priority of priorities. Well, a priority is not just something to be talked about. It must be translated into specific actions. Once again the Council has disappointed us by its limited proposals and even, in certain fields, by its total absence of proposals. For industry the 1982 budget is disappointing, as I mentioned in the beginning, European revival requires wide-ranging initiatives if we wish to achieve self-sufficiency in energy, to maintain, regain in certain cases, and develop in most cases, the competitiveness of

Moreau

our economy, if we wish to cope with the third industrial revolution in the best possible way. Under the mandate of 30 May, the Commission formulated proposals for Community industrial strategy. Some of these proposals merit attention and I think we will have the opportunity of discussing them later. But what fate does the Council of Ministers have in store for them. We are still perplexed and somewhat sceptical when we examine the appropriations allotted to different actions decided on by the Council of Ministers. We all know that the amounts allocated to European microelectronics for example are not adequate for the essential efforts we must make if we wish to catch up with our most successful and most dangerous competitors, by which I mean the USA and Japan. Europe is still the greatest commercial power in the world as was said yesterday. Is she also an economic power which can deal successfully with the present difficulties? She will only be able to do so if she manages to create the oft mentioned single market and to develop joint projects in the industrial, energy and research fields. By joint projects and Community policy we mean a variety of combined actions aimed at achieving generally accepted objectives. We acknowledge that things are not easy. Resistance, both justified and unjustified, is widespread. But the intentions declared at various times should form part of the budget and be submitted for discussion and approval by Parliament. Among the means available to us we should make more use of loans and interest rebates. I would remind you of our disappointment with the Council of Ministers' decisions on the extension of the thousand million ECU for the new Community instrument. Community loans like interest rebates can be used to promote investments in the areas concerned. Many suggestions made by the European Parliament have not been taken up by the Commission or approved by the Council of Ministers. I am thinking particularly of funds for industrial renewal and development, an idea put forward in the report on industrial cooperation.

In conclusion, Mr President, the budget displays a lack of any active European industrial policy. Time is getting short and if there is an area where Europe needs to act quickly it is certainly industry past and future. If the discussions on the mandate of 30 May should mean that this lack of policy is permanent then Europe will rapidly become an empty shell devoid of interest for its citizens. It will be useless then to accuse other people and to lament the temptations of protectionism. I venture to hope that the 1982 budget marks the end of an era and that the Commission like the Council will make the proposals and take the decisions which will enable us to leave the present disillusionment behind and make Europe an industrial power of the 80s and a great economic power. We must certainly hope so, for it will soon be too late and it will be useless to lament the difficulties and misfortunes of Europe. Employment can be stimulated by an all-embracing industrial policy on the scale of the Common Market and it is up to the institutions, all the

institutions to assume all their responsibilities and not to leave events to the mercy of fluctuations in the world market or the dollar. Let us ensure that 1982 will be a year of genuine revival and a new departure for industrial Europe.

(Applause)

President. — I call Mr Beumer.

Mr Beumer. — *(NL)* Mr President, is it not true that we in Western Europe are still thinking of our enormous economic problems in 19th century terms and is it not true that we are formulating European policies with the aid of inadequate national instruments?

The following figures speak for themselves. In 1980, our level of investment was 10% below that of Japan, while our level of investment in energy — an item of great importance in relieving the strain on our balance of payments — is barely a third of that of the United States. When we talk of the stagnating employment situation, we must proceed from the facts. Of course, it is true that international demand has fallen dramatically, from 8% in the 1960s, 6% in the 1970s to 1.5% now. However, it is also a fact that the European Community's share of international demand has fallen faster than that of other important industrial centres. It is precisely in the future-orientated industries like telematics and biochemistry that we have thrown away or done too little to exploit promising opportunities. One of the major reasons for this is the fragmentation of our market, aggravated by protectionism, and this despite all the Treaty provisions. The Community is like a tug-of-war team, with different Member States taking the strain at different times rather than pulling in unison.

As an example of what I mean, let me just remind you of the Council resolution of 11 September 1979, in which the ministers said that Community action would be needed to make up for the time lost in the microelectronics field. However, whenever the Commission comes to earmark finance for viable projects on the basis of this resolution — as is its job and as Mr Davignon has told the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs — the Council wields the axe so severely that it renders its own resolution virtually meaningless. The whole thing then reverts to the national policy sector, despite the fact that it is scarcely a viable subject for national policy. It is thus up to Parliament once again to make a show of a more Community-orientated mentality by supporting the amendment tabled by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs. After all, what we have here is an example of real economic convergence.

I should like to conclude by commenting briefly on the mandate. Community thinking on the Member States' economic policy is directed towards economic

Beumer

convergence, but, given a stronger European bias, it could make a positive contribution towards something as important as boosting demand. This will include taking part in joint investment projects and extending the terms of joint borrowing potential. In the interests of restoring world demand, it is also important that the OPEC countries' balance of payments surpluses should be recycled. Here again, our approach is insufficiently coordinated. Only if we act together can we build up a negotiating position with the kind of weight that none of the Member States acting alone could ever achieve.

Two more points in conclusion, Mr President. It is a disturbing fact that in our evaluation of the budget, the actual size of the budget is no longer a source of discussion. It is highly abnormal to ignore this kind of thing in a budget debate and in any discussion of the 1% ceiling. Let us not forget that to ignore this point removes the need to talk about economic convergence.

Secondly, while it is true that the EMS has proved its worth, all the good it has done will be lost unless we consolidate. For that reason, the least we can expect is a rapid advance towards monetary harmonization. It seems to us that the main thing is that there should be more agreement on the use and the structure of the instruments of monetary policy and arrangements for an interest policy. The fact is, Mr President, that without progress on the EMS, there is no chance of the mandate being fulfilled.

President. — I call Mr Irmer.

Mr Irmer. — (*DE*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, despite all the correct and good things that have been said in the course of this debate on the Common Agricultural Policy, one incontrovertible fact remains, and that is that this draft budget too suffers from an intolerable imbalance. On the one hand, we have grossly inflated expenditure on agriculture, and on the other, there are all the other Community policies which are suffering from galloping consumption as a result of lack of finance.

Let me cite the example of industrial policy, where the point at issue is jobs. What we are short of here is not only money, but also — and especially — the necessary political will on the part of the Council. Resources were available in the 1978 and 1979 budgets, but the Council failed to issue the necessary regulations despite the fact that these had been proposed by the Commission and approved by Parliament. The money was available in the budget, but could not be spent.

Those are the reasons why the Liberal and Democratic Group has tabled Amendment No 247. Our aim in so doing is to reinstate in the budget the resources needed to put this policy into effect. We are concerned

with industrial restructuring and conversion, and we are proposing measures to encourage workers to be more mobile and to retrain for other jobs, and we are also proposing measures designed to encourage the establishment of new industries. This policy, which is of paramount importance to the Community because unemployment is one of our major problems, must not be allowed to be blocked any further by the Council. Even if the Council continues to fail to issue the necessary regulations, the budget is still an adequate legal basis on which to spend this money.

Unfortunately, this item only appears as a token entry in the Commission's draft budget. The aim of our amendment is to convert that token entry into real money terms. We must implement this policy and, in particular, ensure that the political will we have always given expression to in this House cannot be blocked by inactivity pure and simple on the part of the Council.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is an important matter, and I regret the fact that this amendment did not receive majority support in the Committee on Budgets — all the more so because Mr Moreau made the same kind of points in his speech. I should therefore like to ask all the political groups to reconsider whether this important motion was not perhaps simply overlooked in the frantic committee stage. Please ask yourselves once again whether you cannot after all give your support to Amendment No 247.

President. — I call Mr Deleau.

Mr Deleau. — (*FR*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, voting on a budget is translating political will into figures. It is true for states, it is true for local authorities, but voting on the budget of the European Communities is not only translating this political will but also, for the Assembly of the European Communities, for this Parliament elected by universal suffrage, it is confirming the will to continue with the building of Europe by providing Community bodies with the funds necessary to achieve this aim.

Is this true? Our budget debate comes at a time when the world in general, and Europe in particular, is in crisis. Unemployment is rife, young people can't find work and interest rates are too high, placing a burden on the very investments which will create employment. The Community thus needs to find ways of dealing with this crisis. We need new policies in many areas: industry, energy, innovation, transport, research and the environment etc.

In connection with research, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to draw your attention to one priority action concerned with the Joint Research Centre at Geel. I would ask you, ladies and gentlemen, not to accept the reduction of 50% in operational research

Deleau

appropriations for the Central Office for Nuclear Measurements at Geel since this money would make it possible to purchase a mass separator which would give the Community technical independence in the field of harmful isotopes. I think this had to be mentioned.

But, alas, we all know we can't do everything at once and choices have to be made. The Community budget must reflect the priorities necessary to combat unemployment and cope with the economic crisis. Our budget debate also comes at a time when, following the mandate of 30 May, the Member States are worried and wondering what is going to happen. In particular they are wondering about the introduction of the new policies I have just mentioned and the consolidation of existing ones, notably the Common Agricultural Policy, an essential element of the Common Market which cannot be called into question. We must therefore show ourselves to be realists. The budget is the progressive instrument of economic policies and must show that the aims have to be achieved.

We must therefore provide the means for a real economic revival, a real revival of the Community. Nonetheless, the discussion of our budget is taking place at a time when national difficulties are severely affecting the Member States, sometimes involving severe budgetary measures. Public finance deficits in most of the Member States compel them to limit expenditure in both national budgets and the Community budget. This tendency should not however be an obstacle to a revival of Community activities which should now be one of our most urgent priorities. We should above all put the emphasis on the structural policy described in the conclusions of the mandate of 30 May. The budget, however, has only a token entry in the heading concerning Community aid for certain crisis-hit industrial sectors. And yet, we must acknowledge the obvious need to assist such industrial sectors in order to permit restructuration.

In the more specific field of small and medium-sized businesses, which create a great many jobs, we shall propose through our amendments that a European institute should be created to involve them in the procedures of decision on and control of the allocation of funds to promote their development. I hope, ladies and gentlemen, that you will accept this amendment. We are equally concerned with the problem of covering exchange risks in order to ensure the development of overall Community loans for such purposes. I know the objections to such measures but they are unfounded. Borrowing involves taking the risk inherent in the practice and this cannot be avoided. But if the consequences of exchange rate fluctuations are added to this, we shall witness discouragement of borrowers who refuse to invest, i.e. to create jobs. It is thus necessary to find a Community solution to this problem which severely affects investment. Here too, we have tabled an amendment to

which I wish to draw your attention, ladies and gentlemen.

Finally, as regards French overseas departments I would remind you that the Council of Ministers of Agriculture adopted, on 30 June last, a five-year agricultural development plan involving the expenditure of 85 million ECU in these departments from 1982. The budget entry for this purpose is only a million and a half while average annual expenditure should be of the order of 17 million ECU. Under these conditions, my group, with a desire for consistency, credibility and efficacy vigorously demands that the Council and Commission should match their words with actions. These are then, Mr President, the few points we wish to raise on the economic aspect of this budget which is of course a transition budget before the great discussions on the future of the Community which will occupy our Assembly. This is what we are here for. We should, therefore on this occasion show our will to continue with the building of Europe through the tortuous paths of the budget and also to fight a few rearguard battles.

President. — That brings us to the end of the economic policy chapter, and we now move on to the energy and research chapter.

I call Mr Linkohr.

Mr Linkohr. — (DE) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the previous speakers have already left us in no doubt whatsoever that the European budget is not an adequate reply to the European challenges of our time. Basically, all it does is administer existing policy sectors without giving any fresh guidelines for the future. This criticism applies particularly to the energy and research sectors. In other words, we can expect little help from this budget in the pursuit of our political aims. The contradiction between wishes and budgetary reality is brought out clearly in the Commission's draft fifth programme for medium-term economic policy, which says that an absolute prerequisite for the attainment of a satisfactory level of employment is less dependence on outside sources of energy and a high level of competitiveness.

The Commission is very well aware of the importance of research and energy. Its concern is to reduce our dependence on imported energy and to modernize our production structure. I share the Commission's view. The surprising thing is that you hear the same thing wherever you go, but nothing is being done, although a decision on something like the distilling of alcohol gets passed by the Council a lot quicker than a research programme, and this despite the fact that the latter may cost only a fraction of the former. I am sure I am right in saying that this budget will be characterized by a particularly pronounced mediocrity. That is perhaps the only thing that can be said about it.

Linkohr

I should like to give you a few figures to illustrate what we are faced with. In 1980, the Community's balance of trade showed a deficit of 43 thousand million dollars, compared with a surplus of 15 thousand million dollars in 1978. That amounts to something like 1.5% of gross domestic product, or — to put it another way — precisely the amount we spend on energy investment. One of the results of this economic trend is cut-throat competition externally with the other industrialized countries. Internally, what we have is increasing social conflict, and one of the unfortunate consequences of this internal struggle is a deterioration in the quality of social welfare, whereby the burden is shifted on to the shoulders of the weakest sections of society.

What should we be doing about this? It is my belief that, in this Community, we should be boosting investment rather than allowing it to fall. Over the 1970s, for instance, capital investment fell from 15.5% to 12.5% of total value creation, compared with an increase in Japan. It is one of the most extraordinary — not to say incomprehensible — facts of world history that investment in armaments is on the increase at precisely the time when unemployment and starvation are increasing and there is a fall in the level of investment in future-orientated industries. Our inevitable conclusion must be that the human mind is more attuned to the laws of profit and hatred than of humanitarian concern. We are now getting the answer to this dilemma on the streets. Demonstrations are taking place in all the capitals of Europe. People do not want to be told what to do any more; they are looking for a way out and a new source of hope. I am convinced that the future of the Community will depend very largely on whether we are able to interpret the signs correctly and take the right countermeasures.

I should like to make a few suggestions. Firstly, there can be no doubt that we must spend more on energy and research, but the important thing is that the money should be spent properly. To give you an example of what I mean, we should accept joint responsibility in the field of nuclear, chemical and biological safety; we should accept joint European responsibility as regards the nuclear fuel cycle; we should encourage the use of district heating in Europe by way of national and European investment aid; as regards energy research, we should encourage the upgrading — as opposed to the burning — of coal, including underground gasification; and finally we should encourage the use of all available alternative energy sources, such as solar and geothermal energy.

Secondly, any policy which aims at keeping our dependence on foreign supplies at a tolerable level must regard energy strategy and economic strategy as a single entity. What we need therefore is a foreign policy which will ensure that we are on good terms with countries in all corners of the globe. That should include the European Parliament's proposed

initiative on the Middle East, long-term agreements with the USA, Canada and Australia and an East-West — as well as a North-South — energy dialogue. We call on the Commission to draw the necessary conclusions from the Nairobi Conference in August of this year and to improve cooperation with the countries of the Third World in the field of energy policy.

Thirdly, there is the problem of how to finance these massive energy projects — there is talk of the need to invest some 500 000 million EUA over the next ten years. That will require a lot of head-scratching. We should not forget in all this that the OPEC countries now have something like 320 000 million dollars in the way of surpluses deposited not only in the form of gold bars in Kuwait and Riyadh, but also in the form of bank deposits in Frankfurt, London and New York. I should therefore like to propose — and this suggestion has been made on a number of occasions in this House — that we should flesh out the new Community facility to enable more loans to be taken up, which we shall then in turn lend out at low rates of interest within the Community and in the countries of the Third World. It is regrettable that the initiative taken by some countries to set up an energy subsidiary of the World Bank has come to nought. That is precisely the kind of thing I could see being viable on a smaller scale in the European Community.

Fourthly, there is not much I wish to say about research, as we shall be coming back to that in a few months' time. The important thing in my view is that European research policy should give rise to a European industrial policy, with special attention being paid to the questions of data processing, microelectronics and biotechnology. We must also strengthen the catalyst aspect of European research. The Commission must improve its information and coordination work, nor should we forget pure research, especially in those areas in which it is expensive. We also need a generous European programme of grants and exchanges to enable in particular the young people now leaving university to find jobs and to make use of their imaginative talents.

I should like to say in conclusion that, given a proper lead — in other words, given proper, strategic thinking — and that is what is needed — we have no cause to be pessimistic. Given the right conditions, we are perfectly capable of solving the problems facing the Community, and we realize that we must replace energy and primary materials by capital and ideas. We also realize that this process will not only take time, but will also confront us with new social problems. There can be no doubt that the Community will have changed socially by the end of this process, and it is up to us to ensure that the change will be in the right direction.

President. — I call Mr Croux.

Mr Croux. — (NL) Mr President, a number of speakers have already made the point that there is no

Croux

link whatsoever between, on the one hand, the solemn declarations made by the Council and the Commission on priorities — and in particular the high-priority aspect of energy policy — and, on the other, the amount allocated to energy in the Community budget.

If we compare the figures for 1981 and 1982, we can see that commitment appropriations have fallen from 109 million EUA to 25 million EUA in the Council's draft. In other words, the 1982 figure represents only 25% of the previous year's figure. As regards payment appropriations, there has been a slight increase from 35 million to 42 million EUA, but these are needed to pay for ongoing commitments. It would appear from this that business must be going badly for the Commission, the Council and the Community. They are honest enough, but their thinking is clearly directed towards winding up the business. Ongoing payments are still honoured, but no new initiatives are being taken. That is a very worrying state of affairs.

As a result, our committee by no means agreed with the proposals, and I should be coming back in a moment to the amendments tabled by the Committee on Energy and Research. There may well be valid excuses for what is going on, but there can certainly be no proper reasons.

Mr Tugendhat said in September that there was no agreement within the Council. Mr Davignon has said that he first of all intends to put things straight as regards adopting the portfolio for energy policy. Both of these are essential measures. The thing about putting matters straight is reinforced in the Commission's new document on the development of a strategy for a Community energy policy.

It has become evident on a number of occasions in the Committee on Energy and Research that Parliament wishes to keep a closer watch on the allocation of appropriations. In some cases, the process of allocation is too slovenly; in some cases, it is simply inadequate. To cut a long story short, what is needed on this point is a good deal of reorganization and more careful attention to our policy aims. However, the basic question remains of what the Community is hoping to achieve by way of its energy policy. In the document I mentioned just now, the Commission says that we must make a distinction between budgetary measures and an extra-budgetary strategy. According to the Commission, the Member States must espouse Community aims, and it is up to us to coordinate national policy measures, and this in turn will involve discipline at Community level as well as annual stock-taking.

There is no reference whatsoever to the role of Parliament in this stock-taking exercise. We insist on being empowered to carry out this task and to debate the resultant report here in this House on an annual basis.

Things are somewhat better as regards research in that there has been an increase in both commitment and payment appropriations. I shall refrain from repeating the point that Parliament must be allowed to keep a closer watch on the efficiency, the coordination and the scale of research projects. I believe that, after two years in office, the directly-elected European Parliament now has sufficient experience to carry out this watchdog function with great care and with high hopes.

There is one more comment of a general nature I should like to make. In October, the Commission issued a document which, among other things, compared the research effort being made within the Community — to supplement the work being done by the Member States — with the efforts being made by Japan and the United States. The surprising thing is that — contrary to what is often claimed — the efforts being made within Europe are quantitatively and possibly also qualitatively on a par with what is going on in Japan and the USA. However, there are clearly cases of waste, overlapping effort and duplication as a result of the lack of a Community policy, and it is equally plain that, on this basis, there can be no hope of a smooth flow through to product development, industrial innovation and renewal. This is a major challenge to the Member States, which in this respect are undoubtedly setting their sights too low. That is another thing we shall be able to discuss when — as we hope — research policy comes up for debate in this House sometime in the next few months.

Finally, Mr President, I should like to draw your attention to three specific points. Firstly, the Committee on Energy and Research and my Group have endeavoured to have amounts for coal included. Secondly, the Committee has decided, on reflection, to withdraw its amendments regarding item 7303 for the Geel Institute, the Central Office for Nuclear Measurement. That is an essential matter. Thirdly, we insist on a facility for interest subsidies being made available to encourage investment within the community.

President. — I call Mr Seligman.

Mr Seligman. — Mr President, it is very gratifying to see the President-in-Office and the Commissioner still here at this late stage in this marathon debate. As far as energy is concerned, this budget, like its predecessor, is a complete non-event. I was going to call it a disaster, but it will only be a disaster if the Council fails to show what Mr Spinelli called political vision instead of a primitive 'piggy-bank' approach to economic policy. One economic summit after another points to the oil crisis as the basic cause for recession, economic stagnation and unemployment. Yet so little has been done. Yes, oil imports *have* fallen from 530 million tonnes in 1979 to 453 million in 1980, but this is largely due to

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the recession and to the violent price rises that have taken place for energy. Can we only cure our dependence on oil by having 9 million unemployed?

My group has basically supported the Council's draft budget, the reduced budget, because the Commission has left previous energy lines unspent and underspent. 1981 was a year of inaction on coal and other alternatives to oil, including nuclear power. Now with our oil imports still costing 110 billion dollars a year, a reduced target of 40% dependence on imported oil is quite inadequate. We must aim at 25% dependence at least by the year 2000. The Energy Commissioner promises action sometime in 1982, but we see no way in which he can spend the amounts he requested in his provisional draft budget, since the Council has repeatedly blocked most of them, especially investment in conversion from oil to coal.

For this reason my group has tabled Amendment No 528 — what a frightful number! — for a reserve of 25 m ECUs in commitments and 5 m ECUs in payments in Chapter 100 for energy programmes which are pending anywhere in Chapter 70 and which may be approved by the Council sometime during 1982. We don't believe in tying up large sums on specific budget numbers, knowing that they are unlikely to be spent and knowing that they could be useful elsewhere. We hope that the reserves we have asked for in our amendment can be used to stimulate coal investment and investment by industry in conservation and cheaper energy. We think this modest reserve will give Commissioner Tugendhat the flexibility that he asked for yesterday. It should improve the poor rate of utilization, so I ask the Parliament to give special approval to Amendment No 528.

As I said at the start, this budget is hopelessly inadequate and our hope must therefore lie in the mandate. On the question of energy the Commission's report on the mandate states clearly: 'Energy production, particularly new forms of energy, offers considerable potential in terms of growth and employment and, by easing pressures on the balance of payments, will create the conditions for an economic upturn'. The mandate specifies several excellent energy objectives, but the cost of these will go far beyond the resources of the present budget if the Council is going to solve the problems of structural reform and give us a really balanced budget. We must hope therefore that the Council will not shy away from the budgetary implications of the mandate. We must stimulate industry into energy investment. Nine million unemployed cannot wait indefinitely for the Community to deal properly with their unbearable situation.

President. — I call Mr Galland.

Mr Galland. — (*FR*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, in this budget energy is a truly depressing symbol

of European stagnation. It is the symbol of the Commission's inability to propose even a basis for real Community action on energy. This is an area where the Commission has never succeeded in making any real progress.

It is the symbol of the Council's lack of political will which is extremely worrying. I leave it to you to judge! Here is an area, ladies and gentlemen, which our Assembly almost unanimously regards as the most favourable field of action for a revival of European cooperation. Is this Assembly made of incapable, unrealistic, daydreaming demagogues? We might well wonder, since as regards energy we are talking in a vacuum and we have never been able to make ourselves heard.

Be reassured, ladies and gentlemen, we are not mad because the Commission and Council also say that energy is a vital part of the Community's future and this is how the two institutions translate their words into figures. In Chapter 70 in 1981 we voted 107 million ECU worth of commitments. The Commission, in its preliminary draft budget, asks for 88 millions, a first distressing fact. The Council — incredible but true — after 107 million last year — proposes 23 500 000 this year, a second alarming fact. We again faced with this lack of vision, what I would call institutional pessimism, this incredible void in a sector where action should be European rather than national.

For example as regards new energy sources and to accelerate the research process we need European solutions: and we go from 59 millions worth of commitment in 1981 to 16 millions worth of commitments requested by the Commission in 1982. What a terrible admission of indifference.

The same applies to payments where the figure drops from 26 and a half million ECU worth of commitments to 4 million in a field which is vital to the whole of the Community; for Item 706 'Energy programming' which in fact covers energy aid to developing countries do you know what the Commission's forecasts are? 1.3 million ECU to allurate the terrible state of affairs in the third world, do you know what the Council thinks the Community should do? 'Token entry' i.e. zero.

There is only one word for it, ladies and gentlemen, and that is shameful. No, Mr Croux, there is no excuse, no valid reason for such a situation! This is why the Committee on Energy proposes 15 million ECU worth of commitments for energy aid to developing countries. Vote for this amendment by the European Parliament! It is a symbol of our will, the European will which clearly we alone represent as is shown by the indifference of the Commission and Council.

The same applies to the energy reserve of 30 million which we have proposed for Chapter 103.

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For the last time the Liberal and Democratic Group appeals to the Commission to make the effort and show the will and courage to finally create the framework and provide the means for Community action on energy which the whole House is praying for and without which the most reasonable of us may well wonder about the future of cooperation with the present Commission.

(Applause from the Liberal and Democratic Group)

President. — I call Mr Eisma.

Mr Eisma. — *(NL)* Mr President, we have tabled a number of amendments designed to stimulate new non-nuclear energy sources, although these have not been adopted by the Committee on Energy and Research and the Committee on Budgets. The budgetary resources available in this draft budget place a serious limitation on the granting of subsidies for projects in the fields of wind-power, wave-power and biomass. The new projects regarding alternative energy sources submitted to the Commission are of a high quality, but can make no headway given the present scope of the budget. The proportion of Chapter III — Energy — devoted to the 'soft' energy sources is at present 24%, and our amendment seeks to increase this proportion to 44%, which is more in line with our ideas on a Community energy policy.

We must devote far more serious study than hitherto to the energy scenario — and thus also the employment scenario — assuming an energy policy excluding nuclear power, with all the positive repercussions on the employment situation.

President. — I call Mr Moreland.

Mr Moreland. — Mr President, I had intended to concentrate mainly on the research budget, but first I want to refer to one aspect of the energy side, i.e. the lines relating to the Community's energy saving programme, the demonstration projects-line 703 in the draft budget which the rapporteur would switch to line 704. Here we have a successful programme for which the Council has allocated funds for a number of years. The Commission has proposed further funds but the Council has suddenly put only taken entry against commitments. Is this the end of the programme? Is this a mistake? The Council must give an explanation. At the moment the Council appears, rather like a former member of Mr Ridley's own national parliament who once said 'I can tell you, Sir, what I would not have, though I cannot tell you what I would have'. I doubt if Mr Ridley would be happy with the comparison if I tell him that I am referring to a quotation from Oliver Cromwell. I say all this in the full knowledge that last week on 27 October the Energy Council approved an extension of the

programme with a commitment of 105 m units of account. Consequently, we assume the Council's budget is now out of date. What figure would the Council now propose?

Community research has considerable merit particularly where it reduces wasteful duplication or establishes programmes that no single government can afford. One example of the latter is the nuclear fusion programme, which we believe should be properly funded; consequently, we support the restoration of the Commission's budget.

We support most of the proposals to restore the Commission's budget on research. Indeed, the Parliament should go further and support the proposal of the Committee on Energy and Research for a new line 7377 and a budget for industrial research, in the hope and expectation that the programmes currently before the Parliament and Council will be approved shortly, and a budget line should be prepared for this item. However, we cannot accept that all the Commission's proposals for research expenditure must be automatically restored or increased. New sources of energy are an important area for research expenditure. The Council has accepted an increase over 1981 for line 7301, but we do not accept the argument of the Committee on Energy and Research that the lack of balance between nuclear and other energy research is alone sufficient to increase further the budget on lines 7301 and 7340. We prefer to see increasing emphasis on developing the fruits of research, and for these reasons prefer to give our support to the proposals for demonstration projects using alternative energies.

Equally, we cannot accept Vice-President Tugendhat's plea not to cut down the Council's budget on line 7303, on nuclear measurements. Of course we entirely support the programme, but perhaps it could be run more economically. Mr Tugendhat unfortunately referred yesterday to the proposed cut on Geel. I would remind him of the last report of the Court of Auditors and its comments about the conference hall at Geel, which cost half-a-million units of account yet was not included in the improved construction plan, and which the Court called in French a 'véritable lacune.'

I would not like to end, Mr President, on a mere detail. We in our group support the spirit of other speakers in deploring the fact that the Community is not driving ahead in the fields of energy and research, and we hope that the Parliament will support this.

President. — I assume you did not mean by your historical comparison that Her Majesty's Government should generally speaking be likened to that of Oliver Cromwell.

I call Mr Vandemeulebroucke.

Mr Vandemeulebroucke. — *(NL)* Mr President, alternative energy sources are a constant source of

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discussion, but they are not very much in evidence in the 1982 budget, where nuclear energy accounts for something like 80% of the resources earmarked for the energy sector. If you take the appropriations for nuclear energy and nuclear fusion together, you get 341 million EUA, compared with barely 124 million EUA for all other energy sources put together. Of this amount, only 16 million EUA are earmarked for solar energy, although a large sum is set aside for research into nuclear safety. After 30 years, we might reasonably expect the nuclear sector to be safe by now, as its advocates always claim. Another huge amount is earmarked for JET, the nuclear fusion project, whose potential will remain purely academic for years to come. Despite all that has been said in favour of alternative energy, the resources earmarked for this sector in the budget are meagre in the extreme, and the Council's attitude here remains extremely restrictive. It is quite simply intolerable that there should still be no specific Community programmes dealing with solar energy, biomass, wind, wave and tidal power. The fact that the Council has lumped all these projects together under a single heading in the budget sums up the situation very neatly. We have tabled a number of amendments aimed at bringing about a change of course not only in budgetary terms, but also in terms of staffing. We take the view that it should be possible to transfer staff from the nuclear energy sector to the renewable energies sector.

I have one final comment to make on the question of a nuclear emergency fund, and that is intended not as a macabre joke, but as a serious suggestion. We only avoided a nuclear disaster in The Hague by the skin of our teeth. There are already emergency funds for mining disasters, and we feel that similar funds should also be set up in the nuclear sector. After all, should a nuclear accident occur, the scale of the disaster would be so great that we really need an energy fund to provide for the contingency.

IN THE CHAIR: MR ROGERS*Vice-President*

President. — We shall now consider the social policy chapter.

I call the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment.

Mr Barbagli, draftsman of an opinion. — (I) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, let me start by expressing my regret that, for reasons outside my control, I was unable to attend yesterday morning's sitting and join the other draftsmen in presenting my opinion, or rather the opinion of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment.

On behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, I should like first of all to thank the Committee on Budgets and the general rapporteur for rejecting the amendment under which Chapter 100 would show the difference between the amounts proposed in the Commission's preliminary draft and those in the draft budget, as well as for approving all the amendments put down by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment and one put down by the Group of European Progressive Democrats. In this connection I would point out that, within the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, the Group of European Progressive Democrats had tabled an amendment to Article 4 'Measures for young people' aimed at exceeding the appropriation re-entered by the Commission, and this amendment was approved. This already created an imbalance between the appropriations for measures under ex-Article 4 'Young people' and those for measures under ex-Article 5 'Employment in depressed regions', in the light of Decision 71/66 EEC by the Council, as modified by Decision 77/801, which, under the terms of Article 9, runs contrary to paragraph 2 of the former decision.

I believe that this balance should not be disturbed and that the appropriation should be returned to the context proposed in Amendment No 64, which is the one which was approved by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment and which also covers the amendment proposing a 60 million ECU increase, i.e. the amendment tabled in committee by the Group of European Progressive Democrats. As I said, we are grateful to the Committee on Budgets for rejecting these amendments while approving all the ones we tabled. This enabled us to display the total resources of the Social Fund and the commitment to utilize the money. The fact is that, in 1980, requests for aid were 59 per cent higher than the funds available. In 1981 they are already 70 per cent higher than the funds available, i.e. 700 million more than the appropriations.

Let me give a brief summary of the requests which could not be met under the various items in the social chapter. These are as follows: 845 per cent for item 6 000 (formerly 5 000) 'Aid to the agricultural sector'; 183 per cent for item 6 001 'Aid to the textile sector'; 97 per cent for the item 'Aid in the fields of vocational training and geographical mobility'; 112 per cent for item 6 011 'Aid to promote employment'; 520 per cent for 'Measures for migrant workers'; 341 per cent for 'Measures for women'; 72 per cent for 'Aid to improve the employment situation in certain regions'; 125 per cent for 'Aid to improve the employment situation in certain groups of undertakings'; 100 per cent for 'Aid to improve the employment situation in certain economic sectors adapting to technical progress'.

As can be seen from these figures, the situation and the needs of Community social policy call for an increase in the funds available. Under these circumstances, therefore, resorting to the device of Chapter

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100 would only penalize the total capacity of the administration of the Social Fund to spend money, and hence the Commission's effectiveness.

On this point, Mr President, I can only refer you to the opinion of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment and its views on the problem of the level of unemployment, inflation and the reduction in investment in the social sector if the Council's draft budget were to be accepted.

Nor are we satisfied with other decisions which have been taken, such as the failure to establish a genuine specific Community industrial policy, as witness the token entry under Article 772 and the token entry under Article 612 — and the same goes for Article 646 concerning action to combat poverty. However, all this is pointed out in our opinion and is therefore undoubtedly known to the Council, the Commission and the Members.

In this context, let me draw attention to two or three points which we consider important at this juncture. In the first place, there is the sharp rise in unemployment among young people and the problems posed by the entry of young people onto the labour market, with a resultant increase in the scale of aid from the Social Fund. There should be a series of short-term measures aimed at reducing unemployment among young people, so that all young people can be given adequate preparation for employment whether or not they are formally classified as unemployed or not.

Let me explain. I am referring to the fact that we are by now all aware of the start of the third industrial revolution, of the need for technological development in the fields of electronics, data processing and telematics, and of the problems involved in reducing working hours, part-time working and so on. All these aspects have in any case been examined and debated by Parliament. Everyone realizes the need for measures to assist in training workers and other staff responsible for preparing the introduction of new technologies in undertakings. I do not think we can disregard any longer the need to link school education with vocational training in undertakings, and this means that we must try to resolve the problem of alternating school and work even during young people's last years at school, so that they can appreciate the undertakings' needs on the spot. In this way, there would be no break between finishing school education and finally taking up a job.

I believe that we must now see how to overcome this obstacle which currently appears to exist. Who is to say whether these young people still at school should not in fact be classed as unemployed.

In view of the above, the Social Fund should advocate a longer-term policy for offering an integrated range of opportunities for job training and experience for young people at the end of compulsory schooling. To

promote employment, there should be direct measures — aids, wage subsidies — to encourage undertakings to take on new staff, perhaps in conjunction with vocational training courses; there should be measures in support of the setting-up of small businesses and cooperatives, as well as action to tackle all the problems arising from the enlargement of the Community, with particular reference to the most recent employment problems in some parts of the Mediterranean region, and the problem of underdeveloped rural areas where there is 'hidden' unemployment.

The second question is the problem of women. In support of the amendments aimed at increasing the appropriations of the European Social Fund one need only look at Article 605 'Measures for women' and remember that this is in line with what was called for in the resolution on the situation of women in the Community. Although it is true that all measures, including those under the European Social Fund, do not distinguish between men and women, the general rise in the level of unemployment must not be allowed to obscure the fact that women and some categories of migrant workers and the handicapped have been much harder hit than others.

Another problem to which I should like to draw Parliament's attention is that of the ECSC social measures. The Commission and the Council, by its letter of amendment, as well as the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, have proposed an *ad hoc* appropriation of 50 million ECU, whereas the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment had proposed an appropriation of 150 million ECU. We must point out that the appropriation of 50 million ECU hardly covers the decisions taken by the Council on 26 June 1981. In our view, there must be new measures comprising direct employment aid in this sector, i.e. active and not just passive measures, with a view to creating jobs — something which would also be in line with the Commission's document No 81/277 final. How can we forget that these matters concern the steel crisis which is having particularly serious effects in France and the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, Mr President, may I say that, at a time when the European Parliament has presented a document of its own on the increase in the Community's own resources, we cannot today countenance any repayment to the Member States of the approximately 800 million savings made by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF. I would regard any such decision as extremely serious, since it reveals a distorted interpretation of the policy of containing the budget. Precisely in periods of crisis — and we are in the middle of one now — we must develop policies, particularly those aimed at reestablishing equilibrium. The Community policies must help the Member States to overcome the difficulties. The crisis will not be overcome with national policies and without joint policies, as has been amply demonstrated by the automobile industry and

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the associated fundamental scientific research, as well as by many other factors.

Above all, therefore, our duty is to respect the decisions which we as a Parliament take, and to call upon the other institutions to turn these decisions into political decisions of the whole Community.

IN THE CHAIR: MR BRUNO FRIEDRICH*Vice-President*

President. — I call Mrs Salisch.¹

Mrs Salisch. — (DE) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to preface my remarks on social policy by making the point that if the Community's external task *par excellence* is the maintenance of peace, it is surely just as right to say that it is high time we put an end to the internal social conflicts caused by divergent regional and sectoral development. Unfortunately, though, we are still miles away from that realization.

As the latest issue of 'Eurostat' says in its very dry style, the rapid and regular increase in the number of registered unemployed noted since the spring of 1980 continued in September 1981. By the end of September 1981, the number of people registered unemployed at the social security offices in the Community of Ten had reached 9 400 000, or 8.5 per cent. And let us not forget that this figure includes 4 million young people aged less than 25 years, a figure which is exactly equivalent to the number of school-leavers this year. Of course, these are not the same people in both cases, but I think that this serves to bring out the immensity of the problem. It seems to me that, against this background, the Commission will have to take a lot of stick for having failed to fulfil the terms of its mandate in the social sphere too. This whole problem is reflected only too clearly in the meagre resources allocated to something like the European Social Fund. Nor has the Commission given any indication of what it intends to do in the future. We await its proposals in this respect.

Another equally worrying aspect — and one I should like to stress at this juncture — is, as far as I am concerned, the highly restrictive attitude — not to say a lack of respect — on the part of the Council in the field of social policy. I should like to say to the Council that it is high time we had a new approach to social policy. We must at long last get away from the idea of social policy as nothing more than a repair workshop for society and the economy. I think it important that we should formulate a comprehensive strategy for a

European employment policy; after all, it is intolerable that human energy and human potential should simply go to waste. It is intolerable that we should have to suffer drastic inroads into our social achievements, and for that reason, it seems to me that a positive approach in the form of the development of an employment programme is much more essential than always making running repairs and tending to the resultant wounds.

The finance ministers tell us that we cannot afford to pay for all this. Let me tell them what I do not think we can afford. In my opinion, we shall not be able to afford the crises we shall get into, nor can we afford the number of unemployed we have today. The fact is that we cannot cope with all the new things we shall have to face. Let us just take as an example the microelectronics industry, a subject we debated in this House not so long ago. I am very much afraid that we still underestimate the possible repercussions of this industry on the jobs situation. We are working on a totally inadequate scientific basis, and I believe that one day, we shall be in for a rude awakening. Then we have all the crises in our traditional industries, and the steel industry is only one element in a whole series of problems.

I get the feeling that, in the field of social policy, we are being totally overrun by the structural changes we ought to be trying to live with, and that is precisely why the Commission's and the Council's shortcomings are so dispiriting. Mr Schön said just now in his stirring speech that Europe must become a living reality for the people of Europe and he referred specifically to the need to open up the internal frontiers. That is something I wholeheartedly support, but Europe will only become a living reality for the working people of Europe when they can see that we are restoring job security and guaranteeing jobs in the future. That is something the Council is clearly not giving any thought to whatsoever at the moment. What we are getting are ideas for political union, which are all very well, and of course I could not agree more with them. Of course it is a very good thing that we should be striving for a cultural entity. The only problem is that, if we do not at the same time have a massive programme for combating unemployment in Europe, the whole thing will not be worth the paper it is written on. The fact is that social policy is the key to the continuing cohesion of the European Community. If we fail to find any solution to that problem, everything we have achieved so far will be wrecked by the social tensions and conflicts between people and regions. I am absolutely convinced that that is what will happen, and I should like to see something done in this respect at long last.

The trouble is that it is so difficult to know how to set about things. After all, there is an enormous gulf between the cynical labour market policy pursued by the UK Government under Margaret Thatcher and the attempts being made by the French Government to

¹ *Communication concerning various draft amendments or proposed modifications: see Minutes.*

Salisch

make progress by pursuing an active policy. The rest of us are all somewhere between those two extremes.

I take the view that it is the job of the European Parliament and the European institutions to develop a joint strategy bearing in mind the general conditions by which we are bound. I should like, in this respect, to refer you back to the idea which was discussed at the Luxembourg Summit — the creation of an area of specifically European social policy, to include the question of reduced working time and, without doubt in the long run, a programme of active measures. Of course, we want to see the Member States accept responsibility for a basic range of social welfare provisions, but we need a European context and European impetus for the rest of the overlapping range, which we are quite capable of coping with. We must be alive to the fact that we are concerned here not only with weaker regions and crisis-hit areas; the fact is that the jobs crisis and indeed the entire social issue affects every part of the European Community. It even extends to the densely populated areas and those areas which are not yet suffering the more serious effects of the crisis.

Let me repeat: it is time we stopped just making do and mend in European social policy. It is time we concentrated our resources in a social fund. We must set to work with urgency to persuade the Commission and the Council to abandon their apparently leisurely stroll along the paths of sweetness and light and make themselves acquainted with the depressingly grey reality of the European Community. And if they refuse to be diverted from their present ways, we must speak a tougher language and ultimately be prepared to take the matter to its logical conclusion *vis-à-vis* the Commission.

President. — I call Mr Estgen.

Mr Estgen. — (FR) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, it has been said that a social Europe is a long way off. The Christian Democrats have no wish to join the ranks of those who are resigned to such a defeatist view of the situation. Obviously, my group is not expecting any spectacular breakthrough in the social area in 1982. And we have no illusions either that the funds scheduled in the 1982 budget alone can solve the major social problems such as unemployment with which we are faced.

It is high time for us, in the Community, to get back to basics where economics and the social field are concerned. The very real and harsh crisis we are enduring should not be allowed to be taken as an excuse for rejecting Community measures where they are most needed for our policies, that is in the social field. Naturally, the European People's Party wants nothing to do with an all-out social policy which takes no account of facts and their economic repercussions.

We do not wish, by taking rash and irresponsible social measures, to kill the goose that laid the golden egg, especially since it has laid fewer and fewer of them. This means that our social policy must be placed within the framework of a policy of competitiveness and economic profitability. We are aware that we have reached a watershed and that we must react.

The President of the Commission, Mr Gaston Thorn, used pathos when referring to this subject in this very House. He mentioned the challenge now facing us: either we must give new impetus to Community policies or resign ourselves to a general disenchantment which can only lead to disaster. This challenge applies equally to social policies. What we want is a policy opposed to the inevitable, this being the only policy which can make the Community impinge on its citizens. Mr Thorn also referred to this in his speech yesterday in this House: the Community budget must not be just a book-keeping exercise. Lastly, it is clear that the political strategy of the European People's Party in the social field can only be applied through the budget funds set aside in 1982.

The EPP lays emphasis on improving the quality of our response to social problems which does not lead to huge expenditure. Firstly I should like to mention the family question. We are still a long way from having a family policy at European level, and God only knows how necessary healthy and strong family units are in order to safeguard the continued existence of our social security systems. By this I mean the problems of old people, reducing time worked, improving policies for migrant workers and their families and for handicapped persons. In addition, the EPP stresses the desirability of achieving a consensus in our societies and ensuring full participation by all the parties concerned particularly through negotiations involving both sides of industry. These are basically the broad lines of policies which my group has in fact been advocating for a long time.

The European People's Party adopts a logical approach and wishes to further the initiatives taken by the European Parliament in the social field in the past, and therefore support a package of top-priority decisions. Highest priority for us must be given to a coordinated scheme of action — truly coordinated — aimed at fighting unemployment and inflation. With respect to the debate on the mandate of 30 May, we cannot but lend our wholehearted support to the motion of an overall approach, that is to boosting productive investment which can reduce economic and regional policy discrepancies and reaffirm the overall competitiveness of the European economy. In order to achieve this, investment ought specifically to be oriented towards industries which have a high innovative potential, without forgetting — and I must stress this — small and medium-sized undertakings which have a marked growth and social-stability potential.

Estgen

Amongst the main objectives of our group, is the return to a satisfactory level of employment for young people between 18 and 25, this being our main concern. Therefore, absolute priority ought to be given to young people, given the striking increase in unemployment in the Community over the last few years as a result of the rapid decline of several heavy labour-intensive industries (the steel industry, traditional manufacturing industries etc.) In this connection, we feel that vocational training must continue to be strengthened and we should like once again to draw particular attention to the excellent report by Mr Prag which stresses the value of sandwich courses, as a result of specific measures which also aim at improving job opportunities for young people by increasing the funds set aside for helping them to enter the job market.

In this respect, a wide range of job creation programmes should be set up which either the Commission or the Member States must support. Similarly, encouragement should be given to retraining and job mobility for the whole workforce in order to develop new technologies (data processing, telematics, robots etc.) and to stimulate the tertiary sector, by breathing new life into small and medium-sized undertakings which are a source of new jobs and which stimulate the economic restructuring of the regions hardest hit by unemployment. The general increase in unemployment should not make us lose sight of the fact that women and certain less-favoured social categories, such as migrant workers, the handicapped and old people are harder hit than others. This is why we demand, in the new measures we are urging, that account be taken of the special needs of those who for various reasons are at a disadvantage when seeking a job.

With this in mind, the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment on the one hand and the Committee on Budgets on the other have adopted almost unanimously a package of draft amendments to the reductions made by the Council in the funds requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for 1982. Obviously the European Social Fund has an important role to play in Community solidarity. In particular, it ought to channel financial aid towards those regions which are economically and socially disadvantaged. The problem is therefore one of rationalizing the methods now used for determining the order of geographical priorities of Social Fund intervention by taking a fresh look at the provisions governing its operation and remoulding them along the lines of changes in the job market and developments in employment policy.

For the steel industry, the employment situation is becoming daily more tragic. Between January 1980 and June 1981 alone, 100 000 jobs were lost as a result of the repeated and reasoned proposals from the European Commission and of a large number of initiatives taken by the European Parliament, because of the

need to adopt and finance as quickly as possible new social measures aimed at cushioning the impact of the steel crisis on employment and in order to lend support to the efforts made by the Member States in this direction.

Those therefore are the broad lines of social policy as my group understands it.

In conclusion, the European People's Party is opposed to the swingeing and huge cuts made by the Council in the funds requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget, reductions aimed at putting a brake on the efforts we are now making. This means therefore that the requests contained in the package of draft amendments for the social sector should be taken as a minimum claim which my group will not give up without a fight.

President. — I call Mr Patterson.

Mr Patterson. — Both Mr Barbagli and Mrs Salisch began their speeches by drawing attention to the issue of unemployment, and I want to do the same. Apart from just mentioning again the figure of 9.4 million, which is what the total unemployment in the Community now stands at, there are two further points to be made. First of all, within the general picture, certain groups are particularly severely affected and Mr Estgen has just drawn attention to it: the young, the handicapped, migrant workers and women. The second point is that at the same time it is quite clear that some of the jobs which are now being lost in Europe will never come back; partly because of changed world trading conditions and partly because of changing technology. This means that people in the European Community have got to become more adaptable. In turn, this points to the need for training and retraining to prepare for the real jobs of the future. Hence, Mr President, the importance of the Social Fund. Mr Notenboom yesterday said that we should not raise false hopes and that, of course, is true. But this does not mean that we should raise no hopes at all. As Mr Barbagli mentioned, the calls on the various lines of the Social Fund budget are now running — some of them — up to several hundred per cent above the sums available. The Commission reacted by proposing an overall increase for 1982 of some 40% — that is, of course, in money terms but less in real terms. We agree that this is the minimal response needed.

Now, like others, I also want to draw particular attention to the problems facing young people in the employment field. Almost half Europe's unemployed are under 25 years of age, and Mrs Salisch mentioned a figure of 4 million. For this reason my group wishes to place particular emphasis this year on line 6010 — that is vocational training and geographical mobility — and line 6011 — aid to promote employment for young people. In the United Kingdom — and I am

Patterson

sorry to see that the Minister has now left — we know the value, for all its faults, of the Youth Opportunities Programme to which the Social Fund makes an almost decisive contribution.

In both these cases, I repeat, we think the restoration of the figures in the preliminary draft budget are the very minimum that can be done. Indeed, my group would in these instances like to go considerably further, and we have tabled amendments to that effect.

Perhaps I could draw attention to a peculiarity in line 6010. In the preliminary draft budget payment appropriations were proposed which represented an increase of 43.7 per cent over 1981. This was very good. But commitment appropriations were proposed going only 17.4 per cent above 1981. In the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment we found this rather odd, and if Parliament cannot vote for my group's amendment, I hope it will do so at least for that tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment which proposes restoring both payments and commitments to roughly a 40 per cent increase over the current year. I was glad to hear the assurance from Commissioner Tugendhat that this money can be spent, but rather disturbed to hear him hint that there might be an imbalance between payments and commitment appropriations if these amendments were adopted. Well, if the amendments were adopted the ratio will be exactly the same — 60-40 — as it is in the current budget for 1981 so I cannot really see any difficulty in that.

Could I also draw attention to one other group particularly badly affected by the current recessions, namely the handicapped? This is one field where my group wishes to go beyond the figures proposed by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget. The reasons are as follows. Great hopes have been raised this year by the International Year of Disabled Persons and we look forward to debating in our committee, and here in Parliament, the proposals which Commissioner Richard announced a week or so ago. Meanwhile, here in the budget we have a duty to give the Community the financial resources not merely to produce more reports but to take some worthwhile action. And could I draw the attention of the House to an amendment which I and others of all parties have tabled which would enable the Commission to support the setting up of a data bank for the handicapped — work which is already being voluntarily carried out to some extent by a team at Ispra?

In conclusion, Mr President, could I admit that the framework of the Social Fund is not satisfactory? The rules are too rigid and inadequate to deal with the changed economic conditions since the fund was set up. Work will begin on reforming these rules next year. Meanwhile, this is the best Social Fund we have got, and my group believes that this year we must give it the very highest priority.

President. — I call Mr Frischman

Mr Frischmann. — (*FR*) Mr President, the funds allocated to social policy in 1982 are the lowest of all, leaving aside operating expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure under Title two of the budget. This means that the truly social aspects of the Community budget — and this is nothing new — are not considered to be high priority.

The French Communists and their Allies can under no circumstances approve this attitude. This is why they will vote in favour of most of the amendments which might increase the portion of the budget set aside for social policy and in particular of the amendments tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment. Naturally enough, we are aware of the various restrictions placed on the drawing-up of this budget, particularly the budget difficulties of the Member States.

My colleague, Louis Baillot, has already given our opinion on the problem of own resources. I shall therefore not return to this point, except in order to point out that the extra cost created by further expenditure in the social field, as in the fields of energy and development could easily be covered by taking back the gift made to Britain when its contribution was reviewed.

In addition, observing Community preference and taxing fats and oils would lead to substantial savings. There are, therefore, enough funds to enable us to avoid having the financing of new social measures taken as an alibi by some people for cutting chunks out of the funds so essential to agriculture and to supporting farmers' incomes and employment on the land.

Similarly, we shall not vote in favour of a number of amendments on social matters, when these are linked to policies of reconversion and restructuring, because we feel that it is not enough simply to transfer the social costs of restructuring or unemployment from the Member States on to the European budget.

Lastly, and in order to make things perfectly clear, these options do not however mean that we agree with the broad lines of the budget, particularly in the social field. In our opinion, it is impossible to separate social policy guidelines from industrial policy guidelines and accompanying the dismantling of firms and lay-offs by scattering small sums of money around on would-be social measures can in no way create a social policy worthy of the name.

On the contrary, what is needed — and this may not necessarily have to mean budget expenditure, since it does not necessarily cost anything — is for some serious thinking to go into finding logical objectives for social rights, particularly the reduction of time

Frischmann

worked, professional training and qualifications, improving working conditions and work productivity, using modern technologies, automation and particularly robots which can free people from their subservience to machines.

Naturally, this cannot be envisaged without a policy of growth, and of reconquering markets in all industrial sectors particularly in the technically most advanced. This is the price which will have to be paid for job creation and the establishment of a real social policy. These require broad basic guidelines of a totally different nature, which, unfortunately, I cannot give more details of, because of the speaking time allotted to me.

President. — I call Mrs Nielsen.

Mrs Tove Nielsen. — (DA) Mr President, no one is in any doubt about the fact that we are currently going through years of particularly serious economic crisis. Money is in short supply, we must exercise restraint, we must economize, but it is particularly important in a situation such as this that we act in a rational manner, and I must say to both the Commission and the Council that the kind of restraint they are exercising is not rational. In other words, there is no sense in choosing the social sector as an area for cutbacks when we consider how many people are unemployed today, how many of the unemployed are young people or women, and when we consider the fact that it is our entire future which is at stake because we are not seeing to it that people find jobs. How are we, who live in the richest part of the world, to keep our end up if we do not set aside funds for retraining people to take up new challenges and get new types of work under way?

It is depressing to think of how many fine words have been spoken time and time again in this Parliament, and to read what the Commission has come up with and what the Council has discussed. What has all this led to? What has actually been done when it comes to the point?

We in the Liberal Group are very pleased at the fact that the amendments tabled in the Social Affairs Committee have received the backing of the Committee on Budgets, i.e. that they have got so far that Parliament has actually done something. All we need now is the Council to realize the seriousness of the matter and do what it can to combat unemployment. The Social Fund is in fact the only instrument we have in the Community to promote employment, and this is precisely what we so urgently need. This lack of imagination cannot be allowed to continue. We cannot take on this responsibility it is really high time we took up the challenges facing us.

We will also have to make much more use in future of the new technology we have talked about so much,

since this is the only way in which we will be able to change course. If we are to work our way out of this difficult unemployment situation quickly and effectively we must spend more money in those regions which are particularly hard hit and those sectors in which undertakings are being forced either to shut down completely or to make drastic cuts with serious consequences. We must also do something for young people, retraining and technical training.

Finally, I should like to say that I simply cannot understand the criticisms made by those who say that we should not get involved in education policy. Of course we should, because unless the people of our Community are well educated we will be in no position to meet tomorrow's challenges.

President. — We shall now consider regional policy.

I call Mr Griffiths.

Mr Griffiths. — Mr President, as far as the European Regional Development Fund is concerned, the budget procedure is almost an action replay of previous years. The fund is like a lifeboat seeking to help the regions desperately trying to keep their heads above the stormy seas of world recession, monetary madness and investment directed in the main to keep the good ship 'Golden Triangle' at full-steam-ahead in the Community.

Yet while the seas get stormier, those responsible for directing the rescue operation — the Commission, the Council and Parliament — cannot agree on a strategy for the survival, revival and long-term health of the regions. The Commission and Parliament are in broad agreement on the need to maintain the momentum achieved since 1973 in making substantial increases in the fund. The Council is aware of what is needed to direct resources from the ocean-going liner of the agricultural policy but refuse to do it. They are traitors to their own declared intentions when they propose to reduce the increase in the size of the fund from the Commission's 26 per cent to 3.9 per cent. I cannot help feeling that the British Presidency is carrying over its 4 per cent pay policy guidelines in the UK to the business of the Community with a complete, but not unexpected, insensitivity to the needs of the regions.

The Council needs to be reminded that since last year unemployment in the Community has increased by 20 per cent and that in the regions the rate of increase is twice the Community average. Whereas average unemployment in the Community in September 1980 was 8.5 per cent, in many of the Community's regions it is double that. Yet the Council has the temerity to propose a 3.9 per cent increase in the fund which, with inflation running at above double figures in the regions, means that there is a substantial cut in resources available to fight unemployment. The

Griffiths

regional lifeboat is sinking and the Council propose to give the crew fewer buckets to bail it out.

The Socialist Group will support the Committee on Budgets' amendment designed to restore the Commission's original proposals but, with the caveat that the money put into Chapter 100 should be used for regional schemes complying with the spirit of the report on the 30 May Mandate.

The Socialist Group will also support the amendment designed to ensure that a reasonable amount of money will be available to pursue all the integrated operation schemes envisaged by the Commission, including that in Northern Ireland which was omitted somehow or other in the Committee on Budgets' amendment to this line.

I close, Mr President, with a reference to the Socialist Group amendment, accepted by the Committee on Budgets, on supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom. I wish to emphasize that the Socialist Group is concerned that the British Government should carry out its part of the supplementary measures' agreement. We want the British Government to indicate to the Commission and Parliament, as co-partners in the budgetary process, where in the regions of the United Kingdom they are spending this money as part of an additional programme to enable the regions to recover from their wounds which in the main have been inflicted by its own government — a government which seems intent on letting the blood flow rather than using the Community rebate to prevent further deterioration and then promoting recovery. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see this money being released because the British Government has decided to spend it on improving employment prospects in Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the North of England. I hope that the British Government will honour the rebate agreement.

President. — I call Mr Lima.

Mr Lima. — *(IT)* Mr President, this House has repeatedly referred to the fundamental, if not pre-eminent nature of regional development policy for the Community, since it was aware that it would be impossible to achieve economic convergence of Member States in a situation characterized by such huge regional imbalances.

The gap between rich and poor regions in the Community has increased inexorably. The ratio gap between the average gross product per capita for the ten richest regions and the ten poorest regions has considerably increased, in less than ten years it has risen from 1 to 3 to 1 to 4.5, which means an overall increase of 50 per cent. Calabria today has a per capita gross product one sixth that of the Hamburg area. The outlying regions of the Community have dramatically

high unemployment levels. The Community average has reached 7.1 per cent of the work force and is causing concern and spreading alarm. Densely populated areas such as Campania with an unemployment rate of 19.1 per cent or Sicily with 13 per cent require urgent acts of Community solidarity.

Faced with a situation of this type, the Council has reduced by 340 million ECU the appropriation put forward by the Commission. We fully support the proposal asking for the appropriation of 1 940 million ECU in commitment appropriations and 1 120 million ECU in payment appropriations to be confirmed.

Ladies and gentlemen, our disappointment does not stop here. This Parliament has solemnly stated that the European Regional Development Fund is only one instrument, even if it is an essential one, of regional development policies. In its resolution of September 1980 on regional development programmes, this House reaffirmed the essential requirement for a coordinated effort through all the common policies in order to achieve this top-priority objective. Instead of this, we are continuing to develop policies which are exclusively aimed at developing the sectors to which they refer. The Common Agricultural Policy continues to disregard the strengthening of agricultural structures in spite of the clear indications given in the Treaty. For this reason we must continue to regret the lack of an appropriate structural and industrial policy in the Community which, by using in the appropriate manner the complementary characteristics of each Member State could go not some way towards building up an organized Community productive system, into which could be effectively incorporated the dispersal of industrial activities to the less favoured regions.

We set great store by the amendments to the Regulation governing the European Regional Development Fund, which the Commission is now working on. Reaffirming the system of national quotas for less favoured regions, improving the greater efficiency of Community programmes which will be obtained by developing suitable integrated schemes, promoted by means of the 'ex-quota section' which could be markedly strengthened, confirming and guaranteeing the additionality of Community intervention, which can be obtained by drawing up contracts for schemes to be decided with the Member States, developing direct relations between the Commission and local authorities, all these are factors which would undoubtedly strengthen the operational capacity of the Regional Development Fund.

However, even all this is not enough, ladies and gentlemen. We must check the present trend towards accentuating the economic discrepancy between the various regions of Europe. If we do not, there is a risk of invalidating all the other efforts made to achieve economic integration and to continue along the path towards political integration.

Lima

Enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal will heighten the problem of regional imbalance. It does however seem necessary to me for the Community to face up to this problem in good time with initiatives tailored to the scale of the problem. The European People's Party has put forward a plan for the Mediterranean on which we hope to achieve as wide a consensus as possible in the House.

Ladies and gentlemen, I feel sure that regional development policy is a scaled-down version of what must be achieved in order to make a complete success of European integration.

(The sitting was suspended at 1 p.m. and resumed at 3 p.m.)

IN THE CHAIR: MR VANDEWIELE

Vice-President

President. — I call Mr Harris.¹

Mr Harris. — Mr President, in budget debate after budget debate this Parliament has quite rightly led the way in demanding a much greater concentration of resources on the positive Community measures and that has meant, basically, pressing for a bigger share of the budget for the Regional and Social Funds. It has done this with some success. But if we are absolutely honest, Mr President, we have never had a real Community policy for the regions. What we have had has been a system of financial transfers, which amounts to giving consolation prizes to the poorer countries of the Community, to be allocated according to their own government's approach to regional policy.

I hope, Mr President, that we are now about to enter a new era with the Commission's proposals for changes in the European Regional Development Fund. Personally I have serious doubts about some of the details of the Commission's proposals, particularly over its method for selecting the regions for quota assistance. Certainly, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, this is based on the United Kingdom Government's concept of regions, which bears little relationship in some parts to the assisted areas of the country. But I do welcome the general approach of the Commission, particularly its proposals for a bigger non-quota section, a proposal which should give real flexibility to the Community in helping some areas which at present are not receiving aid from the Regional Fund.

¹ *Agenda: see Minutes.*

That, Mr President, brings me to the budget amendments now before the House. Again speaking absolutely personally I would like to see the House adopt the amendments tabled in the name of the Regional Policy Committee, but my group will be supporting the Budget Committee's proposal for a full reinstatement of the Commission's proposals with the proviso that it the amount be entered in the reserve fund in Chapter 100. Again, speaking personally, I share some of the doubts expressed on this point by Commissioner Tugendhat yesterday, I am afraid that, instead of being a spur for improvements to the system, it could turn out to be a brake on the implementation of projects which we all want to see carried out. This is certainly my fear about the amendment so far as the British repayments are concerned.

Here perhaps I could make a brief comment on the speech made by Mr Griffiths. Mr Griffiths knows perfectly well that the problems facing the regions of the United Kingdom are not of the present United Kingdom Government's making. Indeed the Regional Policy Committee of this Parliament visited Mr Griffiths' own constituency just a few weeks ago, and in that constituency we saw a vast site which had been cleared. It was the site of a steel mill which had been closed down when the Labour Government was in power and it was in the then Labour Prime Minister's own constituency. I am sure, therefore, that Mr Griffiths would wish to acknowledge the real facts of the matter. Yes, by all means let's have the fullest information possible about how the United Kingdom is using this money. Yes, indeed, let's have full acknowledgement of the source of that money, but don't, please, erect additional handicaps to the quick implementation of that regional spending. That is not what this House has been pressing for.

Finally, Mr President, I wonder if I could have a word about Amendment 398 on Northern Ireland which is in the name of my colleague, Mr John D. Taylor. This seeks to reinstate the money for integrated operations in Belfast and Naples. I think it is agreed on all sides that, owing to a degree of confusion in the Budget Committee and perhaps to a lack of up-to-date information, it was a mistake to delete this money from the budget. I hope it will be reinstated; I am sure it will be reinstated, so that this Community can make a positive contribution to two cities — one in the north of Europe, Belfast, the other in the south, Naples — both of which face considerable problems.

(Applause from the European Democratic Group)

President. — I call Mrs Ewing.

Mrs Ewing. — Mr President, colleagues, first of all I would like to say that, serving on the Regional Committee as I do, it is a pleasure to find the degree of unity which binds the members of that committee

Ewing

when it comes to looking at the ways in which the Community can help to close the gap that we are always talking about between the rich and the poor. My group has, I think, tabled amendments which speak for themselves and which show the degree of commitment to programmes for the regions, and I would criticize any attempt to cut back on regional spending.

These things have been said already. As I have very little time, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the fact that there is an amendment in my name — No 550/502 — and I would like to speak to that. The amendment seeks to insert a token entry in the budget which is simply looking ahead to the time when we shall have a new item, an agricultural development programme for the Highlands and the Islands.

The Commission document itself, the first periodic report on the social and economic situation, has always recognized that my area, like southern Italy, like the west of Ireland and other parts of the Community, is one of the least favoured. It is not unique in being not well favoured, but it is one of the least favoured. I would like you to think of the average number of people in the Community per square kilometre just for a minute — 170 — and I would like you to think of that magic land that I represent — in terms of scenery it is magic — where we have 8 people per square kilometre. It is such a dangerously low density that it is like a galloping problem: the more severe it is, the greater the danger that more and more of these beautiful glens will have to have more and more sad songs written about them because, however beautiful they are, there are no people in them. If you go there and see that where once there was green cultivation is going back every year to the bracken for lack of structured programmes, I am sure you would feel that this token entry would be justified.

I am not seeking money at this stage, but having the entry on the line means that in next year's consideration it must be considered in depth. The National Farmers' Union has put forward a package; they tell me that they have sent it to the Commission and that the Commission has approved it in its content and form, but we cannot at the moment get the British Government to give its backing because of the economic climate. But at least it is a sensible package approved of not only by the Farmers' Union, the Highlands and Islands Development Board, the Highland Regional Council and the Milk Marketing Board; I could go on. I need not tell you that farm incomes in Scotland have dropped just as drastically as those we heard about in Ireland. In real terms they are 40 per cent of what they were in 1976. It is as bad a situation as in Ireland, where this House recognized the need for a structural package.

Unemployment in my constituency is usually double that of the United Kingdom. In parts it is as high as

27 per cent. On average, of course, it is nothing like that. It is also the area where livestock of the best quality is bred on the hills. One-fourth of the breeding stock is in the area I represent. It may be very marginal but it is still able to produce some of the best cattle, to which I think Europe needs to look for the quality of breeding stock. There has been a decrease of 14 per cent in the last 5 years. I do not think that it is in the Community's interest to allow such quality stock to go from the hills because of the problems of our sour climate, where 70 per cent of every surface you touch is damp for the whole year. I know that there are other forms of arid areas in Europe where there is too much sunshine. We have the problem of too much damp and it creates problems for the farmers too. The soil itself desperately needs some special treatment with lime. I have gone through the various points and I do beg you all to take particular note of that number, 550/552, because although my constituency is a picture postcard area — as pretty as any part of the Community — it will really not be pretty enough if there are just no people left, and that is a very grave danger. So I ask you to give your support and allow this to be a token entry. I believe the Commission are not unfavourable at this time.

President. — I call Mr Puletti.

Mr Puletti. — *(IT)* Mr President, I do not intend to repeat what has already been said here by Mr Griffiths on behalf of the Socialist Group, group to which I also belong and on whose behalf I am speaking.

Nonetheless, I should like to make a preliminary remark. Every year we find ourselves, when debating the budget, forced to note a wide discrepancy between the proposals made by Parliament, by the Commission and the Council and each year the same old ritual is performed of the Commission making proposals and then the Parliament making its requests via a huge list of resolutions and documents which will merely finish up as a dead letter, and this reminds one of the Kaiser's statement that treaties are scraps of paper, our constant demands for people to envisage a view of Europe which is certainly not that which the Member States and the Councils which they represent now have, are truly no more than scraps of paper.

I cannot help asking myself for example what will become of the mandate of 30 May? What will happen to the regulation which — although it is now one year later — is now still being drawn up, when we find ourselves faced with budget resources of such limited scope and when we are also faced with a lack of sensitivity, a wall of silence which will certainly not be brought down by our speech making?

Should this new regulation stick to the distinction between two types of regions for which the fund should intervene: those which have basic structural deficiencies and those in which serious signs of crisis

Puletti

are apparent and for which the Fund should intervene, then how will we be able to face up to the much wider scope of intervention which is needed, when we have a substantial limitation of the budget if we take account of the present inflationary spiral?

If this is what happens then it will become almost pointless either to talk about the distinction between projects and programmes or to ask, as Mr Harris did for integrated schemes for Naples and Belfast. I feel that this House is aware that other policies such as social and even cultural policy will end up by being brought together or simply merged with regional policy.

A few days ago, in Sorrento, there was real cause to smile on hearing certain Members ask for the regional policy budget to be used to intervene for the maintaining and safeguarding of our archaeological heritage, when as things stand the funds we have available do not suffice to heal the gaping wounds of our less developed regions! Given this lack of funds, and the slowness of procedures which will become even more complex with the impending enlargement of the Community, I wonder if it will not only be necessary to rethink the former policy, which was always conceived of as a policy of assistance, but simply to establish a different relationship between the Community and local authorities.

Where Italy is concerned, not just the Mezzogiorno, but also regions in the centre of Italy such as Lazio, Umbria, Toscana and Marche are undergoing a serious crisis and only a regional policy with a real structure and schedule linking the Community to the local authorities and even giving impetus to private enterprise, will be able to bridge the gap between the regions of the Community. This is the basic prerequisite for the continuing existence of the Community, for its progress towards becoming a functioning political reality.

President. — I call the Committee on Budgets.

Mr Lange, Chairman of the Committee on Budgets. — (DE) Mr President, I regret having to interrupt the flow of this debate somewhat.

If I may say so, I am not at all satisfied with the progress we have made so far in this budget debate. I should like to remind you, ladies and gentlemen, that at the time the 1981 budget was approved, we undertook to work out ideas of our own on the future shape of the Community and to call for help from every relevant committee in producing an overall picture for this House to act as a guideline for all future questions of budgetary or financial policy. We have already asked ourselves the basic question: should the Community be reduced to nothing more than the Common Agricultural Policy and Customs Union or a

free-trade zone? We are all agreed that the answer to that should be in the negative, in which case we are duty-bound to say what course the Community should adopt in the future and what our priorities should be. There is no point in our talking to the Council and the Commission unless we are sure in our own minds of the detailed priorities which are set out in general form in our resolution.

I regret to have to say that this House, which is always calling on the Council and the Commission to do something, has fallen down on its own duties, which of course makes this debate that much more difficult. The Committee on Budgets' final session is due to take place tonight with more than a hundred amendments, which frankly I regard as a sheer abuse. The fact is that the honourable Members and the political groups did not decide at the last moment what they wanted to see in the budget. That being so, I do not see why we should make things so desperately difficult for ourselves and at the same time complicate matters with regard to the Council and the Commission. Looking around at the number of Members present here today, I really wonder — and not for the first time — how a parliamentary delegation is supposed to present the Council with specific political proposals.

I should like to appeal to all the honourable Members to refrain from putting national or regional interests to the fore as if the fate of the Community depended on those issues. In fact, the fate of the Community depends, in my opinion, on other factors entirely — for instance, on whether or not we have the collective will to get to grips with the problems caused by general worldwide economic and political developments. The important thing is not so much whether some specific regional question or another is resolved by a particular time, as if the whole world — or at least the future of the Community — depended on it. This, ladies and gentlemen, is a criticism I regret I must place at our own door, and I think it is a very serious point. There is no point at all our discussing the mandate at the next part-session unless we ourselves develop the necessary will to formulate our own ideas alongside those of the Commission and the Council so that, in a trilateral discussion involving all three institutions, we can at last reach a consensus. It is not only the job of the Commission or the Council to do one thing or another; Parliament too has a duty to do its bit to the best of its ability. That is something I should like us all to be clear about.

There are of course other factors which tend to render the work of this House more difficult — for instance, the fact that the Commission — and that is the next institution I want to deal with — has not done all we had expected of it in answering questions on the future development of the Community. Let me repeat: the Commission failed to make good use of the time between 30 May and 31 June of last year. We could have made a lot more progress as regards the Commission's task on the basis of the mandate of 30 May. We

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all agree that it is not just a question of the budget and its restructuring, i.e. what should happen in the future in the various political sectors, ranging from agriculture to cooperation with developing countries. The real question is of a basic political nature, and in that respect the Commission's approach to its response to the mandate was perfectly in order. Unfortunately, the Commission failed to draw the necessary conclusions in good time. The failures for which Parliament itself is responsible are therefore much more serious when seen in conjunction with the Commission's own failings. As a result, the future development of the Community remains unclear.

I would be grateful if the Commission were to work towards more clarity, possibly even in the course of preparations for the second reading of the budget. It is true that the Commission has promised as much for November, but on past experience, I have the slightest suspicion that we might not have made sufficient progress to enable conclusions to be drawn for the second reading on the future development of the Community from the budgetary point of view.

The third point is that there appears to be no will whatsoever on the part of the Council to influence the fate of the Community. On the contrary, the impression one gets is that the Council intends to carry on as before because, as a result of general world political trends and their economic and social repercussions on the European Community and its Member States, we have reached a series of impasses which the Council does not think we can overcome just like that. Of course, what would be needed would be for the Member States to show in the Council the will needed to further the aims of the Community.

The whole debate on gross recipients, net paymasters and the like is intolerable because I am quite sure that the major political factors are thereby being simply ignored, forgotten or deliberately played down. All sections of the Community derive a benefit from the Community's continued existence. Without the Community in this present world economic situation we should all be in a position very much like that of the period 1929-1939. As everyone knows, that was a dreadful time with dreadful political consequences which are still affecting us Europeans today. The important thing as far as I am concerned is that the Member States should create the political conditions which will enable us to act as a Community; after all, no single Member State is now in a position to cope with these problems on its own. That is something everyone knows — and there is nothing new in what I am saying here — but they fail to draw the necessary conclusions as regards the urgent common task at hand. If the Council were then to act in that Community spirit, it would make a lot of things easier for us. We would then not have to listen all the time to talk of the need for austerity, saving and belt-tightening. We are aware of all that already. We do not need the Council or the Commission to tell us. But, ladies

and gentlemen, in discussing these three factors which have caused us special problems this year with regard to the 1982 budget, we should really try to draw the necessary conclusions to ensure that this problem is overcome at the next stage of the 1982 budget procedure.

There is one final point I should like to make — again directed to the Council. We — and I am speaking now not in a personal capacity, but with regard to the Council's responsibility — are not at all satisfied with the presence or the cooperation shown by the Council in the Committee on Budgets because the Council has so far failed totally with regard to the first reading of the draft budget for 1982 to give satisfactory and full answers regarding its own activities. I believe that the Presidency and the Council as a whole must apply more care in place of its brief comments intended as justification for what are in some cases quasi-decisions and enable its representative to give proper — as opposed to stereotyped — replies to proper questions. I should be grateful if the Council were to bear this in mind.

Finally, I should like to make the point that although Parliament has, in my opinion, so far failed to fulfil its true function, that does not mean to say that the other two institutions are automatically relieved of their own responsibility.

I should like to say to the President-in-Office that it will depend very largely on the Council whether the second stage of consultations between the Council and Parliament brings about an agreement on the 1982 budget. That remains the political responsibility of the Council. We have no intention of generating any fruitless conflict. On the other hand, we want to see the Council acknowledge its responsibility and its resultant obligations *vis-à-vis* the other arm of the budgetary authority so that no one can accuse us later on of not giving the Council due warning.

The same applies to the Commission as regards the need to fulfil its duties. Here again, I should like to say quite clearly and categorically that we have no interest in generating conflicts between the institutions. We have quite enough source of controversy in the Community already, and we have no need to exacerbate these existing conflicts by inter-institutional problems. However, it is up to the Commission and the Council to eliminate the source of conflict so as to create the necessary conditions for a basic consensus of opinion. I am thinking here not only of the questions which are identified in our resolutions as sources of conflict between the Council and Parliament, such as the classification of expenditure and the like. What I am thinking of first and foremost is — and here I am getting back to my original starting point with regard to the behaviour of Parliament and its committees, — how the Council and the Member States and their governments see the future development of the Community, to create a basis on which we can actually

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discuss the problem together. Let me repeat: once these problems have been cleared up, the remaining problems regarding the financing of activities are really purely trifling. I believe that, if we succeed in identifying certain common needs as a *sine qua non*, we shall also succeed in finding the finance and the budgetary resources for whatever political measures are required.

This seems to me to be the basic issue, one which we should resolve by the end of this year and by the end of our deliberations on the budget, so that we can operate in 1982 on a reasonably sensible financial, budgetary and legal basis, and so that we can at long last overcome the shortcomings I criticized earlier. That would be in the interests of the Community and of the people of the Community, although I cannot and must not go into all the individual problems in detail. Suffice it to say that it would also be in the interests of the position of the Community in the world. We might even thus make an important contribution towards overcoming certain tensions of a global political nature, with all their dangerous repercussions on various parts of the world including the Community itself. That is something we should do in the interests of our peoples.

(Applause)

President. — I call the Council.

Mr Ridley, President-in-Office of the Council. — Mr President and Members of the European Parliament, after the extremely powerful speech which we have just heard from Mr Lange, to which I have listened with the very greatest of interest, it seemed to me that it might be a good moment for me to say a few words. You have indeed a very imposing chairman of your Committee on Budgets, and it will be both a pleasure and a challenge to work with him in the months ahead. I look forward to it.

I feel also that I should intervene briefly now because, alas, I have to leave shortly to return to London. I apologize to those who have not yet spoken that I shall not be able to stay right until the end of the debate, but I shall be told of their remarks and they will be taken into strict account just as have those of the very many Members to whom I have listened myself. It has indeed been, Mr President, an extremely interesting experience for me to listen to your debate and it has been highly instructive to hear your views, representing as I do the Council here today.

I would just like to make three brief points in reply to some — I am afraid not all — of the questions which have been raised so far during the debate.

Several speakers, notably Mr Nord, Mr Balfé, Mr Fich, Mr Griffiths and Mr Notenboom, all touched on

the relationship between expenditure by the Community on the one hand and national expenditure on the other hand. Their remarks have been concentrated in particular on the supplementary measures for the United Kingdom. However, the issue, it seems to me, goes far wider than this. It affects the Regional Fund, the Social Fund and the Agricultural Guidance Fund. It affects all Member States — and those are just three examples. The fact that the United Kingdom — by accident, as it were — has special supplementary payments should not, in my opinion, cause it to be specially singled out in this respect. For instance, in relation to all three of the funds I mentioned there are projects and programmes undertaken in Member States and financed by national governments. These projects and programmes also receive grants from the Community's structural funds, and these grants are paid to the national governments responsible. The question raised by Members of your House has really been this: how does one establish a precise link between the payments from the Community and the projects supported by national governments? No one could deny that the link is there. Without aid from the Community, projects and programmes would have to be curtailed or even cancelled. Member States would have to cut their coat — in this case, their programmes — according to their cloth — the grants from the Community budget. So the link is quite clear. It is laid down by the regulations governing payments from the Funds. The Commission and the Court of Auditors are there to establish that payments are made, are regular and are in accordance with the rules. It is here that we find the Community guarantee that its funds are being put to proper use, and this applies to the structural funds as much as to the supplementary measures for the United Kingdom.

Before leaving this point, Mr President, perhaps I could comment on the question of publicity for such projects, which was referred to by several speakers, particularly Mr Notenboom. In many cases, there is already publicity for grants from the funds. For the United Kingdom supplementary measures, the regulation lays down provisions for publicity; but, and here I speak personally, I do agree that the Commission and all Member States might consider further the possibilities in this field.

I have noted with satisfaction that a number of speakers, including Mr Price and Mrs Scrivener, have referred to the obligation which we all have at this time to subject public expenditure, whether at the national or the Community level, to the most rigorous examination. As I said at the beginning of the debate, the examination of the Community budget cannot take place in isolation, removed from the harsh facts of economic reality. As I said yesterday, the recommendations which the Committee on Budgets is making to Parliament would, as they stand at present, add something over 1 100 million ECU in commitment appropriations and 600 million ECU in payment appropriations to the draft budget established by the

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Council. Mr Lange emphasized, and I have taken the point, the need for the Council to explain its decisions — indeed I tried to do so, however inadequately, yesterday in my opening remarks — but equally I feel bound to say to Mr Lange and to all Members of this House, as we approach the final stages of this budgetary debate, that the sums of money I have just mentioned seem to me to create the danger that the gap between our two institutions at the end of the budgetary procedure could become so large as to become unbridgeable.

It has seemed to me specifically from remarks made by Mr Spinelli, Mr Adonnino, Mr Langes and Mr Bonde that a problem of particular concern to the European Parliament is that of the classification of expenditure. As I said yesterday, the British Presidency has, throughout the last three or four months, been concerned to improve the dialogue between the Council and Parliament on this and other related points; and I would like to emphasize that in the remaining two months of the British Presidency these efforts will be continued and, one may hope, in the succeeding Presidency as well. I undertake to inform my colleagues of the clear priority Parliament attaches to this question of classification and hope that we may be able to register some progress in this field when the Council meets the parliamentary delegation on 23 November.

Mr President, the final stages of the budgetary procedure of the last three years have been marred by inter-institutional disagreements, disagreements which, experience has shown, have to be resolved before meaningful dialogue can ever be taken up the following year. It is not, I submit, in the interests of any institution at a time when discussions on the whole range of budget-related problems are moving towards a delicate stage, that the final stages of this budgetary procedure should be similarly marred by disagreement between institutions. So it is in a spirit of compromise that the Presidency would wish to enter the final phases of this budgetary procedure. The task of achieving that final compromise will depend both on my efforts in the Council and also in considerable measure on the outcome of your vote tomorrow.

President. — I call Mrs Boot.

Mrs Boot. — (NL) Mr President, it is a pleasure to be seated opposite you as — just like last year — it is my task to act as spokesman for regional policy. Last year, Mr Tugendhat regarded my amendment on the Mediterranean region as a token gesture, and this year we have had to table our amendment once again because we have still not received adequate information from the Commission on the way in which the Mediterranean countries are to be helped in the future.

I was pleased to hear Mr Ridley proclaim just now his readiness to approach 23 November in a spirit of compromise. If my information is correct, he agreed — provided the Commission came up in time with a proposal for integrated action in Belfast — to do his best to ensure that the 20 million allocated for Belfast this year will be put to good use in the coming year. I think I can take him at his word on this, because Mr Ridley is not only the President-in-Office of the Council, but also has the ability to preside efficiently over meetings of the Council, as behaves a good artist.

Mr President, I should like very briefly to dwell on my group's attitude to Article 100, the reserve item, the instrument which is this year being put to use by the Committee on Budgets. I think they are very right to do so. As regards the Regional Fund, what is at stake is 323 million EUA in the quota section and 170 million EUA in the non-quota section. Of course, we should greatly appreciate it if the Commission's proposals were to enable Parliament to allocate the appropriations with all due speed. I am very pleased that the review of the fund has been entitled 'coordination of regional policy and the European Regional Fund'. I believe that the concept of coordination is a key issue as far as regional policy is concerned. I am therefore pleased that the Commission has chosen this way to start its review of the fund. I also hope that this fund, which is now being reviewed for a three-year period, will be allowed to run concurrently with the fifth programme for medium-term economic policy. I believe that that would introduce more clarity into the Community's economic policy of which regional policy is, after all, an integral part.

One final point — and I am glad that Mr Ridley mentioned this point too — concerns publicity. My group has insisted that, as regards the measures taken for the United Kingdom, additional undertakings be given on the publicity issue. Indeed, I would go still further and apply this condition to all measures. I believe that the fund should in future incorporate a clause in which the Member States are required to provide their people with adequate information on the amount of financial assistance forthcoming from the Community. The only such publicity received by the Community so far is in the *Official Journal*, but I believe that we have a right to expect at least an undertaking on the part of the Member States to make an effort in this respect.

If Economic and Monetary Union becomes a reality in the distant future, all we shall be left with is regional policy, which underlines the great importance of regional policy.

I also believe, Mr President, that, in the distant future, we must fix our sights on a European government.

President. — I call Mr Blaney.

Mr Blaney. — Mr President, if we were to judge the regional policy or Regional Fund activity on the basis of results, then we could come to only one conclusion. That is that it has been a near-disaster. The reasons for this, of course, have been touched on by various speakers with varying degrees of emphasis, but I think it is clearly coming through that, first of all, there is too little money available to the Fund to really make an impact in the manner that was intended. When we consider what was intended, then we begin to realize the extent of the disaster and how we have failed the regions in this Parliament and in the Community as a whole. Only a short few years ago in my own country the figures showed that the income gap then was one to four; seven years later the gap is now one to six. That is a measure of how we have been failing the regions which we talked so much about and which we feel so much about.

We believe so much should and could be done, but we are not doing it either under the Regional Fund, the Social Fund or the common agricultural policy. I name those three because I am fully convinced, as others are, that it is an integrated programme involving all three funds that is the way forward, the way in which we can do more for the poorer and disadvantaged regions. We must also try to do something about the selectivity, or lack of it, shown by our various national governments in distributing what little funds there are under this and other programmes. This is also one of the reasons why we have had such utter failure in saving and uplifting the regions, as we wish to do. Additionality is another word much used, but lack of additionality is also very evident where regional policy, regional aid, regional assistance and regional development are concerned.

However, I think that the common agricultural policy can be, should be and indeed is the basis on which and from which the greatest possible benefit could be derived for the regions, because synonymous with the poorer regions is the small farming community — the community not only of small farms but poor farms, disadvantaged in every possible way. Yet the common agricultural policy is not catering for those people. It is catering much more for the better off section of the farming community, the larger farmers in the better areas whose capacity for production has already been very well developed, while the small farmers in the poorer regions languish far behind.

We have well-meaning people within this Parliament talking about the huge amount being spent on the common agricultural policy, without regard to the fact that it also embraces in many cases the problems of these disadvantaged regions. The common agricultural policy was costing 70% of our total income in this Community only a short year ago. It is now down to 62%, and if it was properly and fairly calculated and account taken of all the unnecessary imports that have been brought about as a result of other causes — international agreements and so forth — we would

find, in fact, that the common agricultural policy is costing less than 50% rather than the 70% being complained about. Yet if we look at the regional policy and its funds, we find that it is way, way behind. The little effort that is being made this year to increase the funds, taking into account inflationary tendencies plus the access of our friends from Greece, would not offset the additional load that must be carried in the coming year.

So much then for the big effort that we would appear to be making. At the same time we are slipping further and further backwards. The gap is continuously widening, not only as between regions in the various parts of the Community but indeed as between the poorer countries of the Community and the richer countries. One is tempted to ask why we have got a Community at all when we talk about a ceiling beyond which we must not go. It is argued that everything in the budgetary sense must be tailored to suit the ceiling. That is not so. The ceiling must rather be made to accommodate the needs of the Community and the concept and ideals on which it was founded.

If we lose sight of this, and we are apparently so doing, then we can look forward not to a continuance and expansion of the Community but rather unfortunately to its disappearance and disintegration. The poorer areas and regions and the poorer countries will be worse off after such disintegration than they were before the Community ever began the process it embarked upon so worthily so many years ago.

President. — We shall now consider the transport chapter.

I call Mr Albers.

Mr Albers. — (NL) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen; even after the forceful remarks made by the Chairman of the Committee on Budgets and the somewhat uninspiring reply by the President-in-Office of the Council, it still remains an extremely depressing fact that year in year out when we come to discuss the budget we have to listen to all sorts of mumblings about there being too little money available for social policy, regional policy, environmental policy, energy policy or development cooperation, etc. I should like to add a few further depressing observations concerning transport policy, since the amounts earmarked in the budget for this policy are also very small and it is all the more depressing, therefore, that, without any explanation, the Council should cut the 800 000 units of account proposed for the monitoring of the various transport markets by 200 000, and this becomes more depressing still, of course, if the Committee on Budgets is equally divided and hence unable to adopt an opinion when voting on a proposal by the Committee on Transport since this shows that it is not only the Council and the Commission who do not go about

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things the right way but that Parliament too is in danger of getting bogged down in its own frustrations as regards transport infrastructure, the Socialist Group has seen fit to table an amendment aimed at modifying the text in the budget so as to include a mention under this item of the reports which were dealt with here last year, i.e. the De Keersmaecker Report on a fixed cross-channel link, the Helms Report on the construction in the near future of a transit motorway through Austria for transport between the Community and Greece and the Gabert Report on the development of combined transport. I might also add my own report on energy saving in the transport sector. All these reports were concerned with the question of financing transport infrastructure. Why did we think this amendment would be useful? Because, in our view, the reports of this Parliament tend to receive very little publicity, unlike the Commission's proposals and the decisions of the Council, which are more often than not disappointing.

It would be useful therefore if the Parliament's proposals were mentioned in the text of the budget for once and I hope, therefore, that Parliament will support this proposal.

The Committee on Budgets also felt it would be useful to set aside 10 million units of account in Chapter 100 in order to have money available should the Council of Ministers decide in December to adopt the relevant regulation as the legal basis for financing. My Group has its doubts about this, since a similar attempt has been made year after year, but in most cases Parliament has backed down when it came to the final vote. We intend to stand by this 10 million in the same way as last year we flew in the face of the majority of this Parliament in supporting the 15 million to the last. We hope that in the negotiations with the Council the Committee on Budgets will stand its ground and that this 10 million will be retained in Chapter 100.

Mr President, the Council is conducting difficult discussions on the financing of transport infrastructure. France maintains that transport infrastructure comes under compulsory expenditure — in other words that this is no longer any of Parliament's concern but is a matter for the Council. Obviously, we must oppose an attitude of this kind to the last. Germany says that making transport infrastructure a Community matter would serve no useful purpose and that it would be better to solve questions of this kind on a bilateral basis. Thus, the Channel Tunnel would simply be matter for the British and French Governments in which the European Community had no part to play. It is therefore up to the French and German Members of this Parliament to make it clear to their respective governments that there is an European Community with a European Commission, a European Council and a European Parliament and that we are not sitting here for nothing.

Thus we intend to support this proposal for 10 million because we feel that money invested in European infrastructure is money well spent for the future of Europe. After all, this is a better thing to spend it on than nuclear energy, which is unsafe, or the stationing of nuclear weapons in Europe. Let us think of the future of Europe and do our utmost for it. Let us see to it that the money available is spent on promoting employment and improving the transport infrastructure in this part of the world.

President. — I call Mr Cecovini.

Mr Cecovini. — *(IT)* Mr President, the point has already been plainly made in this debate that this third budget is characterized by a lack of progress, and this is proved amongst other things by the lack of direct aid towards correcting the imbalance between rich and poor regions. The Community has up to now not been able to slow down the general crisis by putting forward its own schemes and having massive recourse to ex-quota projects and integrated plans, whilst we are already seeing opposition being made to the slight transfer of funds from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to other policies put forward by the Committee on Budgets, which is in fact a hesitant step towards a constructive policy for Europe.

The time allotted to me only permits me to make some remarks in order to comment on two draft amendments, Nos 248 and 249, tabled on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group on the subjects of transport and regional policy. The problem of transport and infrastructures is absolutely top priority if we wish to find a realistic response to the gradual widening of the gap between regional economies and the situation of the frontier region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia is a striking example of this. By adopting the motion for a resolution contained in document 1-90 of 17 April 1980, Parliament has already recognized the pressing need to carry out the planned Adriatic link whose characteristics — of providing a more economic Community route to the South permitting greater energy savings and offering all the advantages of a route which is mainly maritime and not subject to the inconveniences linked to having to cross national frontiers, no one can deny.

The Italian government in accordance with Parliament's wishes, is now drawing up a complete planning schedule for an integrated scheme which will transpose into purely European terms the part of the project which comes directly under Italian authority and which has to a marked extent already been completed. In fact the motorway which goes from Trieste to the Austrian border is already in operation between Trieste and Carnia, and has been fully planned and partly already contracted out for the remaining section. The Monte Croce Carnico tunnel still has to be built, and this is a serious bottleneck for

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that Alpine pass. Laying a second track on the Pontebba railway is now being carried out for the first section, has been contracted out for the second section and is in the planning stage for the final section. Rather more backward however are the works needed on the ports of Trieste and Monfalcone, the land-sea axis of the main Southern route and still today a serious bottleneck for that route. For Trieste there are five main areas in which work must be carried out: on the south motorway interchanges, on upgrading the old port and the new port, and building the underwater linking tunnel between the two.

The execution of this huge programme aimed at giving the Community in the manner hoped for by Mr Lange, an efficient and extremely necessary Southern route and also at easing the economic imbalance of the frontier regions of Friuli and Venezia Giulia required, in conjunction with the major commitment already assumed by Italy financial support from the Community and this — I should say — amply justifies the two draft amendments. The first of these asks for an increase from 700 000 to 2 900 000 ECU in payment appropriations for the preparatory studies leading up to financial intervention for the road and rail connections between Munich and Trieste and for the development of the ports of Trieste and Monfalcone. The second amendment asks that the commitment appropriation of 55 million ECU be entered under Chapter 100 in addition to the 20 million already entered related to transport infrastructure amongst which there is also that for the northern Adriatic. This increase would make it possible to finance the first year of the scheduled five-year study.

The Liberal and Democratic Group feels sure that the clear need for this aid will move Parliament to vote in favour of both of these draft amendments.

President. — I call Mr Buttafuoco.

Mr Buttafuoco. — *(IT)* Mr President, I should first of all like to express my agreement, on behalf of my fellow Italians amongst the non-attached Members, with the remarks and comments which have been made here by the rapporteur for the Committee on Budgets and the other speakers, with reference to the overall structure of the budget.

I should like briefly to dwell on the transport sector whose importance we all recognize within the scope of the Community. What is needed is a real common policy in order to prepare the means for our Community to be able then to prepare a better future which will simplify the process of political unification. In order to achieve this, we need to establish a coherent policy for this sector.

According to the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, in order to achieve a policy of this sort we need to carry

out coordinated consultation at Community level in addition of course to having the will to implement common measures. The responsibility for a common policy in this sector therefore lies with the individual Member States. It is up to them to give evidence of their political determination, otherwise nothing can be done in the direction we desire, that is of speeding up the process of economic unification and also the political union of Europe.

If we take this as our starting point, it must therefore be hoped that we can achieve a transport policy which is really 'common' with the total cooperation of all Member States and the Community Institutions and not just that type of policy which has been pursued up to now, and which the Committee on Transport of the European Parliament has called the policy of small steps, that is a policy of half measures, minimum, second-rate and cut-price options, policies which — sometimes entrusted to the Commission for implementation — are disregarded or in the best of cases developed to only a very limited extent.

It is therefore quite right in this respect to think of having recourse to the Court of Justice against the Council and the Commission under the terms of Article 175 of the EEC Treaty for failing to act. In fact it is perfectly clear that the Council and the Commission have shown themselves up to now to be incapable of furthering measures or directives aimed at allowing a real transport policy to 'take off', a policy which would be the focal point for Community principles and for the basic aims of the Community.

There has been so much goodwill displayed by the Committee on Transport — excellently chaired by Mr Seefeld — in studying new perspectives and presenting continually updated and technically valid reports, merely in order to meet with such little response from the Commission! And this when there is so much that could be done to save energy, to develop transport infrastructures which are not — as Mr Albers said quite clearly and tellingly just now — just bilateral phenomena between States but which are of interest to the whole Community. There is no one in fact who does not recognize the high Community significance of works such as the bridge over the Messina Straits, the Channel Tunnel and waterways all of which have been recently mentioned by Mr Albers.

We must improve railways, airports, waterways, ports, combined transport, maritime transport, which include a whole range of projects which will touch on various sectors such as the fisheries sector, the problems of the sea and of ocean resources. But all our work will come to nothing if we do not have the real and constructive support of the Commission and the Council.

I therefore hope that the proposed improvements and proposals from the Committee on Transport in favour of a budget approach which leans more markedly towards transport policy will be accepted since this is a

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key sector for the Community economy both because of the large number of workers which it contains and for the great significance which it has for trading relations, for energy saving and of what it represents in terms of gross national product.

President. — We shall now consider the environment chapter.

I call Mrs Seibel-Emmerling.

Mrs Seibel-Emmerling. — (*DE*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, if the Chapter I am to deal with here today were not so depressing, the situation could be compared with the well-known joke in which a man bitterly complains that his wife is getting on his nerves because every day she demands DM 100 housekeeping money. His friends ask in sympathy and alarm, 'Do you really give her so much money every day?' To which he replies, 'Of course not, I never give her anything!'

This is something like the way I see the situation of those people in this Community who are calling for attention and funds because they are not prepared to accept the ever more threatening destruction of our environment and want to save some of it. This is what happens to those people who bear the responsibility for public health and are not content simply to look on while people line their pockets at the expense of the health of others. The same is true, unfortunately, in the case of those for whom consumer protection is not merely a fashionable advertising cliché, but recognize the need for the consumers, to be informed for the nature of the goods and services offered to be made clear, to extend consumers' rights and to enable the consumers to play an active role in the market rather than being fleeced. Anyone who has such good intentions — and I can assure you that the Socialist Group is among their number — and then sees the pathetic amounts earmarked for these three sectors in the budget, anyone who, on top of this, sees how much the Council can further reduce this minimum, could easily sink into resignation, and I also think that the resignation which we can so often detect among the people of Europe, and which we must combat in the interests of this Community, is greatly aggravated by what happens here. The people can feel this threat. They see positive initiatives come to nothing. It is, of course, a good thing that the Commission has now published a third environmental programme — which we in fact also had a hand in. This was very necessary but cannot disguise the fact that, because of lack of money and staff, the first and second programmes largely failed to get off the ground — which was very damaging for the Community. It is true that many environmental directives have been adopted and that some of them have even been approved by the Council — unlike so many important proposals which are unfortunately held up in the Council for an indefensi-

bly long time. However, what is being done to see to it that the directives which have finally been adopted are put into practice? Who is checking whether the recommendations are ending up as a workable reality? Where is the money for an adequate resources policy for this Community, which is so vital if we are to survive?

Wherever we look we can sense the danger that in view of the crisis, environmental policy will be cast overboard as being too expensive or at least will be imprisoned in the cage of lip service without any funds being allocated. This is a fatally misguided policy. Despite the claims made by all the Cassandras with vested interests, environmental policy does not have any negative effects on the economy and its development. Quite the reverse is true. We have by no means exhausted its possibilities for improving the social situation, benefiting those on the fringes of prosperity and creating jobs in a situation of crisis. Nor have this Parliament or the Commission and Council so far made use of the opportunity to examine carefully all our projects in every area in which the Community is active from the point of view of environmental acceptability as the central criterion in deciding whether or not the proposals should be adopted and what could be spent on them. Health care and protection — ah well, ladies and gentlemen, when I look at the working and travelling conditions of the Members of the European Parliament, for example, with the air conditioning, artificial light and constant changes of place and climate, etc., which we have to put up with, and consider what effects these things have on our health, I hope I am speaking to an audience that really understands the need for health care and protection.

We must establish acceptable working conditions and adequate health protection for our citizens, but this too will require money, manpower and checks.

Now that health protection projects have been agreed upon, it is time we did something about improving care and protection. However, the budget as proposed would not permit this.

Every year it is alarming to realize how little value this Community, based on economy and trade, really has for the consumer and the extent to which he is the object rather than the subject of economic policy. There is no shortage of explanations, wonderful explanations, full of encouraging words which suggest to the consumer that this policy centres around him. However, the truth of the situation can be seen in the figures. The meagre increases in, for example, the financial aid to the European consumer associations, make a poor job of concealing the fact that over the last four years the amounts these associations have had at their disposal have in fact decreased in real terms and the meagre amount proposed for 1982 does not even make up for inflation over the last few years. This is unacceptable for everyone who wants to do more than pay lip service to the consumers. The effective-

Seibel-Emmerling

ness of consumer activities depends upon how well-informed the population is. We urgently need to intensify those activities which have already been started, and here too I should like explicitly to draw your attention to certain draft amendments.

We welcome the fact that from now on the results of the meetings of the Consumers' Consultative Committee are to be made known to Parliament and to the public. This means that something for which the Socialist Group has been pressing for years has in fact come about.

The first consumer programme has not been completed, the second — which this Parliament adopted with high hopes — was considerably chopped about by the Council, but, as if this were not enough, there is no chance of even what is left of it being put into action. One of the central elements in this programme is the code of practice which should be drawn up jointly by producers and consumers in a dialogue which should render legislation unnecessary. However, this calls for strength, and not only on the part of the producers. However, the financial situation as it is in practice does not permit any support to the consumers, so this much-vaunted dialogue will be impossible, there will only be a monologue with one side dictating the terms.

Ladies and gentlemen, our responsibility in all three of these fields cannot be divorced from our responsibility to those with whom this Community trades. If we shirk this responsibility and continue to export environmental destruction and health risks with products which are prohibited within our own territory, we are *ipso facto* indirectly preparing the ground for threats to our own environment and health from reimported products.

The situation should have become clear to us in various ways, not only from the example presented to us as a warning a few months ago when a group of young mothers who have to feed their babies on contaminated milk visited us here in Strasbourg.

Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Socialist Group I urge you to give your support to the draft amendments we have tabled.

President. — I call Mrs Schleicher.

Mrs Schleicher. — (DE) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the European People's Party I should like to say a few words on the general question of the environment, the consumer and public health. Most of the already very small budget for these matters is devoted to the environment and I have no intention of going into what should be done, but will merely deal with both points in the budget where it is vital that a realistic attitude be adopted.

In making my remarks, I intend to concentrate on the budgetary policy of the Council. The Commission and Parliament are in a better position to find a common denominator in this matter, but the Council has quite different ideas and we have very little sympathy with the attitude it has adopted in this respect at the moment. Parliament has done a considerable amount of preparatory work on questions of the environment, that is to say, its discussions have led to certain conclusions. These documents are now before the Council and are not being adopted because of opposition in various quarters and because the Council is not prepared to make a decision.

We have shown here in Parliament that compromises in the interests of the people of Europe are politically possible. Why then, is the Council incapable of reaching such compromises? That is the first point. The second problem is as follows: if the Council has decided that certain Directives must be adopted unanimously, God knows there can no longer be any question of policy on a broad scale since unanimity means that there are not in fact any problems outstanding. However, I find it completely illogical for the Council to describe matters of this kind, to which it gives so much publicity, as Council policy, since if it is then called on to decide on the financing and hence the practical implementation of the Directives in question, it backs down again, i.e. it is not prepared to provide the necessary sums.

I might quote a few examples to illustrate my point, in the case of Items 6610 to 6613, where a total of 4 million had been earmarked for the implementation of Community Regulations on the combating of certain forms of air pollution or measures aimed at establishing new jobs in the area of environmental policy, the Council is not prepared to put the budgetary estimate into practice. The same is true in the case of Item 6641 for the implementation of the legal act on pollution of the environment by toxic and dangerous chemicals. I could list further instances, such as the fact that the Council itself instructed the Commission to participate in the action programme for the Mediterranean countries and now is not prepared to provide the financial basis for the activities required. When I consider the question of public health, in particular the application and monitoring of the Council Directive on veterinary matters, I see that here too, as in all the areas I have just mentioned, the Council has made budgetary cuts.

I should therefore like to ask the Council to make the situation quite clear in connection with the deliberations on the 1982 budget. I should be grateful if it would tell us what it wants. Playing hide and seek like this, agreeing with everyone and, when it comes down to it, not pursuing any policy whatsoever — these things do not befit this institution.

I therefore call on the Council to give us a clear indication of its intentions and tell us what it is prepared

Schleicher

to do and what it is not prepared to do. One of our jobs in this Parliament is to keep an eye on the Council. However, if it refuses to come out into the open we will have to do some detective work to see whether or not it is behaving itself.

I should also like to ask the Commission to explain to what extent it is able to put even a policy which has already been decided into practice with the funds proposed by the Council, i.e. to what extent it can meet its commitments.

I would therefore challenge the Council to come clear and show that it has a clear policy which is in the interest of the entire population of the European Community, since if it does not or is not prepared to do so, we must assume the opposite to be true.

President. — I call Mr Sherlock.

Mr Sherlock. — Mr President, I do not know whether you and I should congratulate each other for being promoted from our customary late-night show together, whether it is an improvement or not. One day I hope that we shall have the pleasure of performing duo before a full House.

Some nine years ago Heads of Governments of the Member States gathered together in Paris, issued a declaration which was to form the basis of the Community's environment policy. In that declaration it was stated that economic development was not an end in itself, that it should lead to a better quality of life for the citizens of Europe. That view of the role of the Community is just as valuable today as it was then.

What the Community achieved during the intervening years to improve the quality of life of Europeans has been in some respects encouraging but in other respects disappointing. What it shows beyond all else is that good words are not enough; good will is not enough; even the best of good intentions is not enough. We must back up with action, and action in the context of our Community starts today in budget deliberations. If money is not available to initiate, promote and support activity, then all the expressions of good intent, all statements of policy and calls for action are nothing more than pious statements of the poorest, the most worthless, kind. Let me explain what I want to see emerge from budget discussions in the field covered by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, and here I am speaking for my group. We are talking about things which affect all Community citizens and it is hardly necessary to recall that the state of the environment affects each and every one of us, that we are all consumers and, when it comes to health, we in this House are just as much members of the public as the people we represent. Cut us, do we not bleed?

Looking at the outcome of the deliberations in the Committee on Budgets, I can admit to a certain degree of satisfaction. In our discussions of the budget in the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection we were almost unanimous in adopting a position which sought to reinstate the sums cut out by Council in its first draft and thereby to achieve an overall picture closely resembling that contained in the Commission's preliminary draft. Why? Because we believe the Commission's draft represents a realistic compromise between what we want to see achieved in these fields and the economic constraints of both Member States and the Community. This is the most it will permit us to achieve at this time.

Facts and figures are well enough known, but it is worth recalling that the increases we ask for are moderate. For the environment — some 12% over the 1981 figure; for consumer protection some 7% and in the field of public health, as Mrs Seibel-Emmerling has already pointed out, there will be an actual decrease. These figures, if accurately reflected in the budget to be adopted, will mean little more than allowing the current and forthcoming programmes to maintain their impetus.

Here lies a danger, for if they are allowed to stagnate the task and the cost of recovery will be even greater. I am anxious to see Community activity maintained, and I hope that the 1982 budget will permit this. The European Democratic Group have said before, and it must be said again, that a Community policy must be based on priorities, and priorities which are realistic. We must recognize there are some areas where action is better taken at national level, some at Community level and some at international level. If we try to supplant the proper areas for each of these we shall fail.

I must ask specifically for some support on Items 6610, 6611, 6612 and 6613 which are EDG-instituted ideas for the development of an environment fund. In the long run I am sure this, which was our own idea, will save the Community money by preventing potential disasters and looking at troubles before they arise. This Parliament has already given it full backing — I hope it will support it again, despite an attempt which has been made recently to declare that these aspects are without legal basis. Equally vital are the Items under 6640 and 6641, mentioned by Mrs Schleicher, calling for application and implementation and the tools to help in this process. If we cannot enforce we are really wasting our time and our voice. The marine environment, Chapter 6021, and the Mediterranean Action Plan, 6620, I would also commend very strongly to your notice and support.

On protection of the consumer, I cannot share some of the enthusiasm that has been voiced already today. Some steps that have been taken have been retracted since and I will mention the present lack of progress in

Sherlock

consumer credit, product liability, toy safety, doorstep selling, where a little thought could have produced, I think, a better approach.

While this budget is far from ideal, I am not unhappy with it as it is emerging. We will be happy to support in the main those amendments proposed by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and I hope that in the shorter term not only will Council take note of what has been said about the budget itself, but just as important for the longer term that the Commission and this Parliament will approach their work in this field with a proper sense of realistic priorities.

Madam President, if I may crave your indulgence for a slight change of topic. It has been drawn to my notice that my group is running out of speakers, and being almost among the last speakers, I would like to add a footnote on the unwisdom of making the Fourth Financial Protocol money pass into Chapter 100. This Fourth Financial Protocol was in any case agreed by the Council after 12 September 1980, which was the date the military took over in Turkey. My group believes that the Turks are making sensible and substantial efforts to return to democracy, in particular by the establishment on 23 October of their constitutional commission. It would have been unthinkable that the 20 violent deaths every day should have continued and the rapid escalation of illegal arms buildup been permitted to continue.

May I beg for patience from my colleagues. Let us encourage and not stifle the present strivings towards democracy in the currently unhappy country.

(Applause from the European Democratic Group)

IN THE CHAIR: MRS DE MARCH

Vice-President

President. — We now come to the speeches dealing with the chapter on youth, culture, education, information and sport.

I call Mrs Viehoff.

Mrs Viehoff. — *(NL)* Madam President, on behalf of the Socialist Group I should like to say a few more words explaining the view we have adopted as regards the budget for youth and culture. Of the total budget of approximately 23 thousand million the proportion earmarked for youth, culture, education, information and sport is a little over 109 million in the preliminary draft and almost 103 million in the draft proposed by the Council. This is obviously a very modest amount, but, if we consider how much of this total will in fact

go to youth and culture, it is downright pathetic. 39 million have been allocated to all sorts of items relating to information and publications. 16.5 million have been earmarked for the Publications Office and 39 million for the European Schools and, on top of this, there are a number of further items for the training of interpreters. The amount which would actually be available according to the preliminary draft for expenditure in the field of youth, culture and education is not even as much as 12 million — in 1981 it was still almost 13 million — and the Council wants to reduce this measly 12 million by a further 1 million. In the case of some items, the reductions are downright childish.

Madam President, yesterday on behalf of the Committee of Youth and Culture Mr Arfè presented the amendments tabled and I should like to stress a few points once more on behalf of the socialist group.

Firstly, the Youth Forum. We are disappointed that the Committee on Budgets has not adopted Amendment No 48, which advocates reinstating the original 30 000 EUA particularly since it did support the extra 40 000 for the youth orchestra. I have no objections to this, but I nevertheless think that the Youth Forum is somewhat more important. Over the 2 years since it was set up, it has devoted considerable attention to the problems of young people in the Community and carried out various studies into questions such as illiteracy and last year organized a successful conference on the employment problems facing young women. The Youth Forum urgently needs this 30 000 EUA. The Commission had already proposed an amount which was less than the Forum's own estimate and this further reduction means that the funds allocated to the Youth Forum have been reduced by 10% in real terms.

Secondly, there is the Kreyszig fund which was set up by Parliament in 1979 and which has this year been included under the item 'Information'. We agree with the Committee on Youth that this fund should continue to form a separate item. It is no answer to complaints about lack of transparency — which we do not deny — by lumping everything together, since this does nothing at all to make the situation more transparent.

Amendment No 55 to Article 630 and No 56 to Articles 633 are of relevance to activities concerning the education of the children of migrant workers, measures aimed at establishing equal opportunities in education and programmes concerning the changeover from education to work. These are all things which this Parliament has supported on the basis of individual resolutions and which will be jeopardized if the original amounts are not reinstated.

Then there is the so-called new Article 634 on adult training. This is in fact not a new item at all. Parliament has already spoken in favour of it on numerous

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occasions, and the amount of 350 000 EUA requested some 3 years ago. Thus, the amount which the Committee on Youth and Culture is calling for can by no means be regarded as excessive.

Then there is Amendment No 98 to Article 283 regarding an item for the European Institute for Public Administration, which was adopted by the Committee on Budgets. It is something of an enigma why the Council deleted the original amount.

Finally, a remark concerning cultural policy. The derisory amount earmarked for this policy, i.e. 635 000 has been further reduced to 520 000. It would almost seem that the Council was playing games with us, but it is a more serious matter. The way the Council is acting means that initiatives of this Parliament come to nothing and I am sure that Parliament will react in the appropriate manner, i.e. by reinstating the amount requested. We must not forget that cultural activities are also a potential source of jobs.

Madam President, it is in fact amazing that the members of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport have not yet thrown in the towel. We provide information — but to whom and what about? What have we to tell the citizens of the 10 Member States? That we devote more time to our own activities than to matters which directly concern the population? That a minimum of money is available for the existing activities and that we can forget about new ones? Madam President, if things are allowed to continue in this way I look ahead to the 1984 elections with considerable apprehension.

President. — I call the committee responsible.

Mr Pedini, Chairman of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport — (IT) Madam President, speaking also on behalf of the Christian-Democratic Group, I should like to echo the remarks made by the rapporteur for the Committee on Youth and Culture, Mr Arfè, as well as by Mrs Viehoff, and stress the urgent need for an increase in the funds available for the activities of the Committee on Youth and Culture.

I must thank the Committee on Budgets for accepting almost all our amendments, and I hope it will not object if, tomorrow, we retable the amendment proposing an increase in the appropriations for the Youth Forum.

I hope we will not have a repeat of the situation last year, when a reduction in the appropriations actually jeopardized the all too few activities — although there is a great deal of good will involved — of the committee in the field of training and culture. However, I have grounds for believing that the result will be better this time, because I am convinced that

this year — and we were right to persevere in our work, Mrs Viehoff — Parliament will be more responsive on such matters. A few months ago, Mr Spinelli, in his capacity as general rapporteur on our budget, accepted the insertion of the expenditure on training and culture as one of the basic items, since this is a sector which determines the development of other fundamental activities on the part of the Community.

In the last few days, Mr President, there have been rumours that some governments, in the context of their mutual relations, were preparing to put forward specific new proposals in the cultural sector. Parliament naturally looks forward with interest to these but, if I may address the Council of Ministers, it would like to be informed as soon as possible of the significance and practical consequences of these German, French and Italian proposals, because there can be no doubt that the nature of the expenditure in question is of decisive importance for the development of the Community, so that the expenditure will only produce results if it is in a Community framework.

May I point out, Mr President, that my reference to extending the Community framework to include these moves as well should not be taken to mean — and I am speaking here to the Danish Members in particular — that we want to impose a Community policy on youth and culture. Nobody can deny that schools are a national responsibility or that culture — even if it is European culture — has national roots, although living together will create new aspects of a common culture. However, while recognizing national political competency in these matters, and particularly in education, we must stress the fact that Europe is currently going through a crisis of transformation. For a long time we thought that the European economy could ensure the progress of our peoples. Now we realize that progress is only possible if, alongside the 'materialistic' Europe, there is a 'human' Europe, a Europe of the citizen or — if you prefer the way the French President put it — a Europe of the 'social element'. A 'human' or 'social' Europe is impossible to achieve unless we coordinate our educational systems — which is something imposed on us by the Treaty, since we will otherwise never have free movement of workers and persons. We are obliged to do this under the Treaty, because when the Treaty says we must strive to improve the quality of life and the social situation of our peoples, this aim will only be achieved if we address ourselves to the schoolteachers, if we start working towards a future which can only be essentially a 'European' future.

There is another reason why the Community must take action in the fields of education and culture, ladies and gentlemen — the tragedy of unemployment among young people. If we take a close look at this, the tragedy is not just that there is a lack of jobs, but the fact that this is the result of an education which — and this is perhaps a fault common to all our countries — places most emphasis on traditional professions and qualifications, while failing to take into account the

Pedini

fact that new technologies are about to make their presence felt in our economies and that anyone in Europe who wants to take on worldwide responsibilities must learn to see history and culture in a new light. That is why unemployment as such is another reason why we must take steps to coordinate our schooling. I might add at this point, Mr Spinelli, that I believe that this will make it possible to create new jobs. If our committee takes an interest in the cultural heritage and the restoration of monuments — and we have just returned from the Sorrento meeting at which such matters were discussed — we do so because — and I am saying this to those who spoke about regional and development policy — investment in the cultural heritage is now becoming another way not only of providing employment, but also of encouraging the establishment of new types of professions and of new types of specializations for which our schools have perhaps not yet made any provision.

I therefore feel, Madam President, that I can conclude my speech with the justified hope that all groups in Parliament will be in favour of entering more adequate resources for the educational and cultural sector in our budget. This will gain us the respect of young people, to whom we must offer not just an 'economic' Community, but also one which is more committed, because the crisis in the faith of young people in the Community is a crisis in their faith in the underlying motivation of the Community. If young people can be given a new and more stimulating view of our cultural heritage, of education, of our relations with the associated countries of the Third World — relations which are becoming essentially human relations — we can be confident that the Community will have greater motivation and will gain their consent and their trust.

Having said that, I should like to thank Mr Spinelli and the Committee on Budgets for the support they have given us, and I hope they will not be mean tomorrow when we will be calling for the reconstitution of the fund for the Youth Forum. The Council of Ministers must appreciate that, instead of reducing the appropriations for young people, we must in fact increase both our spiritual and our financial commitment.

(Applause)

President. — I call Mr Hutton.

Mr Hutton. — May I say how very much I agree with the sentiments which Mr Pedini has just expressed but, Madam President, this is a rather critical time for our Community. There are forces abroad which are trying hard to undermine it, by one means and another, and they do it mostly by innuendo, by half-truth, sometimes by outright untruth. But however it is done, it has got to be countered.

Now any fool can get himself or herself headlines by attacking something in extreme language and we have seen plenty of them doing it over the last couple of years, but it takes a very much greater effort, if I may say so, and it is much less attractive to journalists, to counter the sort of irresponsible, mischievous and malicious propaganda which is circulating in particular in the Member States which are represented in this group. We will support the expenditure on information.

I cannot agree with speakers earlier in the day who said that what the Commission was doing in this field has been useless. Antimarketeers in my country are having to give ground slowly and I think the Commission, along with other people, can take credit for the work which has been done in that the antimarketeers fall back on increasingly thin arguments. What has become obvious is that there is a deep well of ignorance as well as prejudice among editors and opinion-leaders and until that difficulty is overcome, the struggle will always seem slow and unrewarding. The Members of the Parliament here get quite a lot of benefit from the Commission's work and I believe that we would do well to support them in breaking through this shell of ignorance among opinion-formers as an essential step towards making the Community better understood around the regions.

However, for some reason best known to itself, as Mrs Viehoff pointed out, the Commission has sought to incorporate the operation of the Kreissig Fund for information to young people into the general fund for information. Madam President, this is a bad move. With all that this Parliament has said about the need for transparency, we have got to see where money is going.

It has also been less than frank in other areas and I single out Article 291 for subsidies to European movements, and Article 293 for subsidies for certain activities of non-governmental organizations pursuing humanitarian aims and promoting human rights. You will have noticed, Madam President, as a keen student of our amendments, that this group has tabled Amendments Nos 356 and 355 to transfer 100 000 ECUs to Chapter 100, while the way these appropriations are spent is examined. We have not had full information. I have had the greatest difficulty in getting a list of organizations, but not the sums of money allocated. Now it simply is not good enough to give a hand-out a grand-sounding name and hope that people here will pass it because they are afraid to sound mean by asking where it is going.

Finally, Madam President, may I turn to Amendment No 6, which Lady Elles has asked me to move. It seeks to increase the funds for the administration of the European Youth Orchestra with the entry of Greece to the Community. Now this orchestra may be the only part of the Community, I venture to suggest, which works in harmony all the time, and you might

Hutton

feel that that should be reason enough to support this, but I think that I ought to tell this House that over 200 young people have got jobs as a consequence of playing in this orchestra. Now while that may be small beer in the general climate of unemployment in this Community, it would be a pity if we in this House were to take fright at the growling of the goths and the vandals outside the door and be scared away from encouraging something which is producing tangible results.

(Applause from the European Democratic Group)

President. — We shall now consider the development chapter.

I call Mr Cohen.

Mr Cohen. — *(NL)* Madam President, the few speakers who are to speak after me are, as it were, bringing up the rear in this general debate on the 1982 budget. This is perhaps inevitable since development cooperation forms Chapter 9 of the budget, but the fact that this subject is being dealt with so late in this debate would also suggest that Parliament attaches less importance to it than to other questions. I should be sorry if this impression were to be created since I am afraid that, for example, the press tomorrow — it is already nearly five o'clock — will contain precious little more about this subject of development cooperation because the editors of the various newspapers have gone home by now.

Thus, I should like to suggest that in the future — obviously this is no longer possible this time — development cooperation should not necessarily be dealt with last simply because it is Chapter 9, but that the various chapters should be mixed up for a change and development cooperation, for example, perhaps taken first. However, this is, I repeat, a suggestion for next year.

As regards the chapter on development cooperation, a fair number of amendments have been tabled this year, mainly by the Committee on Development and Cooperation itself, which have the virtually unqualified support of the Socialist Group on whose behalf I am speaking. We support these amendments because they are in fact quite simply a reflection of what this Parliament has already declared in its resolution on hunger in the world, i.e. the Ferrero resolution, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Both the Commission in Brussels and the Council have uttered words to the effect that they are behind the resolution. However, they have gone no further than these words, since in the draft budget for 1982, the Commission had already juggled with figures which would hardly make it possible to implement the Ferrero resolution adequately and the Council did its

bit too, after which it came along with its red pencil and reduced the already low figures proposed by the Commission still further. Thus, it was absolutely vital for this Parliament to table amendments, which, I repeat, will receive the support of the Socialist Group. In those cases where the amendments tabled by our Group are less ambitious than those tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, they are merely to be regarded as something to fall back on. We intend first of all to support the amendments by the Committee on Development and Cooperation and only if these fail to gain a majority will we fall back on our own amendments.

As I am sure you will have noticed, Madam President, these amendments are based on clear priorities, the first of which was to increase the volume of food aid while at the same time improving the quality, i.e. first and foremost extending food aid in the form of cereals, that is to say, those products which the developing countries most need.

Our second priority was to increase the aid to the IFAT (International Food Organization), extension of the aid to non-governmental organizations and more financial aid in so-called cases of emergency. The amount allocated for emergency aid in our budget is very small if we accept the Council proposal and although money is in fact always found if it comes to the push, this nevertheless involves a very lengthy and difficult procedure and finally the money is diverted from other priorities which we also think should be observed, i.e. food aid, as I mentioned just now. This situation should not be allowed to continue and we are therefore in favour of increasing the item dealing with emergency aid so that such aid can be provided quickly, efficiently and without affecting other items.

The amending of the budget should not be seen exclusively in the light of the Ferrero resolution. Only this year, in fact quite recently, various international conferences have been held — I am thinking, for example, of the Nairobi conference on energy supplies in the developing countries, the Paris conference on the so-called least-developed countries and the very recent Summit in Cancun, all of which have once more stressed the need for the International Community and hence the European Community too to make greater efforts to bridge the gaps between North and South.

This gap has never been so great and never has the contrast between East and West seemed to overshadow the contrast between North and South to such a great extent as in recent years. Interest in the North-South problem is declining. We all seem to be wrapped up in the new difficulties and problems arising from the East-West situation. This trend must be interrupted since the North-South problem is one for which we are responsible and because we are responsible and have funds at our disposal we can also endeavour — and our amendments are an attempt to

Cohen

express this effort in terms of figures — to find a solution to the North-South problems. This is not something which can be done overnight or from one week to the next or even from one month or year to the next. The amendments we have tabled this year are not all that different from those we tabled the last two years when this directly-elected Parliament came to discuss the budget. They are all aimed at the same thing, i.e. to give the European Community a more human face within the context of the North-South problems and to see to it that the European Community continues to play its important role in North-South relations.

Development policy is not a very eventful affair. It is not something we can shout about, nor can the problems of this policy be solved by tabling resolutions which ask for the impossible. Development policy is a long-term, long-winded affair. Any attempt to get publicity by making excessive demands perhaps in itself helps to convince public opinion that these problems are with us, that we are responsible for them and that we have to do our bit. However, the problems can only really be solved, or at least partly solved, by perseverance.

It seems to me, unfortunately, that we will have to go through this whole business again in the case of the budgets for 1983 and 1984 and it is vital, therefore, that we continue to drive these points home year after year, that we convince the Council and Commission — particularly the Council — that the Community has its part to play in the world, that one of the instruments at the Community's disposal, apart from trade policy and agricultural policy, is the budget and that we must continue on each occasion to stress the need for the Community to contribute to the solution of the North-South problem whether by means of general preferences, the budget, the multifibre arrangement or access to our common market for agricultural products.

For this reason, therefore, we in the Socialist Group intend to support the amendments tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation as we did last year and shall probably do next year too.

President. — I call Mr Narducci.

Mr Narducci. — (*IT*) Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, Mr Cohen is quite right when he says that the fact that this debate is taking place at such a late hour means that it will not have much effect in bringing home the problems of development to public opinion. Luckily, recent current affairs have brought to everyone's attention the problems of development policy towards the less-favoured countries and towards all those who are victims of the basic contradictions caused by the gap between the North and the South.

I believe that the Paris Summit and the Cancun Summit with all the initiatives they engendered have done much to focus attention on the subjects raised there especially because it is becoming more and more obvious that there is a link between the problem of North-South relations and the problem of the dialogue between the East and the West.

Beyond the shadow of a doubt if anything is done, with whatever difficulty, for developing countries it is because there is economic stagnation and because we have reached a point of grave crisis in the East-West dialogue.

Anyone in this House who wishes to make development policy progress somewhat is also aware that he is contributing to better relations between East and West and aiding, as well as the cause of development, the greater cause of peace.

Having said this, I should first of all like to thank Mr Tugendhat who yesterday launched an appeal to the Council for the decisions which Parliament will take on development policy to be received in the spirit in which they are given.

It nonetheless remains to us to be surprised and somewhat saddened that the Commission as a whole has not itself, before Parliament, asked the Council to adopt a completely different attitude. We on the Committee on Development and Cooperation have often noted that the present Commissioner for Development and the former one, Mr Pisani and Mr Cheysson, are sympathetic to the views expressed by the Parliamentary Committee. However, we note that this understanding and collaboration, this shared attitude, are all too often contradicted by the decisions which the Commission is called upon to take.

There is a gap, a break, a lack of balance and cohesion between Parliament, Commission and Council, which is not just the result of the normal interchange of ideas between Institutions but is something rather more.

This is a Parliament which takes its decisions on development policy and with respect to all the other policies which I think ought to make up the backbone of a new European structure; it is Parliament — I repeat — which gives its views on these broad lines whilst the Council aims at discrediting precisely all the new and valid things which we are trying to build up.

It is true that we are going through a time of crisis but it is unfortunately also true that the burden of this crisis will have to be borne, because of the Council and also partly because of the Commission, precisely by those sectors — for development policy, social policy, regional policy or energy policy — which ought to be the foundations on which European union should be built up.

Narducci

This need for a consistent approach is felt not just within Europe but also in our relationship with our trading partners in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific who are linked to us through the Lomé Convention. We are constantly being told that we are only capable of turning out documents and adopting attitudes and taking decisions which are later wasted and frittered away.

This lack of consistency is one of the reasons for Parliament's lack of credibility and every effort ought to be made to go against this tide in order to regain our strength, our unity and our potential for change.

This need for consistency has been mentioned by everyone and was particularly stressed by the rapporteur for the Committee on Development and Cooperation. I believe that this requirement for a coherent attitude ought in future to be kept more than ever uppermost in our minds because public opinion is watching us more than we think in spite of the awkward hours we keep.

Steps are being taken — beginning by the one announced by Mr Colombo and which the Commission is now implementing — which show our determination to meet the needs of the international community. Let us beware that Parliament does not let these initiatives fall from the public eye or allow certain measures to be once more opposed either in the Council of Ministers or in the Commission.

The European People's Party supports the basic points in the amendments tabled by the Committee on Development which go in this direction. If I merely stress two of them it is not because the others are not important but because these are the ones which we are mainly attached to. Firstly, I should like to stress the great efforts which should be made in favour of non-governmental organizations, which need more funds so that our aid can go everywhere and also need more efficient instruments, which are better suited and faster implemented so that not too much time is lost in merely administrative work. Similarly, we support with no reservations whatsoever all efforts which may be made for food aid to be increased including those based on a differentiated system. This is a problem in which we are very interested in and corresponds to a specific requirement which must not be neglected.

Madam President, I should not like to make political capital out of the poor people who are suffering from hunger in all parts of the world, but it is certain that many of us would not be here indulging in politics or trying to indulge in politics if we were not motivated by a moral urge, by a social principle as a result of which none of us can live as islands unto ourselves since we are all interdependent and rely upon others.

President. — I call Mr Jackson.

Mr Christopher Jackson. — Madam President, it is a sad comment on our priorities that the total amount of development aid proposed by the Council in its draft budget is comparable in amount to the expenditure on subsidizing skimmed milk for feeding farm animals in the European Community.

Of course my group recognizes Europe's difficult economic circumstances at present, but we cannot accept the Council's proposal that, allowing for inflation, payments for development and cooperation in 1982 are to decrease by about 15% and commitments by even more. The very minimum we must do is maintain payments in real terms, and this involves an increase of at least 100 million ECU on the draft budget now before us. My group will also generally support the Committee on Development and Cooperation's amendments, but subject to certain views and other amendments which I will now highlight.

First, nearly 70% of all budgeted Community aid goes on food aid. I think we have to ask ourselves whether this is really acceptable, given that food aid cannot alleviate the basic long-term problems of development. Should we not direct more of our funds towards solutions rather than panaceas, especially since the panaceas can sometimes be dangerous? We have tabled an amendment restoring the Commission's proposals for food aid to be provided in the context of food strategies created by the developing countries themselves, but we do not agree with some other proposals for much larger increases.

There are two items, Madam President, that we would not support for technical reasons. There is no doubt that the International Fund for Agricultural Development does good work, but it is already supported by Member States individually and there is reason to believe that they would cut their contributions if we increased ours. We would, in short, be wasting our margin.

Secondly, while of course we want to provide adequate disaster aid, we do not support the notion of increased provision for disasters. Let me explain why. Disasters are impossible to budget for accurately, as they are by their nature uncertain in time and extent. The Council has undertaken — and I quote — 'to do its utmost to provide additional funds as required.' I accept that undertaking and I would save our margin of expenditure to use more effectively elsewhere. That is a strategy I would commend to the House.

In the items of aid for non-associates, we strongly support the continuing expansion of this programme. My group has always felt it important to evolve a global Community policy for aid, as many of the world's poorest citizens are in countries outside the reach of the Lomé Convention.

Finally, I would mention two special items. The cost of energy has put particular burdens on developing coun-

Jackson

tries, and I would like to draw the attention of the House to the proposal for a programme of energy cooperation which, as it stands, is with non-associated countries. On reflection my group felt — and I understand that Commission officials now share this view — that such a programme would be better placed in Chapter 94 and opened to all developing countries, that is to say including the Lomé countries as well. Amendment 373 for a new line 942 does this and I hope that the House will support it.

As funds are limited, it must be one of our key objectives to ensure that they are used effectively. Time has proved that the non-governmental organizations, which include many well-known charities, are among the most effective in providing effective aid directly to the poorest of the poor. I agree with other colleagues who have spoken in strongly supporting the Committee on Development and Cooperation's amendment increasing 1982 payments to non-governmental organizations by some 6.5 million ECU — it is money that will be very well spent.

Madam President, our responsibility to the developing world is a great one — far greater than the funds at our disposal. But I hope that the House, and in due course the Council, will accept the increases that we vote.

President. — I call Mr Vitale.

Mr Vitale. — *(IT)* Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, the rapporteur — and my group is in complete agreement with him — rightly pointed out that the cuts which have been proposed in appropriations for cooperation with developing countries are — as Mr Spinelli also said — unjustly made and I should like to add that they are totally unacceptable.

They are unacceptable for various reasons. Firstly, Parliament — as Mr Cohen just reminded us — has a duty to remain consistent with its own commitments which it almost unanimously assumed when one year ago we adopted the Ferrero report on hunger in the world. We have a duty to remain consistent because that resolution was a serious, credible and deeply united one and had nothing to do with the agit-prop we have been seeing in the past few days. It was a united decision precisely because we wanted really to solve the problem and not just to spread propaganda. Also that resolution, as was mentioned by all the European press, was one of the highpoints — and the President of Parliament said this too — of Parliament's work.

If we now accepted what the Council is proposing and if we did not go beyond what is being proposed by the Committee on Budgets itself, then we would above all be being untrue to ourselves at a political level and even more so I would say — and here I would like to

remind you of the words which Mr Willy Brandt spoke in this House — on the moral plane, which has made this Parliament a figure of some stature both on the European and on the world stages.

But there are other reasons: over the past year, several Community Member States have made great efforts to respond, on a national scale, to the problems of hunger and development. I should like for once to make a flattering reference to the Italian Government which, although it is now in a crisis context which we are all aware of and which means that there are cuts in public spending, has nonetheless made substantial increases in its appropriations for food aid, and for the struggle against hunger in the world and underdevelopment. I should like to mention that the French Government is also expanding its contacts and commitment particularly towards the African countries as the Paris Conference which has just taken place shows, as does the commitment which the Minister for External Relations who used to be a Commissioner has just made towards those countries.

Now we come to the political point I wished to make. If we allow the European Community to backpedal on this matter and if we accepted seeing Europe reduce its commitment in this very field, then above all what we would achieve is a sort of 'renationalization' of cooperation and development policy which means that we would be giving further room for manoeuvre to bilateral relations which are tending to supplant European relations and in the final analysis to divide Europe, and we would also lose the credibility of those countries which are members of the Lomé Convention.

I should like to mention here that the last Assembly of the ACP countries very clearly showed that our credibility has now reached its limits, not just because of the small financial commitment we make in general but also specifically because the common agricultural policy is not succeeding in going beyond what are, when all is said and done, the protectionist attitudes which characterize it. One much talked about contract was sugar — I am sorry if I am talking about a specific product but I really must get down to brass tacks — since there is a two price system, one for refined sugar, which is produced by Europeans, and another for crude sugar, which is that produced by the cane sugar producing countries.

Well, if we continue like this we will not be in a position, I shall not say to develop new policies but even to meet the commitments we have already made towards the Lomé Convention.

If we were to accept the expenditure which is now presented to us for this sector, we would end up, albeit unwittingly, by approving the stance adopted recently at the Cancun Summit, where the infamous approach of the 'do ut des' was broached, which meant in fact falling in line with Mr Reagan's political philosophy

Vitale

and using it as the basis for the commitment of the industrialized countries towards developing countries.

The European governments present in Cancun, or at least some of them, openly dissociated themselves from this creed. I think that we, by clearly demonstrating the determination of this House, ought to confirm our hostility towards the views expressed in Cancun, and we ought also to exert further pressure in order for the countries of the Eastern bloc to become involved in this task of fighting the scourge of hunger and underdevelopment, and thereby we could avoid the political error of thinking that these problems can be solved without having an across-the-board approach.

For these basic reasons, Mr President, we, the Italian Communists, are in favour of Parliament proposing a substantial increase in all the budget headings concerning cooperation starting with those covering emergency aid to the poorest countries, which Mr Cohen dealt with, and going beyond this attitude of giving to the poor what we have left over, that is transcending the positions which we are adopting now, for example, which amount to lending prestige to our well-known surpluses by making them a free gift to the Third World because this suits us.

The budget ought to be a reflection in financial terms of all our relations with developing countries, both in the area of agricultural policy as for other policies. This is why the cuts in the headings for cooperation are not just a sign of lack of solidarity but a warning sign of political intervention and a move towards conservatism which will put this Community even further back than the Member States which compose it.

For these reasons, my group will support the draft amendments tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation. But in addition to this we ask that these budgetary questions be seriously reexamined since we feel they are amongst the most important and definitely most decisive for our group in reaching a decision on its stance when finally assessing the 1982 budget.

President. — I call Mr Junot.

Mr Junot. — (*FR*) The amendment tabled by the Group of European Progressive Democrats which I am now presenting, is not intended to cover the same ground as Amendment No 4 (Article 990) tabled by the Committee on External Economic Relations, but to avoid discriminating between recipient countries, either by doing away with any detailed listing, or by supplementing the list, particularly where the State of Israel is concerned. This is all I had to say, Madam President, and I am pleased to contribute in this way to keeping the debates of this part session within the time limits which you wish to impose, whilst nonethe-

less hoping that the Committee will be good enough to confirm its agreement with one or other of these options.

President. — I call Mr Paisley.

Mr Paisley. — Madam President, last year at this time I spoke of the pressing need for an end to the excessive budgetary contribution of the United Kingdom. I am glad that now positive steps have been taken to alleviate this inequity.

My remaining concern in this regard is the negative attitude of the British Government to the use of the budgetary refunds to which it is now entitled. I would like to argue the principle that the developing of countries outside the EEC can only be successful if those needy regions within the EEC are themselves properly developed. I would like to illustrate this from our position in Northern Ireland. When campaigning for a reduction in its contributions, the UK Government made great play of the acute economic and social need of Northern Ireland. However, having successfully used Northern Ireland's plight as a negotiating lever, the British Government is now playing less than fair, for the monies it recouped from Brussels are not being passed on to the disadvantaged British regions but are rather being retained in the treasury to reduce its overall borrowing requirements. Therefore, my province of Northern Ireland rightly feels used and cheated by our government. Just as in the past year we saw moves to resolve the overall budgetary contribution problem, so I would hope that this spinoff problem will now be tackled and solved.

While much misleading and exaggerated propaganda concerning the supposed benefits of EEC membership to Northern Ireland has been peddled in my country, the fact remains that to date even Northern Ireland has paid more into the EEC than it has got out. I nonetheless welcome the provisions made in the budget for aid to my province, as well as those provisions for the developing countries. In particular, the continuing provision for the integrated operations scheme in Belfast is to be welcomed, though I regret that progress on this scheme has been allowed to fall behind the parallel operation in Naples. It is also my sincere hope that Parliament will approve the reinstatement of the promised £ 18 million aid for housing in Belfast. This money is urgently needed, as so much remains to be done to alleviate many of the appalling housing conditions in that city. I would also wish to put on record at this opportunity and to commend the efforts being made to increase the Regional and Social Funds and energy expenditure by curbing the somewhat overwhelming nature of CAP expenditure.

President. — I call Mr Rossi.

Mr Rossi. — (*FR*) Madam President, my speech will be very short, since its only aim will be to present two amendments.

One of these concerns cooperation and development. In its second supplementary and amending budget for 1981, the Commission presented an emergency intervention scheme of 40 million ECU in order to stimulate faster development in countries suffering from hunger and poverty, in other words the countries which are known as the least developed countries. This scheme was also adopted by the Council. The aim of this amendment is to continue such emergency action in 1982 and for a sum hardly higher than for the last scheme, that is 50 million ECU.

Madam President, the second amendment was close to the subject of this morning's debate, but I did not wish to speak during both debates. The problem here is to restate the principles of the common agricultural policy, which is founded on three cornerstones: unity of price, Community preference and financial solidarity. The amendment I have tabled is aimed at restating that the principle of unity of price must be maintained and that any alteration in price guarantees according to the quantities delivered would be a serious infringement of the basic precepts of the common agricultural policy.

President. — I call Mr Blaney.

Mr Blaney. — Madam President, in the overall provisions of the budget it seems to me that much too little is being provided particularly to tackle the amazing rise in unemployment within the Community. In this regard I feel that the Regional and Social Funds are two which could do a very great deal but are not being given that opportunity as a result of the provisions being made for them. If we are to try and level up the situation insofar as the disadvantaged areas are concerned, then it has got to be through these two funds plus the provisions with the common agricultural policy.

So much has been said by way of decrying the amount provided for the latter policy that I would rather direct my remarks to the improvement of the other two funds, particularly the Regional Fund, which is in no way — whether quota or non-quota, and whether the non-quota is a bigger percentage or not of the overall provisions — capable of grappling with the 7, 8 or 9 million people that are now unemployed. Likewise when we look at the cost to our nations within the Community of providing for those who are unemployed, we find that there is a figure computed of approximately 30 000 million EUAs. Yet the CAP, which is much decry because of its heavy expenditure, spends approximately 10 000 million EUAs in the provision of assistance to agriculture, an industry which employs 8 ½ million people. So those who feel

that we as a Parliament, as a Community, are going overboard on the agricultural policy should just think of those two figures — 30 000 million EUA are paid by the member nations of this Community to assist those 7, 8 or 9 million people unemployed as against the total of 10 000 million units of account being paid for the common agricultural policy. Those are figures that I think could bear scrutiny in any context.

In the context of this budget and its provisions it will be seen that while we are, in fact, decrying the amount provided in the common agricultural policy, we are not increasing the Regional Fund by an amount that would even take account of rising costs and inflation, not to mention the accession of our friends from Greece. Moreover, the Social Fund is in no way capable, given the amount available to it, of even beginning to grapple with the situation of the unemployed and disadvantaged people in the disadvantaged and peripheral areas of the entire Community. I would say that we have got to think about the ceiling being raised to accommodate the concept and the precepts of this Community, rather than tailoring our provisions under the various worthwhile funds and policies in order to stay within the ceiling.

I would say further that, as far as these disadvantaged areas are concerned, many of them would benefit very much from what we have sought and failed to get, namely, a common fisheries policy, a forestry policy and, in the case of my own country, a policy for a dying industry confined entirely to the poorest part of our country, i.e. potatoes. These are things that I merely put to the House here this evening in the hope that, while nothing may be done on this occasion, they may give food for thought in regard to the preparation of a future budget and future programmes and help to bring into being common policies for those three particular matters that, above and beyond anything else that can be done, would help the disadvantaged areas of the Community and particularly the disadvantaged western area of my own country.

The whole West of Ireland is a disadvantaged area and could be helped by a fisheries policy, a policy on potatoes and a policy on forestry. More notice should be taken of the smaller farmer who generally speaking comes from the poorer areas. More should be done, whether by tier pricing or by tier support, than is being done at the moment. We must put a stop to the widening of the gap between the better off and the less well off.

President. — I call Mr Ferri.

Mr Ferri. — (*IT*) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I have asked to speak in order to draw Parliament's attention to draft amendment No 385 tabled by ten Committee chairmen, and to be more precise by Mr Rumor, Mr Gallagher, Mr De Pasquale, Mr

Ferri

Seefeld, Mr Collins, Mr Pedini, Mr Poniatowski, Mr Bersani, Mr Jacques Moreau and myself. This amendment is intended to meet the requirements which we together consider to be essential to the correct operation of our institution, that is the need to guarantee for each Parliamentary Committee or similar body an allocation of civil servants who are specially qualified and sufficient for the correct operation of the body concerned.

The House is already aware of the institution after debate by Parliament of a new and extremely important committee, the one which is commonly known as the Crocodile Committee, charged with drawing up proposals for the reform of the Treaties in order to improve the Community institution system. It has, in addition, been decided to establish the Committee on the Situation of Women on a permanent basis and discussions are going on, with a very broad consensus in favour on the setting up of two other Committees, one on Fisheries and the Sea and the other on Human Rights. As a result of one of the provisions of the new Rules of Procedure, another committee is now operating which Parliament did not have previously, that is the Committee on the Verification of Credentials. Whereas in 1981 there was an increase for the Directorate — General for Committees of seven category officials, for 1982 no increase has been scheduled in the budget. I should like to draw your attention, ladies and gentlemen, to the fact that whereas in 1979 we had in Parliament — counting Committees and permanent delegations — 34 bodies today we have reached a total figure of 51 bodies if we include these new institutions. I think that it is perfectly clear to everyone — not just to those members who signed the draft amendment with me who, because of the trust which you have placed in us over the past two years we have had the responsibility of running Parliament's Committees — that there is a need to proceed to certain essential changes in order to allow both old and new Committees to operate.

We are aware of, and in full agreement with the intentions of the Committee on Budgets — and in particular its chairman our close and highly esteemed colleague Mr Lange — which is that they would like to be the strict guardians of expenditure and reduce operating expenditure for Parliament as much as possible. But I think that we ought to distinguish between expenditure which can be limited and reduced because it is not essential and expenditure such as we are referring to now, which is on the contrary essential because it affects the very life and existence of our institution. It has been said that this could be covered by moving staff around, using the essential staff mobility which is often mentioned and in particular it was thought that one might use the staff of the Directorate-General for Research and Documentation. Ladies and gentlemen, the Research and Documentation Department carries out a task which is highly appreciated by us all and of extreme importance but it has a very different aim since it aims

to solve the problems faced in the medium or longer term and to provide the members with data permitting them to carry out their basic functions of control and stimulus. They cannot be taken off that task in order to solve the problems posed by these new committees. On the other hand, during the initial phase it will be necessary to use staff mobility because the adoption procedures are long, but for this very reason we feel that no time ought later to be lost and that putting a basic, minimum entry into the budget — in all this is only a question of 28 additional posts — definitely must be planned.

Ladies and gentlemen, our draft amendment was not very lucky in the Committee on Budgets. It was rightly defended by Mrs Vayssade and by Mr Radoux whom I thank, but the majority showed that it was not in favour of the proposal. I would like to hope that this evening a re-think might take place and in particular that this re-think might take place tomorrow in the House because I feel that we are all convinced that Parliament functions by having as its motors on the one hand the political groups which have a fundamental and specific task with certain qualifications, and on the other hand the Parliamentary Committees which operate at a different level — different but no less important. We therefore agree together, Mr President, that we should change the wording of the explanatory statement that we put with our draft amendment because we are sure that each committee ought to have its own autonomy its own secretariat both so that the committee itself can operate correctly and so there will be a fair balance between bureaucratic bodies and parliamentary bodies.

Therefore, the explanatory statement to our amendment will now read as follows: 'These posts will be frozen until the new committee's scheduled are actually set up. It will remain for the Bureau of the President to decide when the posts are released and, after consulting the Committee on Budgets how to divide these posts up fairly between the new bodies which will be coming into operation'. This therefore guarantees that the amendment will only come into force when the committees actually start to operate. But we are convinced — and I hope you will not mind if I repeat this — that our view shows a sense of responsibility and ability and that this demand even though reduced to a minimum is absolutely essential.

I therefore hope, Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, that our draft amendment will now be adopted, both in the interests of the functioning and general work of our institution.

President. — I call the Committee on Budgets.

Mr Lange, Chairman of the Committee on Budgets. — (DE) If we the ten Committee Chairmen, all of whom I hold in very high esteem, get what they want,

Lange

they will at best have the staff they require by 1983, but not by 1982, since every new post which is created must be advertised before it can be occupied. The Committee need staff now, however, and the Administration must provide them with such staff from the existing establishment. If you continue to press the adoption of your amendment you are asking to be put into a position where you will be unable to work efficiently.

President. — I call Mr Dankert.

Mr Dankert. — (NL) Madam President, I am not asking for any money, I should merely like to make a few general remarks on the procedure and the content of the resolution contained in the report drawn up by Mr Spinelli on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

First of all, however, I should like to thank Mr Spinelli for the work he has put into this budgetary procedure and I think it a pity for him that things have not gone quite as he expected, with the result that we have ended up in the somewhat unsatisfactory situation whereby the strategy we had in mind has fallen through without any other strategy coming to take its place, with the result that the debate is a little bald. However, I am sure Mr Spinelli will find the opportunities he needs in the restructuring debate.

Madam President, Mr Lange has just made a number of comments on the budgetary procedure and the attendant problems. The situation this year is exactly the same as it was in previous years: the budgetary procedure permits the amount in the budget to be increased within certain limits. However, our policy demands result in sums which the Council finds unacceptable and which cannot be granted under the terms of the Treaty either, if Council refuses. For this reason, I find the warning by the President of the Council to the effect that the gulf is getting too big a little exaggerated, since the procedure provides for a settlement in such cases. However, I think the President of the Council in fact wanted to draw attention to something else, i.e. the fact that in recent years the budgetary procedure has developed in to a procedure whereby Parliament takes advantages of the differences of opinion within the Council and this is where the danger inherent in our budgetary procedure lies. It is no longer a question of the relations between the two institutions but rather a question of one institution playing on the disagreements within the other. As we saw in December last year in the case of the second supplementary budget for 1980 — there is a considerable danger of Parliament's game causing the Budget Council to blow up as it were, so that it is no longer able to operate. Obviously, what happened on that occasion was sheer madness, but it did in fact happen: the Budget Council did not work any more. The tighter the financial situation in the Member States and hence in Europe too, the danger that the Budget

Council will no longer be able to function properly increases proportionally. This would be an unfortunate situation, since the Budget Council is in fact the only Council which, at least on paper, still functions to a reasonable extent on the basis of majority decisions and if we blow up this Council too that will be the end of the last Council which still works to some extent on the basis of the Treaty. We should, I think, be very aware of this problem and I therefore take the view that although the disagreements appear to be considerably smaller than last year — in fact they have essentially remained exactly the same, of course — we must find the time to reach agreement with the Council with a view to eliminating unnecessary conflicts. There must be much more consultation. A number of attempts have already been made in that direction during the British Presidency, but the main problems continue. For example, no solution has as yet been found to the problem of classification which has already been touched upon in this debate and there are numerous other problems, some of which have already been mentioned in the Adonnino resolution in connection with the institutional debate. The revision of the Financial Regulation is also a source of a large number of problems which must be solved in the near future. I hope the current President of the Council will urge his successor, and that he will urge his successor in turn, with the utmost insistence to see to it that a solution is found to these problems in the short term since, as I see it, the budgetary procedure will not otherwise be able to survive because the conflict would then become too serious and we as Parliament would end up in an exceptionally complicated situation. A rather gloomy story, but, as I see it, one of great political urgency.

Mr President, I do not think it is a good thing that we as Parliament should attach too much importance to what we are doing here. This may sound a little strange coming from someone who is constantly concerned with the budget, but I should nevertheless like to put it this way. I have noticed today that there is hardly a single journalist who really understands what is going on and I know for certain that our voters, those who we will depend on for our survival in 1984, have no idea whatsoever what is going on if the journalists cannot understand it. The only group of the population which seem to me to have a reasonable idea of what is going on at European level are the farmers. These are the only people with a genuine link with Europe, and for the rest of the population all the budget amounts to is juggling with figures and most people are not interested in whether an additional 200 or 230 million is to be spent on the Regional Fund because they do not see any tangible results produced by these amounts in their region or their individual situation. As long as this link or relation between the budgetary procedure in the Community and the individual voter in the Member State is lacking, this procedure will continue to be a fairly academic exercise which is perhaps of great political significance for the Member States, but certainly not for the voters. We must first of all endeavour, therefore, to improve the

Dankert

relations between the Council and Parliament because we should not overestimate the importance which our voters attach to the budgetary procedure. Only if we succeed in doing this will we have made any appreciable progress.

Madam President, a third remark to the Commission. In my view, it is the Commission which is responsible for a large number of the problems which arise in the relations between Council and Parliament as has quite clearly been the case once more in this two-day debate. Why should this be so? At the first reading, Parliament in most cases merely reinstates the preliminary draft as submitted by the Commission. The Commission has the habit of setting very few priorities in the preliminary draft but instead works on the basis of the individual wishes of 14 Commissioners. All these wishes taken together form the preliminary draft budget which from the quantitative point of view always goes substantially beyond what is feasible under the procedure with the Council — and the Commission knows this perfectly well. The Commission has no hesitation about increasing the expenditure in these non-compulsory sections of the budget by 30 to 40% on occasion. From the political point of view, I think it is a good thing that they should try to indicate what sort of amounts would really be desirable if our objectives are to be achieved, but political objectives and the amounts allocated in the budget are two different things and we should distinguish between them because the Commission too must be obliged to indicate its priorities within the margin allowed. In this respect — and I should like to say this for Mr Tugendhat's benefit — what we need is a little less collegiality within the Commission and a little more sense of financial responsibility, since the preliminary draft budget is the source of a great deal of trouble, and on top of this the Commission, which is, as it were, out of firing range during the rest of the procedure always has the nice political advantage of being able to say, 'the Commission has made the proposals, but the other institutions have disregarded them'. Obviously, this is a very easy approach to take and it always amuses me somewhat, therefore, when Mr Tugendhat dramatically declares to the press after the preliminary drafts have been dealt with that the European Council has been laying into the preliminary draft again and has made enormous cuts. I assume that the Commission knows in advance every year that this will happen and that it has a fairly good idea of what the final outcome will be in December. If the Commission does not then resign in January because it is dissatisfied with the outcome, it should not, in my view, make too much fuss about it either. We must, I am sure, take these points into account when considering the budgetary procedure between the Council and Parliament, since the course which this procedure will take is in fact determined to some extent by the third institution.

Mr President, I thought it would be a good idea to make these points since, after a few years practice, we must finally find some common ground in the budget-

ary procedure and because we must ensure that we have a procedure which works. This will, I think, call for much more discussion, but I nevertheless hope that these observations may contribute towards a solution.

President. — I call the Commission.

Mr Tugendhat, Vice-President of the Commission. — Madam President, we have now had over 13 hours of debate, I think, and I hope the House will not feel that I am unduly boastful if I say that I believe that my collaborators and I have listened to more speeches than any of the Members who are actually sitting in the House at the moment.

(Applause)

We have covered a very wide range of subjects. I would like however to begin at the end and really say to Mr Dankert that he ought to come off it, he ought to come off it! Does he really think that I should not blame the Council when it slashes our proposals without even considering them? Is he saying that I ought to endorse it? There are 600 amendments, 600 amendments, that Parliament have produced on every conceivable aspect of the budget and then he criticizes me for criticizing the Council for cutting them back when Members are putting in amendments like confetti at a wedding. He really, I think, ought not to do that.

As for priorities, it is certainly difficult for a collegiate body to produce priorities. I agree with that but I think that if one looks at this budget and compares it with previous years' budgets one can see that the priorities do change from one year to another and I would have thought that nobody could be under any shadow of a doubt that the Social Fund had been a major priority of the Commission on this occasion both by virtue of the rate of increase we have suggested and the emphasis which we have given to it.

I would also like if I may, Madam President, to refer to Mr Lange's speech slightly earlier in the afternoon when he drew attention to the paucity of Members in the chamber but also to the number of amendments, as I have just mentioned. I think the point he made about the amendments is an important one because of course not only are there a very great many amendments, but they are all of an incredibly sectoral and particular kind and, as he said, it is very important that we should try to build up, the Commission, the Parliament and the Council together, a budget strategy. Mr Dankert of course made this point too. When one is faced with 600 amendments, all of which seem to splay out in different directions, it is very hard to see what the Parliament's priorities are and which is the point on which Parliament wishes to put an emphasis, I mention that point to Mr Dankert as well.

Madam President, we have covered a very wide range of subjects during the course of the 13 hours of debate. I would like to start with agriculture because agriculture is clearly a matter of very great importance in the budget. A number of Members emphasized and drew attention to their dislike of MCAs and wanted the relevant appropriations removed from the budget while some other Members felt that it was right to maintain the monetary compensation amount appropriations in the budget. Perhaps I could refer the House to what I said in my own speech when I pointed out that, merely, knocking off part or all of the appropriations does nothing to change the underlying legislation in agriculture. I also pointed out that some monetary compensation amounts actually generate revenue for the budget.

Therefore I think it is important to be clear both on the fact that cutting the appropriations will not necessarily help to remove the MCAs — the Commission does of course wish to see MCAs removed — and secondly, that merely shuffling figures around in the budget does not bring about any underlying change in the agricultural expenditure. The agricultural expenditure, as the House very well knows, derives from the market arrangements and if the House wishes to change the pattern of expenditure it needs to tackle the underlying regulations and arrangements that give rise to it. I think it is important for the House to be clear on this point.

During the discussion on agriculture there were two notable contributions by Mr Fanton and by Mr Davern. I would like to say to them that we share — I think I made this clear earlier — the desire of the Parliament for transparency. But if the budget authority, Parliament and Council, wish to have complete treatment of this subject and if they wish to have complete transparency it will be necessary to take account not only of the additional costs of certain measures but also of those components that are financially helpful to the budget. I drew attention to some of those in my speech. The Commission is more than willing, more than willing to cooperate in an exercise designed to secure greater transparency on the agricultural side. But if we are to have greater transparency it is important that one considers those aspects that one rather doesn't like as well as those aspects that one does like. It is important to look at both sides of the equation.

Madam President, a number of speakers, Mrs Barbara, Mr Hopper, Mr Maher, Mrs Salisch, Mr Notenboom among others referred to the mandate. We were criticized on the one hand for timidity. We were even criticized for boldness. We were criticized for inadequacy and we were criticized for being too far-reaching. We were of course also criticized, as we have been before, for the fact that inadequate account is being taken in the 1982 budget of the implications of the mandate.

I would like to remind the House of President Thorn's speech where of course he dealt with a number of the major political issues surrounding the mandate. But I would also like to remind the House of the enormous and difficult nature of the task that we have undertaken, a task that covers the whole range of Community policies.

I must say I believe that we have done the task well. I think the fact that the negotiations in the Council are based so very largely on our proposals is one indication of that. Also, if I may say so, the absence of counter-theories or alternative theories from the Parliament is another indication of that. I hope very much that, as we are being criticized by the Parliament for what is alleged to be inadequate procedure, now that we are producing follow-up documents to the mandate report — and I listed 7 in my speech, — we will have the opinions of Parliament as soon as possible. I hope that we will have the opinions of Parliament, I hope we will have the decisions from the Council, both of them, so that we can indeed put these proposals into budgetary form. We share the desire of those who wish to see these proposals put into budgetary form as soon as possible and that is why I have frequently said in plenary and in committee that we would be prepared to bring forward supplementary budgets to the 1982 budget as and when it proves possible. One of the things which we will depend on is of course the opinions of Parliament.

A number of speakers too, Madam President, contributed to the section on the Social and Regional Funds. Mrs Salisch, Mr Estgen, Mr Patterson and you yourself, Madam President, were among those who did so. Again, Mr Blaney a few moments ago too drew attention to the disparities between the different regions and to the fact that the gap was in some respects wider — and he quoted some figures — than it had been some years ago. Very considerable attention was also drawn to the desperate problem of youth unemployment and the high proportion of the total unemployed who are in fact young people.

I am very pleased that the House gave such a wide measure of support to our proposals and I hope very much that the Council will take note of the considerable support which we had and indeed of the fact that on some of our most important proposals the House wished to go further than we ourselves had gone. I particularly want to draw attention to our proposal for Northern Ireland, which is something which I have done on many occasions before. It arises as you know, Madam President, from a resolution passed unanimously in this House and it is one to which we attach a very great political priority. I say it here, I have said it in the Council, I hope very much that the proposal will now make rapid progress without any of the unintentional difficulties which unfortunately have sometimes attended it.

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I would like to advise strongly against the use of Chapter 100 for the Regional Fund. The Commission has already made its proposals for the revision of the Regional Fund, including a draft regulation, and as I said on Tuesday, Chapter 100 used in the way that is being suggested by some Members is in fact simply an additional barrier to the sound implementation, the speedy implementation that we are normally being urged to get on with, not only in this debate — I mean the debate at this time of year — but of course also very particularly when it comes to the discharge later on.

The discussion on the Social and Regional Funds leads me naturally enough to the United Kingdom's supplementary measures on which Mr Notenboom, Mr Balfour, Mr Fich, Mr Nord, Mr Ansquer, Mr Balfe and Mr Griffiths among others spoke. I think there were two points which emerged particularly strongly from the debate. One concerned the extent to which the actions being undertaken were in conformity with the agreement of May 30 and the legislation. I would like to give the House, Madam President, an assurance that both the letter and the regulations are being fully respected.

Secondly, there was a good deal of talk — I remember Mr Notenboom and Mr Nord raised these points particularly — about publicity, i.e. about the extent to which the actions being undertaken in the United Kingdom were being drawn to the attention of the population there and the desirability of erecting billboards to draw the attention of people to what was being done. This is of course an area which is primarily the responsibility of my colleague, Mr Giolitti, with whom I have been in close touch following the speeches which were made. My own impression, I must say, is that in general the United Kingdom is rather better than some other countries at drawing the attention of the population to measures which are undertaken with Community money and I have seen in the north-east and elsewhere projects being undertaken where it has been clearly stated that the European Regional Development Fund money was going into it. Indeed I myself have actually opened factories in the north-east of England which have little plaques on not only saying they were opened by me but saying that they were funded by European money, so that I speak with some assurance when I say that. But I entirely agree with Mr Notenboom and Mr Nord and others that it is very important that publicity should be given to these matters and I can certainly assure the House — and I have no doubt that Mr Giolitti would do the same if he were her — that I will do all in my power to convince the authorities in London that publicity should be given to make people realize what is being done.

(Applause)

On energy, Madam President, Mr Adams, Mr Seligman, Mr Galland and Mr Croux all spoke and really

there was a constant theme which emerged from the debate, which is that the energy sector of the budget is far too small for the needs of the Community. As I said myself in the debate on Wednesday, we are in a situation where if one looks at the whole range of Community policies that have been developed and are being developed the very small scale of our energy policy is something which does stand out like a very sore thumb. The same indeed could be said for transport which was a point which was also made by Mr Albers and by some other people particularly in the European Democratic Group on that subject as well. I would like to emphasize the extent to which the Commission is held up in both these areas — in energy and in transport — by the absence of an appropriate legal base and indeed to emphasize my personal disappointment that, as a result of the non-decisions within the Council, it has not proved possible to launch energy policy to the extent that the Commission would certainly like, my colleague Mr Davignon would certainly like, and the House would like. I can assure those Members who spoke that it is a point to which we attach the very greatest importance, and I would certainly transmit the views of the House to my colleagues as well.

May I finish, Madam President, by just dealing with two general issues very briefly. One is that I would like to emphasize — this is a point which came up in several matters — the need for correct ratios between commitments and payments in all sectors. There is sometimes a tendency for people to think only in terms of one or the other, but it is very important if one is to actually have an effective programme — albeit a modest one in some areas — that the relationship between commitments and payments should be correct.

The final point that I would like to make concerns classification. This is something which I know is very much on the mind of the rapporteur, Mr Spinelli. It was barely touched on in the debate, but I would like to stress the importance, as I did in my speech at the outset of the debate, of the both halves of the budget authority negotiating together and finding an appropriate compromise in this matter of classification. It really would be tragic and I think wholly misunderstood outside if the budget procedure was derailed yet again as a result of a disagreement on something as technical as that. I think that the Commission itself has put forward ideas which could form the basis of a compromise for this year, so that, if necessary, negotiations would continue through into next year until the two halves of the budgetary authority had found what was regarded as a more durable settlement. But certainly it would be tragic if classification were to prove the undoing of this budget.

Madam President, after thirteen hours of debate I have certainly only managed to touch on the surface of what was said. Along with the Budget Committee I will now, of course, be involved in looking at all the

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amendments, but I hope very much that I have been able to cast some enlightenment for the House on the Commission's views on the points which seem to emerge most strongly from the contributions which have come from all sides of the House.

(*Applause*)

President. — I call the rapporteur.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (*IT*) Madam President, one of the reasons which led me yesterday to use a language other than my own, French, as a vehicle was my conviction that in so doing my speech would be more readily accessible to my fellow Members who certainly know French better than Italian. However, I had not foreseen one problem which is that in fact I had a vehicle but no horses to draw it. Leaving aside imagery, I wanted my speech to be printed in the rainbow edition, so that those Members who might have had the strange longing to know what the rapporteur of the Committee on Budgets had had to say, could have read the text of his speech the very next day. Somewhat strangely however on this occasion — I do not know why — the rainbow edition was unavailable for whatever language. I think that in future this sort of inconvenience should be avoided.

Madam President, I have no intention of making another political speech nor a speech on financial policy. I should simply like to express myself on a number of points which I feel to be important before this debate is closed. Firstly, therefore, I should like to address the Commission, then the Council and lastly those Members who have tabled, either on their own behalf or on behalf of Committees, amendments.

I should like to point out to the Commission that with respect to the budget debate we are basically in a strange situation. In all our national Parliaments, the budget is — as it should be — drawn up by the Government, which then defends its budget before a lower House. If the House in question suggests amendments, the Government then goes to the upper House and says 'the lower House has made the following changes, I accept some of them and not others, and on this subject I should like you to help me to rectify the situation, because I expect a result of the following type . . .' this is how a parliament works.

So let us not hear Parliament being rebuked any more for having to cover a whole host of topics. You have left the debating body, Parliament, in the lurch and you, the governing body, have not given it the guidelines it needs even if it has the right to reject them. The Commission ought in fact to consider itself at all times responsible for the budget, which, as long as the budget procedure has not been completed — this is in the letter of the Treaties — is still the budget which the Commission is presenting and which it will be its

job to implement when the procedure is finished even though we are called upon to examine the text of the budget as it appears after a first reading by the Council.

The Commission, in the Community system, ought to have pointed out to us from the beginning what amendments would be less acceptable to the Council and to have given us the appropriate guidelines. If this had been the case, perhaps then there would have been a more logical thread running through this whole debate. Without such pointers, it was Parliament which had to take on the responsibility of more or less returning to the wording of the Commission's draft budget and then it was Parliament's Committee on Budgets task to guide Parliament's deliberations in that direction. I hope that in future this situation will not recur either.

Mr Tugendhat, I should like to make a second remark to the Commission and I should like to ask you to pass it on to President Thorn, who is not present during this debate. President Thorn, after having heard of our critical reactions, came to this House in order to explain that the Commission had entirely fulfilled the terms of the mandate conferred upon it and to state that during 1982 it would submit the necessary proposals. I should just like to read out the exact wording of his commitment 'In 1982, the Community is committed to solving the problems by making structural changes'. I should like to remind you that the mandate conferred on the Commission ought to have been completed by June 1981, this being the deadline by which the Commission ought at least to have submitted a package of draft decisions, which could be debated during the following months so that during 1982 the Community could have solved the problems.

The Commission has however at this time only indicated that a start should be made on this draft. I truly hope that the Commission and its President will succeed in carrying out all this work within the year. I should like to remind Mr Thorn, who was a Member of the Council for so many years, that this institution in 1972 solemnly declared that by 1980 the Community would have become a political and economic and monetary union. We are now almost in 1982. President Thorn should take care lest he behave in the same way now that he is a Member of the Commission.

I should now like to make some remarks to the Council. I am sorry to have to charge Mr Pear with taking my message himself to the President of the Council. In this case, the young representative of the Council is playing the part of 'whipping boy' in the sense that he communicates important matters to the Minister, whilst as messenger he gets the whipping here!

However, it is his youth which confers this role on him. I should like him to pass on to the Council the concern and apprehension expressed by Parliament. I

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hope that he will carry our message to the Council, a message which is not simply made up of a pile of 600 amendments, but which is rather more and is aimed at a specific objective which is that even within the scope of present potential and even if applying the 'moderate strategy' which the Committee on Budgets suggests, the Community should use all the potential it now possesses in order to make the overall situation progress in the least harmful way, even if this is not necessarily the one which Parliament wishes to pursue.

We should like the Council not to indulge in horse trading, that is when we say 50, the Community then decides on 100, and then a cut is made and we concede 60 or 70, but we should like the Council to approach matters with a serious political attitude when taking its decisions in the second reading. Particularly for the budget, the Council must give serious consideration to these remarks and particularly to the fact that there are two landmines here which the slightest wrong step could set off.

The first landmine is that represented by the proposal made by the Committee on Budgets — which I feel Parliament will most probably adopt — for the abolition of a third of increased compensatory amounts and to do so for technical reasons so that all the Members may know precisely what is going on. In fact, the Council stated its intention of entering these compensatory amounts under Chapter 300, without knowing exactly why and how the Commission had arrived at the figure given. For its part, Parliament stated that it also wished to know in good time how the figure had been reached. We trust that the Commission will be wise enough to act quickly within the concertation procedure before our next part-session and to give us clear details of what are its reasons, its calculations, and the terms and conditions relating to these compensatory amounts. This is the only way in which we can avoid bouts of impatience and arrive at a carefully thought out solution.

The vast majority of Parliament is against compensatory amounts as is clearly stated in one motion for a resolution. We know however that on the basis of the regulations now in force compensatory amounts are a necessity. The regulations were enacted at a time of monetary stability, so that now that this stability has been blown apart it is obvious that if we wish to maintain the single price system we must make up for shortfalls with compensatory amounts. However, we must then ascertain whether compensatory amounts are a permanent subsidy or whether they are merely a provisional measure intended to fall into abeyance in time. It may well be that new compensatory amounts will have to be instituted. However, it will be necessary to link each compensatory amount created to a type of schedule, that is to set a timescale for its being abolished.

We should like all these remarks to be rapidly outlined to the Council by the Commission and for them to be

discussed at a coordination meeting so that at the December part-session we shall be able to learn what responsibilities we have to assume when voting.

The other potential landmine is the problem of compulsory expenditure, just referred to by Mr Tugendhat. It is not the compulsory expenditure in itself which interests us. What is important are its consequences. Stating that a given item of expenditure is compulsory means that Parliament has a right to the last word in the matter, and means that we ought to know what is the maximum rate of increase and it means that we have to have a great deal of substantial resources.

It would be better if this distinction did not exist, it would be better if Parliament had its own legislative powers. However, this is not a question which will be solved in the coming months. In the coming months and weeks, before voting on the budget, we have to know very precisely how we will be voting. I hope that you will follow the pointers which Parliament will be giving you when voting on certain appropriations, which we have amended, or others which we have modified, according to whether Parliament itself felt that they should be compulsory items of expenditure or not.

This time Parliament will not accept the Council's list just in order to keep the peace. This time, as the President of Parliament, Mrs Veil, has solemnly stated in writing, if there is no agreement we shall consider as compulsory all expenditure accepted as such by all three Institutions. It should be borne in mind that the shortest list is Parliament's. We shall therefore take that one as our guide not because we feel that we are right but because we feel that there will certainly be agreement on the headings included in our list both by the Commission and the Council since these headings are included in the list of those two institutions.

We hope that agreement on this subject will quickly be reached, but if, as may happen, a problem occurs because of the legal implications this decision has, which means that more time is required, we shall invite Parliament to accept an interim solution, which does not compromise the position of any of the three Institutions, by simply stating that for this year we shall adopt such and such a solution and reserve our right to choose another solution in the final analysis.

My final comment is aimed at those Members who have tabled draft amendments. Basing myself on the criteria applied by the Committee on Budgets, tomorrow when voting is carried out I shall restrict myself to stating when the committee is in favour and when it is against. We did not want to encroach upon the competences of the individual committees, but we intended to achieve a better balance within the limits laid down by Parliament by basically limiting ourselves to the proposals put forward by the Commission and by also taking account of the opinions of these specific

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committees which have looked into this particular question.

Where agricultural policy is concerned, we expressed some reservations with reference to certain amendments, since we are convinced that all possible pressure in this sector ought to be brought to bear in order to bring about a change in policy. It has been somewhat simpler to achieve this aim this year because of the favourable economic circumstances given the fact that the Committee on Budgets asked for a number of reductions which have since been included in the second supplementary and amending budget.

However, we ought not to delude ourselves, there has been no real fundamental change. With that hypocritical attitude which characterizes the end of this century, we have done what from time to time the merchants of London used to do, that is to raise a toast for a bloody war and bad harvest. Which would

make prices rise and would however be to their advantage. Thanks to the bad harvest we have had, we have this time a little less expenditure to make. Let no one try to take the credit for this!

I have no other specific remarks to make, the bulk of what I had to say I inflicted on you yesterday!

(Applause)

President. — The debate is closed.¹

(The sitting was closed at 6.30 p.m.)

¹ *Next sitting:* see Minutes.

SITTING OF THURSDAY, 5 NOVEMBER 1981

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IN THE CHAIR: MRS VEIL

President

(The sitting was opened at 9 a.m.)

President. — I call Mr Adam to speak on a procedural motion.¹

Mr Adam. — Madam President, yesterday certain comments were distributed to Members of Parliament regarding the budget lines. In my capacity as draftsman of the opinion for the Committee on Energy and Research, I prepared a short note for distribution to all Members outlining the committee's response. That note took the form of a single sheet of paper carrying my comments in four languages. It was available last night at 8 o'clock and was taken round to be put in the Members' boxes. I was told that this would be done, but I am informed this morning that it could not be done because of some rule that everything that goes into the boxes must be in an envelope.

Now I can understand the need for rules and I can understand that some Members do not like all the paperwork to which they are subjected, but this was, after all, a communication from a committee of this Parliament and I find the entire procedure and its inflexibility quite unacceptable. I move therefore that this House adjourn for a quarter of an hour so that the

document can be distributed and Members can consider it.

President. — This question was, in fact, raised yesterday evening. I believe that the rule has been laid down by the Bureau or by the College of Quaestors that only personal letters or official documents may be put in the Members' boxes.

The note in question is not an official document. It cannot therefore be distributed in this way, and we shall not adjourn the sitting.

I call Lord Harmar-Nicholls.

Lord Harmar-Nicholls. — Madam President, could it be put on the record that I for one want fewer documents, not more, and could it be clearly stated that 600 or more amendments today make a nonsense of trying to arrive at any coherent decision? It is not fair to you, as President, to be expected to organize such a debacle as this. Is there no way that this whole matter could be looked at, so that for the future we might be enabled to avoid the nonsense of this over-abundance of paper and amendments?

President. — Lord Harmar-Nicholls, Members of Parliament and Parliament's committees have the right to table amendments. The Committee on Budgets met and considered all these amendments. We have tried, in conjunction with the authors of the amendments, to cut down on their number. We can only appeal to the goodwill of all to see to it that only such amendments are tabled as will make a positive contribution to the debate.

¹ *Approval of minutes — Documents — Membership of committees: see the minutes of this sitting.*

President

Since we are obliged to put all the amendments to the vote today, I hope that we can begin as quickly as possible.

I call Mr Adam.

Mr Adam. — I just want to inform you, Madam President, how ridiculous the rules of the distribution box are. The notice to which I referred earlier was in fact put in the boxes and then was taken out of the boxes on the orders of some officials of this Parliament.

President. — The Rules of Procedure do not permit copies of your notice to be distributed in this way, since they are not official documents. We cannot change the Rules of Procedure. I call Mr Pannella.

Mr Pannella. — (*FR*) Madam President, you said that you would prefer Members not to submit amendments unless these were likely to contribute to the debate. I am now in something of a dilemma, since I have submitted amendments which my colleagues in general do not seem to deem worthy of discussion. Am I to withdraw them, Madam President?

President. — If you feel you must withdraw them, you may do so when the time comes for them to be put to the vote.

1. *Votes*¹

President. — The next item on the agenda is the vote on the amendments and proposed modifications to the new draft general budget of the European Communities for 1982.

We shall then go on to vote on the motions for resolutions contained in the Ansquer reports on Sections I, II, II-Annex, IV and V and the Spinelli report on Section III of the draft general budget for 1982.

I should like to remind the House briefly of the relevant procedural provisions.

Appropriations in respect of which no amendments or proposed modifications have been submitted shall be adopted without a formal vote. All proposed modifications and amendments will be put to the vote, unless withdrawn by their authors, in the order of the budget nomenclature and in accordance with the type of appropriation to which they refer.

¹ The Report of Proceedings records only those parts of the vote which gave rise to speeches. For details of the voting, the reader is referred to the minutes of this sitting.

Where more than one text refers to the same article, the one which departs furthest from the draft will be put to the vote first. The criterion for determining this will be the degree to which it departs from the initial amount of money involved.

The proposed modifications, which concern compulsory expenditure, must get a majority of the votes cast in order to be adopted, while the amendments, which concern non-compulsory expenditure, must get the votes of a majority of the House. Today that means the votes of 218 Members of the Assembly. In the documents before you your attention will be drawn to this requirement by an asterisk.

I would remind the House that at its meeting of 2 November last the Committee on Budgets decided to take account in its deliberations of the rectifying letter 1/82 to the draft budget. As a result a certain number of amendments and proposed modifications have had to be either withdrawn or amended. By agreement with the rapporteurs I shall indicate to you the texts which have thus become void.

I shall call only the rapporteur to inform us of the position of the Committee on Budgets. Authors of amendments and proposed modifications may speak only to signify their intention to withdraw.

Explanations of vote may be given after the amendments and proposed modifications have been put to the vote.

We shall first put to the vote Sections I, II, IV and V, which deal with Parliament, the Council, the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors respectively. We shall then proceed to Section III which relates to the Commission.

(...)

Computer Centre — Amendments Nos 450 and 378

Mr Pannella. — (*FR*) Madam President, I have just become aware of the advice, or orders, shall we say, being given by the group chairmen to most of their members, and I can see what attitude most of the members have towards these orders. In view of this, I think I should not waste too much of the Parliament's time with my proposals, and I am therefore withdrawing the amendments I have submitted, excepting those regarding Title 9. In fact, when I consider the orders given by the Socialist Group on this matter, which are simply beyond belief, it is clear that they contradict the views of the 94 Socialist Members who voted in favour of the resolution on world hunger. I shall keep those amendments for this afternoon, simply because I do not think I have the right to prevent the Parliament from being consistent, at least to a certain extent. That is why I will not withdraw the amendments to Title 9. All the others are withdrawn.

President. — Thank you, Mr Pannella. All your amendments are withdrawn therefore, except those to Title 9.

Mr Pannella. — (FR) Yes, and one amendment later on Turkey.

President. — I call Mr Glinne.

Mr Glinne. — (FR) I would point out to Mr Pannella that I never give orders; our debates are democratic . . .

(Applause)

(. . .)

Item 1113 — Amendments Nos 607 and 537

Mr Herman. — (FR) Madam, may we ask the rapporteur to read us this amendment?

President. — I call the rapporteur.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (FR) This item is intended to cover the total forwarding costs of transporting cane sugar from the factory to the port of unloading in Europe. As we have undertaken to purchase a certain amount of sugar, we must also pay the transport costs.

President. — I call Mr Klepsch.

Mr Klepsch. — (DE) Madam President, there has been a mistake. The document is available.

(. . .)

Proposed modification No 123/rev.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (IT) Madam President, I should like to explain that in my speech, in which I reminded the House of the position that Parliament had always taken in the past on this matter, I said that the Committee on Budgets was against this proposed modification, as due to circumstances beyond my control I was absent from the last meeting. Yesterday evening I found myself in a minority. I should like therefore to correct what I said earlier, because the fact is that the committee declared itself in favour.

(. . .)

Amendments Nos 128 and 423/rev.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (IT) Unless I am mistaken, the Committee on Budgets delivered a favourable

opinion on Amendment No 423 and an unfavourable opinion on Amendment No 128.

(. . .)

Amendments Nos 398, 509 and 485

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (IT) The Committee on Budgets is against Amendments Nos 398 and 509 and in favour of Amendment No 485.

(. . .)

(The sitting was adjourned at 1 p.m. and resumed at 2 p.m.)

President. — I call Mr Gautier.¹

Mr Gautier. — (DE) Madam President, as we still have some time remaining, I should like to raise a point of order which I should otherwise have left for another hour. An amendment to the motion for a resolution contained in the Spinelli report has been tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture. Today is the first time I have read this amendment — I was unaware that the Committee on Agriculture had ever examined the subject, and it has not even met this week. I would ask you to declare the amendment null and void. In any event, it has not been submitted on my behalf, nor on behalf of colleagues in my group. The Committee on Agriculture cannot possibly have reached this decision, and I would therefore ask you to declare this amendment non-existent.

President. — Very well, Mr Gautier, we shall ask the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture to explain how this amendment could have been agreed to by his committee.

I call the rapporteur.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (FR) Madam President, this amendment tabled by the Committee on Agriculture was not put to the vote by the chairman of the Committee on Budgets, because there is already a Parliament position on the agricultural policy. It is quite impossible therefore to redefine that policy for the purposes of the budget alone.

President. — I call Mr Alavanos to make a personal statement.

Mr Alavanos. — (GR) Madam President, I am sorry that my second speech in the European Parliament

¹ *Verification of credentials: see the minutes of this sitting.*

Alavanos

concerns a serious personal and political question which is addressed to the Presidency itself. What exactly is this question? The French and Italian editions of the minutes of the day before yesterday's sitting refer to me directly as follows: 'Mr Alavanos spoke on behalf of the Communist Party of the Exterior' (Italian edition) and 'Mr Alavanos, Communist of the Exterior, spoke' (French edition). As far as we are concerned, this is a serious slander against the party which we represent since, as you know, the party is called the Communist Party of Greece by the Greek Government. Whether or not we are the party of the exterior should not be decided here, in Brussels or in Luxembourg. The question as to who we are and whether we represent Greece, Europe, Asia or Africa has been decided by the Greek people alone, and you only have to look at the recent election results to see this. We therefore ask the Presidency — (i) and we shall table a written request on the matter — to find out who is responsible for this slander against our party and (ii) to strike out this reference and give our party its correct title from now on.

President. — Mr Alavanos, your statement has been noted. The words you complain about were published by our information services and not by any political organ of Parliament. However, instructions will be given that in future such terms will not be used in referring to the Greek political parties.

I call Lord Harmar-Nicholls.

Lord Harmar-Nicholls. — Madam President, arising from the last two interventions, is there no way of preventing these haphazard criticisms which only lower the standing of this Parliament? Cannot complaints of this sort be dealt with privately before being brought before the Assembly, in view of all the criticism to which they subsequently give rise to the detriment of the entire Parliament?

President. — Lord Harmar-Nicholls, Mr Alavanos grasped the opportunity offered to him of correcting an error and of doing so in the way that seemed best to him.

The number of documents published by Parliament is so enormous and the work load this imposes on the administration is so heavy that I am sometimes amazed that more mistakes are not made.

I call Mr Pannella.

Mr Pannella. — (FR) Madam President, later on I shall be requesting a roll-call vote on the subject of world hunger. After all, we all have our own axes to grind!

I am delighted to be able to tell the House that I have just learned that the Italian Government has issued an

official statement to the effect that it will whole-heartedly support the European Parliament's resolution in the Council of Ministers. I hope, Madam President, that this House will not go back on its word this afternoon.

President. — Mr Pannella, we have, in fact, had seven requests for roll-call votes on those amendments that are of particular interest to you.

I call Mr Glinne.

Mr Glinne. — (FR) I shall also be requesting a roll-call vote on the amendments relating to Turkey.

(...)

After the vote on Amendment No 12

Mr Adam. — Madam President, I must draw your attention and the attention of the House to the fact that we are now in the area of top priority items, as far as the energy sector is concerned. This is not a matter of any political difference of opinion at all; there is common ground here. And it really is going to be an utter disaster if we are unable to marshal the necessary majority to see these things through the House.

(Applause)

President. — Mr Adam, there is certainly no question of any hostility to the documents in question; it is simply that Members are still absent. Most of our colleagues are anxious to complete our proceedings as soon as possible, but at the moment we are still far from having the required quorum.

I call Mr Klepsch.

Mr Klepsch. — (DE) Madam President, I should like to request that, exceptionally, the next vote be a roll-call vote. Then we will know who is absent.

(Applause)

President. — I call Sir James Scott-Hopkins.

Sir James Scott-Hopkins. — Madam President, I share the sadness of Mr Adam at the fact that there is no quorum here, but you did make it quite clear, and it was known by the whole of the House, that we would resume at 2 o'clock. In accordance with parliamentary practice in all our countries we must adhere to that timetable and not try to go over the ground again. However, I sincerely hope that if I talk for long enough there will be enough people here in the House to form a quorum. I think that what Mr Klepsch has

Scott-Hopkins

done in asking for a roll-call vote will ascertain exactly who is here and who is not here after our luncheon break. So may I suggest that we now get on with the business, Madam President?

President. — I call Mr Arndt.

Mr Arndt. — (DE) Madam President, I do not know whether the Rules of Procedure allow this, but when I look around, I see that some of my colleagues had difficulties with their cards in the last vote. I should be grateful to you therefore if you would repeat the vote.

(...)

After the adoption of Amendments Nos 154 and 304

Mr Adam. — I think you have made a slight mistake there, Madam President. Amendment No 500 is a technical amendment in the remarks column, and I do not see how it falls through the adoption of the earlier amendments which are entirely to do with the sum of money.

President. — Mr Adam, it does fall, since Amendments Nos 154 and 304, which were identical with it, have been adopted.

(...)

Item 7340 — Amendment No 28

Mr Adam. — Madam President, Amendment No 28 has the support of the Committee on Energy and the Committee on Budgets.

President. — I call Mr Croux.

Mr Croux. — (NL) Madam President, the withdrawal of Amendment No 28 is a logical consequence of the withdrawal of Amendment No 26, because the amount referred to in Amendment No 28 will be transferred on the basis of Amendment No 26.

President. — Mr Croux, this is a technical problem. It would be better to put it to the vote, since the author of the amendment wishes it to be retained.

I call Mr Moreland.

Mr Moreland. — Madam President, Mr Croux is absolutely right, because in this amendment we have, under the heading 'B. Compensation', the following words: 'Reduce the payment appropriation shown against Item 7303 by 535 000 ECU'. That is what we actually refused to vote on.

President. — The author of the amendment wishes it to be retained; I am obliged to put it to the vote.

(...)

After the adoption of Amendment No 144

Mr Arndt. — (DE) Madam President, I must contradict you. Amendment No 303 has not become void. It provides for an increase of 20 million in commitment appropriations and therefore is not in conflict with Amendment No 444.

President. — Mr Arndt, I think that these two amendments are contradictory. As soon as you have put in a credit line, you cannot then put in anything else.

I call the rapporteur.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (FR) Madam President, the amendment just voted upon and my amendment do not affect commitments in any way. The first part of the Socialist amendment does not go as far as ours. The second part, proposing the 20 million in commitments, could be put to the vote separately.

President. — I call Mr Sutra.

Mr Sutra. — (FR) Madam President, I would point out that the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion on the two amendments.

President. — We shall see if they can be taken together or not, in the light of Mr Spinelli's proposal that they should be voted separately.

I call the rapporteur.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (FR) On the last part only.

President. — Mr Spinelli, proposes that we should vote on the last part only.

I call the Committee on Budgets.

Mr Lange, Chairman of the Committee on Budgets. — (DE) The Committee on Budgets has here adopted two amendments which must be seen as a pair. They are not in conflict but rather form a natural succession, that is, on the one hand payment appropriations and on the other commitment appropriations. So we shall have to vote again on Amendment No 303.

Of course, we could have set about this in a different manner, by making these two amendments into one

Lange

completely new document. However, we did not do this, because we did not want to have to make further demands on our staff.

(...)

President. — We shall now consider the motion for a resolution contained in the *Ansquer report (Doc. 1-670/81): Section I — Parliament*.

(...)

After Paragraph 8 — Amendments Nos 1, 5 and 2

Mr Ansquer, rapporteur. — (FR) Madam President, the committee has adopted the second paragraph of Amendment No 2.¹

President. — I call the Committee on Budgets.

Mr Lange, Chairman of the Committee on Budgets. — (DE) I am not sure now whether I correctly understood Mr Ansquer to mean that the Committee on Budgets has adopted only the second paragraph.

I understood him to say 'the two paragraphs', and that is why I am asking again.

That is correct then — only the second paragraph. That means therefore separate voting, which I now formally request.

President. — I call the rapporteur.

Mr Ansquer, rapporteur. — (FR) Madam President, that is exactly what I said, I would like Mr Lange to note that I did say that we had voted in favour of the second paragraph.

(...)

President. — I shall now accept explanations of vote.

Mr Harris. — Madam President, I want to explain very briefly why I shall be voting against the motion for a resolution which endorses Parliament's draft budget; and in doing so I am attempting to speak on behalf of a number of Members of the House who do not wish to take up time with individual explanations but who believe that we must exercise far greater control over our own spending than we have demon-

strated today. After all, this is the one section of the Community's budget totally within our own control and very large sums of money are involved.

Great credit has been claimed for the fact that the estimates before us have risen by only 5% this year, but as my colleague Mr Hord pointed out yesterday, the estimates show an increase of 53% over the actual spending of last year. Given this, I just cannot believe that major savings are impossible. Naturally, I am disappointed, but not surprised, that the backbench amendments calling for cuts in the estimates on a wide range of items, including Members' allowances, staff costs, buildings and contributions to the political groups, have not been carried today. But I am even more worried by what I believe are the seeds for future growth which are now being sown through moves to set up yet more committees of this House.

As a protest, Madam President, I shall vote against.

(Applause)

(Parliament adopted the resolution)

President. — We shall now consider the motion for a resolution contained in the *Ansquer report (Doc. 1-646/81): Section II: Council*.

(Parliament adopted the resolution)

We shall now consider the motion for a resolution contained in the *Ansquer report (Doc. 1-657/81): Section II: Council — Annex (Economic and Social Committee)*.

(Parliament adopted the resolution)

We shall now consider the motion for a resolution contained in the *Ansquer report (Doc. 1-658/81): Section IV: Court of Justice*.

I call Mr Forth to give an explanation of vote.

Mr Forth. — Madam President, I shall abstain on this section of the budget. I accept the fact that the Community must have a body of law and a Court of Justice to try to implement that law, but the fact that the law is being flouted at the moment and that there is at least one Member State of the Community which has failed to implement 14 rulings of the European Court of Justice over a period of up to 4 years indicates to me that we really will have to do something about giving the Court of Justice real powers and re-examining its whole role in the Community. It simply is not good enough to pretend that there is Community law and to pretend that there is a Court of Justice when Member States can and do repeatedly ignore its rulings and carry on in their own sweet way. Therefore for that reason, and for that reason only, I

¹ The rapporteur was also against Amendments Nos 3 and 4.

Forth

shall abstain on this part of the budget as presented to us this afternoon.

(Parliament adopted the resolution)

President. — We shall now consider the motion for a resolution contained in the *Ansquer report (Doc. 1-659/81) : Section V: Court of Auditors.*

(Parliament adopted the resolution)

We shall now consider the motion for a resolution contained in the *Spinelli report (Doc. 1-660/81 + addendum): Section III: Commission.*

(...)

After paragraph 3 — Amendment No 3

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (FR) The committee considered that the amendment was unacceptable; besides, I have heard it said that it was inadmissible. It is being suggested that this amendment did not come from the Committee on Agriculture at all.¹

President. — I call the Committee on Agriculture.

Sir Henry Plumb, Chairman of the Committee. — Madam President, I understand that Mr Gautier raised this point earlier on. I can only say that all the paragraphs in Mr Fanton's amendment are correct, as far as the Committee on Agriculture is concerned. On the question of the procedure followed, the committee requested that Mr Fanton should table an amendment on its behalf. In this sense it was approved, but I have to admit that the committee has not had the opportunity of actually seeing the full text of the amendment as drafted by Mr Fanton. However, it did give approval to Mr Fanton to proceed with that amendment; hence the paragraphs as drafted are correct.

President. — If I have understood correctly then, the Committee on Agriculture instructed Mr Fanton to draw up this amendment along certain lines, and this is what was done. It is therefore an amendment from the Committee on Agriculture.

I call the rapporteur.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (FR) Madam President, yesterday the Committee on Budgets recommended that the Committee on Agriculture should append to the resolution, in the form of an annex, any opinion it

might wish to deliver in the same way as opinions delivered by other committees, since none of these opinions is put to the vote. We do not vote, for instance, on any resolution on energy, even though it may be submitted by the committee responsible. For years the opinions of the various committees have always appeared in an annex. If the Committee on Agriculture delivers a favourable opinion, it can be put in an annex.

President. — I call the Committee on Budgets.

Mr Lange, Chairman of the Committee on Budgets. — (DE) I think I have now understood my colleague, Mr Spinelli, but he was wrong in what he said we decided yesterday. We expressly agreed that the position set out in the Fanton amendment should be annexed to the Committee on Agriculture's opinion, not to the resolution. We cannot pad out a parliamentary resolution on the budget with other topics, or we should have to do the same in every other field.

(Applause)

So if the Committee on Budgets is to consider it, the matter must be attached to the Committee on Agriculture's opinion on the budget, not to the resolution being dealt with at the moment.

President. — I call Mr Gautier.

Mr Gautier. — (DE) Madam President, I am also a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and I think I am one of those most often present. We have already discussed this problem, but I would ask you to point out that the annex to Mr Spinelli's document expressly says 'The Committee on Agriculture wishes to submit to the Committee on Budgets the following conclusions', not that it is putting before the House an amendment to a draft resolution by the Committee on Budgets.

I would request that we adhere to this and do not put this amendment to the vote. In procedural terms I consider it a scandal that a rapporteur can take it upon himself to submit amendments, and I do not believe that the committee can even instruct him to do so.

President. — Be that as it may, we have here an amendment tabled in good time and in due form. If the Committee on Budgets wishes to deliver an unfavourable opinion on it, that is its privilege. However, the House must be allowed to give its view on this amendment.

I call Mr Fanton.

Mr Fanton. — (FR) Madam President, Mr Gautier is mistaken, if he will forgive me for saying so. While

¹ The rapporteur was also
— in favour of Amendment No 5
— against Amendments Nos 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7.

Fanton

it is true that the rapporteur of the Committee on Agriculture was asked to submit an amendment to the Committee on Budgets, this was only because this is required by the procedure. However, it was the intention of the Committee on Agriculture that the amendment should then be put before the House. Therefore, Madam President, if you would be so kind as to put this amendment to the vote, no matter in what form, even if it is merely in the form of an annex, the Committee on Agriculture will be quite happy. It stipulates, however, that there must be a vote so that the House can state its position on the matter clearly. I was instructed to table this amendment and did not do so in a personal capacity.

President. — I call the rapporteur.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (FR) Madam President, we can agree to a resolution from the Committee on Agriculture concerning the budget being put in an annex, but not to its being voted on by this House, because it amounts to a complete new formulation of an agricultural policy. As it happens, this House has stated its position on the agricultural policy by adopting two rather important resolutions — the Plumb resolution and the Barbarelli resolution, which have to do with reforms and agricultural structures respectively. In a debate on the budget we must refrain from coming up with a makeshift definition of another agricultural policy. This cannot be put to the vote.

President. — Mr Spinelli, this amendment has been tabled in due form and is concerned with a serious problem. If I have understood correctly, the Committee on Budgets, through its rapporteur, is opposed to this amendment. It is for the House to give its view and to decide if it wishes to adopt a different position. We have heard the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, who has told us that Mr Fanton was instructed to table this amendment. It was then submitted to the Committee on Budgets which gave an unfavourable opinion on it. Having heard both the Committee on Budgets and the Committee on Agriculture, we are now obliged to vote on the matter. There is nothing further to be added. We are voting on an amendment which is perfectly regular and on which, after all, each Member is free to decide as he wishes in the light of the points that have been made here and the opinions expressed.

I call Mr Sutra.

Mr Sutra. — (FR) Madam President, if I have understood this discussion correctly, Mr Spinelli and Mr Fanton agree on one point at least, namely, that the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture should appear in an annex. I entirely agree that there should be a vote, but we can . . .

President. — No, Mr Sutra, all we can do now is to vote.

(. . .)

I shall now accept explanations of vote.

Mr Balfe. — Madam President, today this Parliament has managed to sink to new depths of ineptitude. At no time during this debate and vote have more than two-thirds of the Members of this Parliament been present. We have never registered more than 70% of the membership on any vote.

We have passed the buck on three essential issues. We passed the buck on hunger in the world, where we did not carry out the terms of our own resolution. We passed the buck on Turkey, where we have one opposition leader in prison and presumably when we have another one in prison we shall have the Christian Democrats behind us, as we did in Chile, and we passed the buck on the United Kingdom by refusing to use our powers to try and get the British Government to invest the money where it said it would.

This Parliament has once again proved that when it comes to a battle of jellyfish, Parliament makes the Commission look a very stout man indeed. The Council looks positively ferocious.

I shall abstain on the resolution. I am only reminded of the remark of Kennedy's, who said that Nixon had elevated the word 'no' into an entire political programme. I am tempted to believe that the Tories and the right wing within this Parliament have elevated the word 'compassion' into a left-wing slogan.

Madam President, the only bright thing about today has been your chairmanship. For that I am sure I speak for once on behalf of all this Chamber when I thank you.

Mr Romualdi. — (IT) Madam President, I wish to say that the Italian Members on the right of this House will vote in favour, even though we fully realize that this Budget falls short of the Community's needs. Attempts have been made to justify the inadequacy of this Budget by invoking the economic crisis at present afflicting our countries. We feel it incumbent on us to point out that this is the wrong way of approaching Community policy and can be very dangerous. It is also the wrong way of evaluating and dealing with this crisis. Experience has shown, however, that trials of strength between the European Parliament and the other budgetary authorities in the Community are both futile and detrimental to the Community.

We can but hope that this lengthy debate will have shown conclusively that the development of the

Romualdi

Community and its economic and political unity, will best equip us to deal with problems — ranging from inflation to unemployment — which threaten to shake the very foundations of economic and political stability in Europe.

Mr Adam. — Madam President, there has been one outstanding feature of Parliament's handling of the draft budget for 1982, and that is the inadequate consideration given to the opinions of the specialist committees.

Paragraph 3 in the resolution claims that we have established a better balance between the different categories of expenditure. I question this. In the energy sector, the commitment level is only 80% of the actual 1981 budget level, and on the payments side we are actually below what the Commission originally asked for. The situation, I know, is not irretrievable, but the task of establishing an effective Community energy policy has been made much more difficult by the vote today.

However, paragraph 7 does draw attention to the need for progress in the Commission to bring forward new legislation. This I hope they will do, because we definitely need many more regulations in the energy field from the Commission very quickly if we are going to make progress. And it is on that basis that I shall vote for the resolution in the hope that it is that paragraph that the Commission will read and act on.

Mrs Focke. — (DE) Madam President, I have asked for the floor for an explanation of vote to express my regret at the result of the vote on Chapter 9 'Development and Cooperation' in two serious cases.

Case No 1: Neither for emergency food reserves nor particularly for food aid in the form of cereals were the urgently needed increases desired by the Socialist Group, the Committee on Development and the Committee on Budgets approved. This would have been our only way of maintaining credibility with regard to our declaration on fighting world hunger, which we made over a year ago. It may be that the Committee on Budgets and its otherwise so estimable rapporteur, Mr Spinelli, somewhat clouded the issue with their minor, rather dogmatic, adjustments to the Committee on Development and Cooperation's demands. But that does not alter this regrettable result in any way.

Case No 2 concerns Amendment No 129 by the Committee on Agriculture, which enters refunds for European farmers in connection with food aid in the chapter on development. I would ask my colleagues: what has this to do with development aid? It merely means that an artificially inflated development aid budget gives the impression that we are doing more for the developing countries than we really are, while

at the same time intending to gloss over the disproportionately high agricultural expenditure. As a protest against this 'deal', and in the hope that it will be put right by the Council, which has always been much more reasonable in this matter, I shall not take part in the vote on the Spinelli resolution.

Mr Kyrkos. — (GR) Madam President, I shall vote against the motion for a resolution. However, this vote means that the Greek Communist Party of the Interior wishes to support all the positive aspects contained in the resolution. These were set out quite clearly by the rapporteur, Mr Spinelli, but were not given any significance in the draft budget as a whole.

Mr Denis. — (FR) Madam President, I would just like to explain the votes of the French Communists and Allies on the development question. This House has just decided and voted to increase food aid.

However, how could we not regret the fact that our amendments were rejected, because they would have enabled us to give a much more positive answer to the legitimate demands of countries that are plagued by hunger? Yet a majority of Members of this House recently signed a document containing figures which were way off the mark but which caused a terrific furore and, doubtless, went down well with the mass media. I also feel that the rejection of food aid to Vietnam is particularly detestable. This aid is needed desperately. Leaving aside the question of emergency food aid, we also asked this House to decide on long-term solutions that would really get to grips with the real problems of underdevelopment. This, for example, was the essence of our proposal to finance a substantial new aid programme and the new action programme agreed by the Paris Conference for the world's poorest countries. Yet something along these lines is necessary if we are to help these countries to put an end, once and for all, to the problems of hunger and ignorance.

By the same token, we deplore the fact that our proposal for a contribution to a common fund was rejected, which would have allowed us to take steps against the scandalous speculation in raw materials by multinational companies. It is the ordinary people who suffer as a result of this.

In short, Madam President, it is quite obvious that the contribution decided by this House for Third World development falls well short of what it should be, particularly when the Cancun Conference and our own ACP/EEC Consultative Assembly have stressed that these countries have enormous and urgent needs.

Mr von Bismarck. — (DE) Madam President, honourable Members, the House has rejected the draft amendment by Mr Notenboom and Mr Langes on 'integrated action for Poland'. I hope that Members

von Bismarck

voted against this out of ignorance, not realizing that this Parliament must be in favour of measures to supply aid, because the national parliaments and banks no longer have the resources to provide sufficient finances to meet the demands of the actual situation in Poland. This obviously represents a crushing blow for the solidarity of the people of Europe. It seems to me to be essential to put the matter to rights, since this is the only aid possible at the moment, and aid is urgently needed. We — my friends and I — will give the House the opportunity to right this wrong during the debates on the supplementary budget.

Mr Adamou — *(GR)* Madam President, in his speech the day before yesterday my colleague, Mr Alavanos, voiced the opposition of the representatives of the Communist Party of Greece to the preliminary draft budget and the Spinelli report.

We declare that we shall vote against both these texts, because they give expression to and intensify the one-sided policy which calls for sacrifices by workers while safeguarding and increasing the privileges of the monopolies. More specifically, in the common agricultural policy sector, the reduction of expenditure under the EAGGF in terms of overall Community spending and the extension of the principle of co-responsibility are intended (i) to impose even lower prices on agricultural products which will hit Greek farmers particularly hard in view of the extremely high rate of inflation in Greece, and (ii) to reduce the volume of agricultural produce and do away with thriving agricultural holdings.

The implementation of this policy, coupled with the discontinuation of State subsidies and the imposition of restrictions on trade with third countries as a result of Greece's accession to the EEC, will further reduce farmers' incomes and make it even more difficult for a large number of farmers on small and medium-sized holdings to keep their heads above water.

Madam President, with the exception of the resolution tabled on behalf of the Socialist Group which was adopted, we express our deep regret at the stance of certain groups in Parliament towards all the other resolutions concerning Turkey. They adopted the same position as did the EEC towards the Greek colonies.

Mr Baillot. — *(FR)* Madam President, on behalf of the French Communists and Allies, I would like to explain why we will not vote for the motion for a resolution from the Committee on Budgets presented by our colleague, Mr Spinelli. Although the resolution is very short, it nevertheless is shorn of a large number of entries which the majority in this House have deliberately cut out to suit their own ends. This was obvious from the vote of a few minutes ago on the Committee on Agriculture's amendments and is a typical ploy, since once again the spirit of the resolution constitutes a further attack on the CAP.

I might add that the text before us contains certain assessments which we cannot agree with. I am thinking particularly of the inclusion of borrowing and lending operations in the budget.

Finally, and this is my main point, if we adopt this resolution, it is tantamount to adopting the budget as it stands after today's votes. Several of our amendments, which reflect the European policy that we want to champion and pursue, have been rejected, especially the ones relating to the Community's payment to the United Kingdom. Here, we want to make it quite clear that we will not ratify the choices and decisions of May 1980 relating to the Community's payments to the United Kingdom. I would like to remind this House once again, as we have done on previous occasions, that the United Kingdom will be presented with an enormous lump sum in 1982: this sum is equivalent to 8% of the Community's total budget, or double the social budget, more than double the development cooperation budget and four times the budget allocated for energy, transport, research, and new technology. Now, it is a well known fact that there are calls from all sides for more funds to be made available for these structural policies. It has to be admitted that by voting this budget in its present form, we are going against the wishes of this House.

Mr Gouthier. — *(IT)* Madam President, on behalf of the Italian Communists and Allies, I want to point out that we will abstain in the vote on the final resolution on the Commission's budget.

As we see it, there is nothing really wrong with this resolution. Each of the proposals, considered by itself, is perfectly in order, but the resolution as a whole lacks political vigour, particularly in the light of the debate which has just ended. There are some blatant political errors. The criticism of the Council is rather watered down, and we would have preferred a tougher line to be taken against the Commission. Broadly speaking, the debate showed that Parliament does not know which way to turn and is uncertain about committing itself to expanding political structures and opening up new areas of general policy, which we feel would be the correct course of action to take.

Enormous errors have been committed, such as the Chapter 100 operation relating to the Regional Fund. These may have resulted at best from some misunderstanding but they are the tell-tale signs of a lack of political confidence. More could be done in the area of development policy and there was no clear dividing-line between agricultural and political policy in the field of cooperation. Finally, the Ferrero amendment was rejected, which we considered to be of vital importance.

All in all, we were rather disappointed; we will therefore abstain in the vote on the resolution.

Mr Spinelli, rapporteur. — (FR) Madam President, I spoke for an hour on Monday, as rapporteur for the budget, in an attempt to give an assessment of the budget and touch on the wider issues facing the Community at present, the dangers confronting us and the responsibilities which devolve on Parliament. I do not intend to explain again why I personally abstained in the vote on this resolution, after weighing up the different issues involved, even though I had a part in putting the final touches to it. I would nevertheless like to ask those people who were absent to familiarize themselves with what was said; and since I did not speak Italian, more Members can perhaps do so. I ask this, because unless I am mistaken, my analysis was in itself quite accurate. Thank you.

Written explanation of vote:

Mr Pearce. — I am voting for the resolution as a whole although I feel that a proper market should have been put down regarding the need for Member State authorities to inform the public properly regarding EEC expenditure in their territories. I regret that the UK authorities leave a good deal to be desired in this regard. Constituents constantly tell me that they don't know when EEC funds are spent in their area. I hope that the UK Government will in future publish EEC regional, social and agricultural fund grants much more effectively in the press and on the sites concerned. The British public has a right to know this information.

(Parliament adopted the resolution)

President. — Before we part, I should like to thank the chairman and the rapporteurs of the Committee on Budgets, as well as the draftsmen for the opinions of the various committees.

I should like also to thank all those who have helped us to do such a good day's work —our technical staff, our interpreters and finally all those members of staff who prepared the organization of this vote with such remarkable efficiency.

(Sustained applause)

I call Mr Lange.

Mr Lange, Chairman of the Committee on Budgets. — (DE) Madam President, many thanks for your kind words, but I think that Parliament should also bear in mind that it is only thanks to the adroitness of its President that we have been able to get through this muddle today. We owe you a very sincere debt of thanks, Madam President:

(Applause)

2. Adjournment of the session

President. — I declare the session of the European Parliament adjourned.¹

(The sitting was closed at 5.05 p.m.)

¹ *Deadline for tabling amendments — Motions for resolution entered in the register pursuant to Rule 49 — Minutes — Dates for next part-session: see the minutes of this sitting.*

ANNEX

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS
and DRAFT AMENDMENTS

relating to the draft general budget of the European
Communities for the 1982 financial year¹

¹ These proposed modifications and draft amendments are reproduced in numerical order. Numbers missing belong to texts that were withdrawn before the vote.

DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1982

Doc. 1-550/501

Draft amendment No 1
tabled by the Committee on External Economic Relations

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Establishment plan

Increase the number of posts in DG I and DG X as follows:

1 A 2 — 2 A 5-4 — 2 B 5-4 — 2 C 5-4

in order to open a Commission Delegation and Press and Information Service in Brazil

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 150 400 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount¹

JUSTIFICATION

A trade and economic cooperation agreement was signed with Brazil in September 1980. Brazil is a good example of a country in which a Delegation should be opened as the result of a cooperation agreement. It is a subcontinent in itself, extending over half the territory of the Latin-American continent. It is our main trade partner in Latin-America and has considerable economic potential. The Member States of the Community invest more in it than do the United States.

The Community cannot tighten its links with a major partner to the detriment of others. The opening of a Delegation is suggested because of the nature of the country.

In view of the size of the country, its language and its level of economic development, the setting up of a new Delegation in Brasilia is entirely justified and would ease the workload of the Commission's Latin-American Delegation in Caracas.

On 16 January 1981 Parliament adopted a resolution on the framework agreement for cooperation between the Community and Brazil, in which it considered 'it important that, provided Brazil agrees, a permanent delegation from the Commission should be established in Brazil so as to contribute in a practical way to the implementation of the cooperation agreement'.

* * *

Draft amendment No 2
tabled by the Committee on External Economic Relations

Section III — Commission

¹ Taking account of salary deductions

PAYMENTS

Establishment plan

Increase the number of posts in DG I and DG X as follows:

1 A 2 — 2 A 5-4 — 2 B 5-4 — 2 C 5-4

in order to open a Commission Delegation and Press and Information Service in India (New Delhi)

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 150 400 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount¹

JUSTIFICATION

For several years the countries of southern Asia have been asking the Community to reinforce its links with them by setting up a permanent Commission Delegation in their region. The Commission opened a Delegation in Bangkok but experience has shown that distances are too great for it to cover the six countries of southern Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan).

India is the largest country in southern Asia and has considerable influence in the group of developing countries.

It was the first country in southern Asia to conclude a cooperation agreement with the Community. The opening of a new delegation would facilitate the broader cooperation provided for in the new cooperation agreement and any other new agreements or additional protocols that other countries in the region might wish to negotiate with the Community.

The European Parliament endorsed this idea in the draft interim report by the Committee on External Economic Relations on the economic and trade cooperation agreement between the Community and India when it requested that steps be taken to set up a Commission office in New Delhi (PE 63.149, 6. 3. 1980).

* * *

Draft amendment No 3
tabled by the Committee on External Economic Relations

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Establishment plan

Increase the number of posts in DG I and DG X as follows:

(a) 2 A 7-6 posts in the anti-dumping sector

(b) 3 posts (1 A 7-6, 1 B 5-4, 1 C 5-4) in the textile sector

(c) 3 posts (1 A 7-6, 1 B 5-4, 1 C 5-4) to implement Gatt undertakings (Tokyo Round)

(d) 2 posts (2 A 7-6) for the Japanese division

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 178 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount¹

¹ Taking account of salary deductions

JUSTIFICATION

- (a) Studies carried out by Parliament on anti-dumping activities and more recently Mr Welsh's report of 1 September 1981 provide ample proof that staff shortages reduce the Commission's efficiency. It is important that this shortcoming be remedied at a time when Community undertakings are facing serious difficulties due to the present economic recession.

The relevant paragraphs of Mr Welsh's report (Doc. 1-422/81) read as follows:

1. Insists that the Council propose to the Parliament as co-budgetary authority the immediate creation of 6 A and 6 B posts to be assigned to the Commission's Anti-Dumping Service;
 2. Recommends that the Budget Authority undertake to create a further 6 A posts and 6 B posts during the 1981/82 budgetary procedure. Of these, 8 posts should be frozen and released as follows:

1983	2 A posts	2 B posts
1984	2 A posts	2 B posts;
 3. Considers the creation of these posts is essential if there is to be public confidence in the Commission's ability to carry out its tasks under the Treaties;
- (b) The Commission's departments now have to renegotiate the Multifibre Arrangement and bilateral textile agreements. It is our experience that the negotiation and management of these agreements is becoming more and more complex, detailed and important. A minimum increase in staff is necessary so that the Commission can fulfil its obligations in the interests of the Community and its international partners.
- (c) Because of the limits set by the Council to Commission staff increases, DG I has been unable to expand the division directly responsible for GATT and the agreements concluded during the Tokyo Round. This is all the more serious because of the problems experienced in implementing these agreements. If the Community wants to meet its obligations in full and make use of all the potential advantages of these agreements, there must be a minimum increase in staff.
- (d) Economic and trade relations between the Community and Japan are proof of the functioning of the international trade system. Japan must avoid endangering European industries by aggressively flooding the market with some exports and at the same time it must make its market more accessible to Community imports. The Commission's departments are already fully occupied with these two problems. Experience shows that the workload is constantly increasing as a result of the number and level of our official contacts with Japan and the Commission's contribution to the opening of the Japanese market through such activities as the fellowship arrangements for young European industrialists. An increase in staff is needed in the division responsible for EEC/Japan relations in order to cope with this work and the management of these activities.

* * *

Draft amendment No 4/rev.
tabled by the Committee on External Economic Relations

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Chapter 99: Cooperation with non-member countries
(new)

Article 990: Operations under commercial and economic cooperation
(new) agreements with non-member countries

(Reinstatement of the chapter in the preliminary draft)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 5 000 000 ECU

(Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

This appropriation is intended to finance a wide variety of operations under cooperation agreements, particularly with the developing countries. If the Community is to implement these agreements, it

must be given a modest appropriation to finance various activities in the areas covered by the agreements in order to promote the objectives of the agreements and foster economic interests, particularly exports from the Community. These operations should cover the following main areas: industry, finance, science and technology, energy, mining, agriculture, transport, communications, tourism and fisheries.

Breakdown of expenditure

The estimated cost of the proposed 1982 programme for ASEAN, India, Mexico, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Canada, Romania and China is as follows:

1	Organization of conferences and seminars	900 000 ECU
2	Meeting the cost of commercial, industrial and investment missions and missions to explore opportunities for joint ventures	1 500 000 ECU
3.	Promotion of visits and contacts between businessmen and exchanges at technical level	600 000 ECU
4.	'Business Week' (Yugoslavia/Brazil/China follow-up)	750 000 ECU
5.	Provision of experts and experts' services for carrying out studies and evaluation in various fields	1 100 000 ECU
6.	Information campaigns linked to the various operations listed above	150 000 ECU

* * *

Draft amendment No 5
tabled by the Committee on External Economic Relations

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Establishment plan

Increase the number of posts in DG X as follows:

- (a) in Canberra — 1 A 5-4, 1 B 5-4, 1 C 5-4
- (b) in Belgrade — 1 A 5-4, 1 B 5-4, 2 C 5-4

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 118 175 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount¹

JUSTIFICATION

On 29 May 1979 the Commission decided to set up delegations in Canberra and Belgrade.

When allocating staff, the Council did not approve the number of officials needed to provide the delegation with a press and information service. As a result, both delegations are being set up without a press and information service, which is contrary to the policy pursued so far and has made a poor impression on the local authorities concerned.

In order to rectify this discrepancy, the minimum appropriations required to set up press and information services for these two delegations must be reinstated.

* * *

Draft amendment No 6
tabled by Lady Elles, Mr Albers, Mr Janssen van Raay, Mr Flanagan, Mrs Pruvot, Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 6701: Financial contributions to cultural events of European importance

¹ Taking account of salary deductions

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 40 000 EUA (from 170 000 EUA to 210 000 EUA).

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The additional amount would be earmarked to contribute to the increased expenses of the European Community Youth Orchestra taking account of the fact that there are players from the ten Member States of the Community. This additional sum represents under 10% of the total running costs for 1981.

The orchestra's contribution both to music and cooperation amongst youth of the Community has been widely recognized by great European conductors and audiences throughout the Member States

* * *

Draft amendment No 7/rev.
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7001: Joint hydrocarbon exploration projects

A) *Expenditure*

Replace the token entry with a *nil* entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Funds under this item have been largely left untouched. Council did unilaterally decide to fund one project in Greenland. The Commission has now withdrawn the proposal (letter M. Pisani, August 1981).

* * *

Draft amendment No 8
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7015: Transport of radioactive materials

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 500 000 ECU (from a token entry to 500 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase the revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Transport of such materials is becoming increasingly controversial and international traffic is growing. Comparative studies are needed.

* * *

Draft amendment No 9
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 702: Community projects concerning coal

A) *Expenditure*

Chapter 100: provisional appropriations

*Enter a payment appropriation of 20 000 000 ECU (Article 702)*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase the revenue by a similar amount*

COMMITMENTS

Chapter 100: provisional appropriations

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 40 000 000 ECU (Article 702)**Schedule**Enter a payments schedule as follows:**The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 40 000 000 ECU.**The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:**(in ECU)*

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983 ¹	1984	Subsequent years
Appropriation for 1981	pm	—				
Appropriation for 1982	40 000 000 ²	—	20 000 000	20 000 000 ¹		
Total	40 000 000 ²	pm	20 000 000 ²	20 000 000		

¹ And subsequent years² Entered in Chapter 100

REMARKS

Amend the final sentence as follows:

'This Article is for measures to deal with the situation in the Community coal industry, including the need to:

- (a) stimulate coal use, eg. in power stations
- (b) support the domestic coal industry so that it can play a leading role in meeting overall demand'

JUSTIFICATION

Coal has a major role to play in meeting Europe's energy, especially in view of growing public reticence about the main alternative of nuclear power. There remains much to be done in converting power stations and industry from oil to coal.

It is vital to foster stable conditions for the long-term development of the domestic coal industry. Coal imports come from a small number of sources; some of these, such as Poland and South Africa, may not prove reliable; world coal prices are rising steeply as trade builds up. The conditions must be created to allow the domestic industry to play a leading role in meeting overall demand at a competitive price.

Sums have regularly been sought in the budget for coal support. The chances are better this year of a package emerging which will reconcile the interest of producer and consumer Member States.

* * *

Draft amendment No 10
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 703:	Projects concerning new sources of energy
Item 7030:	Projects for the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels
(<i>new</i>)	
Item 7031:	Projects concerning geothermal energy
(<i>new</i>)	
Item 7032:	Projects concerning solar energy
(<i>new</i>)	

(Reinstatement of items shown in the preliminary draft budget)

A) *Expenditure*

Create new items:

7030: Projects for the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels

7031: Projects concerning geothermal energy

7032: Projects concerning solar energy

(in each case, reinstatement of items shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The draft budget amalgamated these three items and also included Article 704 in the single Article 703. Although all concern demonstration projects, the nature of the programmes differ. In addition, a degree of budget transparency is lost through the amalgamation. Hence this reinstatement.

* * *

Draft amendment No 11
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy
Item 7030: Projects for the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels
(*new item*)

(Reinstatement of the item shown in the preliminary draft)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 5 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Decrease the payment appropriation entered for Article 703 by a similar amount

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 16 000 000 ECU (reinstatement of appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Enter a schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 16 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	23 810 000	7 000 000	1 500 000	5 810 000	5 000 000	4 500 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	1 790 000	pm	500 000	1 000 000	290 000	—
Appropriation for 1981	29 000 000	8 000 000	1 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000	6 000 000
Appropriation for 1982	16 000 000		2 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	4 000 000
Total	70 600 000	15 000 000	5 000 000	18 810 000	17 290 000	14 500 000

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks (reinstatement of remarks shown in the preliminary draft budget):

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 of 12 June 1978 on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ No L 158, 16. 6. 1978, p. 3).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 726/79 of 9 April 1979 fixing the maximum amount of aid to be made available pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ No L 93, 12. 4. 1979, p. 2).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 728/79 of 9 April 1979 on the implementation in the solid fuel liquefaction and gasification sectors of Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ No L 93, 12. 4. 1979, p. 5).

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 726/79 as regards the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (COM(80) 507 final).

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 16 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

JUSTIFICATION

Demonstration projects for new technology are a vital part of the 'triad' activity in the energy sector: each of the three legs of research, demonstration and application needs to be soundly based if the overall approach is to mean anything. Research is covered by Chapter 73, and application by borrowing and lending operations.

The low utilization rate is deplorable. Given the importance of demonstration projects, however, every effort should be made to improve utilization rather than cutting support. The revised method for scrutinizing proposals should help in this, and the Budget Committee is also urged to support the increased staff requested.

The various demonstration programmes are slightly different in nature and should not be amalgamated into a single Article as in the draft budget.

There are fewer problems in utilizing funds on this item and on 7031.

* * *

Draft amendment No 12
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy

Item 7031: Projects concerning geothermal energy

(*new item*)

(Reinstatement of item shown in the preliminary draft)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 2 000 000 ECU (reinstatement of appropriation shown in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

Decrease the payment appropriation entered for Article 703 by a similar amount

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 5 000 000 ECU (reinstatement of appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Enter a schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 5 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	5 880 000	3 000 000	500 000	1 880 000	500 000	—
Appropriations outstanding from 1980	4 000 000	2 000 000	250 000	1 000 000	750 000	—
Appropriations for 1981	12 000 000	5 000 000	250 000	2 000 000	2 750 000	2 000 000
Appropriations for 1982	5 000 000	—	1 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 000 000
Total	26 880 000	10 000 000	2 000 000	5 880 000	6 000 000	3 000 000

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks (reinstatement of remarks shown in the preliminary draft budget):

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 of 12 June 1978 on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ No L 158, 16. 6. 1978, p. 3).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 726/79 of 9 April 1979 fixing the maximum amount of aid to be made available pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ No L 93, 12. 4. 1979, p. 2).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/79 of 9 April 1979 on the implementation in the geothermal energy sector of Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ No L 93, 12. 4. 1979, p. 7).

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 726/79 as regards the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (COM(80) 507 final).

The associated costs of technical and financial assessments occasioned by these operations are also charged to this item, as are costs arising from symposia to ensure that results are more fully utilized, the costs of publishing these results, and the costs of the data-processing of proposals and contracts.

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 5 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

JUSTIFICATION

Demonstration projects for new technology are a vital part of the 'triad' activity in the energy sector: each of the three legs of research, demonstration and application needs to be soundly based if the overall approach is to mean anything. Research is covered by Chapter 73, and application by borrowing and lending operations.

The low utilization rate is deplorable. Given the importance of demonstration projects, however, every effort should be made to improve utilization rather than cutting support. The revised method for scrutinizing proposals should help in this, and the Budget Committee is also urged to support the increased staff requested.

The various demonstration programmes are slightly different in nature and should not be amalgamated into a single Article as in the draft budget. There are fewer problems in utilizing funds on this item and 7030.

* * *

Draft amendment No 13
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy

Item 7032: Projects concerning solar energy
(*new item*)

(Reinstatement of item shown in the preliminary draft)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 5 010 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Decrease the payment appropriation entered for Article 703 by a similar amount

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 5 010 000 ECU (reinstatement of appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget).

Schedule

Enter a schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 5 010 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	1 970 000	700 000	700 000	570 000		
Appropriation outstanding from 1980						
Appropriation for 1981	18 000 000	800 000	pm	6 000 000	4 000 000	7 200 000
Appropriation for 1982	5 010 000		4 310 000	700 000	—	—
Total	24 980 000	1 500 000	5 010 000	7 270 000	4 000 000	7 200 000

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks (reinstatement of remarks shown in the preliminary draft budget):

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 of 12 June 1978 on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ No L 158, 16. 6. 1978, p. 3).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 726/79 of 9 April 1979 fixing the maximum amount of aid to be made available pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ No L 93, 12. 4. 1979, p. 2).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 727/79 of 9 April 1979 on the implementation in the solar energy sector of Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 on granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ No L 93, 12. 4. 1979, p. 3).

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 726/79 as regards the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (COM(80) 507 final).

The associated costs of technical and financial assessments occasioned by these operations are also charged to this item, as are costs arising from symposia to ensure that results are more fully utilized, the costs of publishing these results, and the costs of the data-processing of proposals and contracts.

JUSTIFICATION

Demonstration projects for new technology are a vital part of the 'triad' activity in the energy sector: each of the three legs of research, demonstration and application needs to be soundly based if the overall approach is to mean anything. Research is covered by Chapter 73, and application by borrowing and lending operations.

The low utilization rate is deplorable. Given the importance of demonstration projects, however, every effort should be made to improve utilization rather than cutting support. The revised method for scrutinizing proposals should help in this, and the Budget Committee is also urged to support the increased staff requested.

The various demonstration programmes are slightly different in nature and should not be amalgamated into a single Article as in the draft budget.

Draft amendment No 14
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 704: Community energy saving programme
(*new*)
(reinstatement of Article in preliminary draft budget)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 20 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Decrease by 5 990 000 ECU the payment appropriation in Article 703

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by 14 010 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 20 000 000 ECU (reinstatement of the commitment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget).

Schedule

Enter a schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 20 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	6 520 000	3 000 000	3 520 000			
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	19 040 000		3 480 000	7 560 000	8 000 000	
Appropriation for 1981	24 000 000		6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000
Appropriation for 1982	20 000 000		7 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	1 000 000
Total	69 560 000	3 000 000	20 000 000	19 560 000	20 000 000	7 000 000

REMARKS

Restore the remarks shown in the preliminary draft budget, as follows:

Former Item 3240

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1303/78 of 12 June 1978 on the granting of financial support for demonstration projects in the field of energy saving (OJ No L 158, 16. 6. 1978, p. 6).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 725/79 of 9 April 1979 fixing the maximum amount of aid to be made available pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1303/78 on the granting of financial support for demonstration projects in the field of energy saving (OJ No L 93, 12. 4. 1979, p. 1).

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 725/79 as regards the granting of financial support for demonstration projects in the field of energy saving.

Appropriation to finance the following measures:

- financial support for the implementation of Community demonstration projects as part of the Community programme on energy saving (COM(77) 39 final),
- technical and financial assessments necessary for these projects.

The associated costs of technical and financial assessments occasioned by these operations are also charged to this item, as are costs arising from symposia to ensure that results are more fully utilized, the costs of publishing these results, and the costs of the data-processing of proposals and contracts.

JUSTIFICATION

Demonstration projects for new technology are a vital part of the 'triad' activity in the energy sector: each of the three legs of research, demonstration and application needs to be soundly based if the overall approach is to mean anything. Research is covered by Chapter 73, and application by borrowing and lending operations.

The low utilization rate is deplorable. Given the importance of demonstration projects, however, every effort should be made to improve utilization rather than cutting support. The revised method for scrutinizing proposals should help in this, and the Budget Committee is also urged to support the increased staff requested.

The various demonstration programmes are slightly different in nature and should not be amalgamated into a single Article as in the draft budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 15
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 705: Promotion of energy investments

A) *Expenditure*

Title 10: other expenditure

Chapter 100: provisional appropriations

Enter a payment appropriation of 25 000 000 ECU earmarked for Article 705

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount (i.e. 25 000 000 ECU)

COMMITMENTS

Title 10: other expenditure

Chapter 100: provisional appropriations

Enter commitment appropriation of 50 000 000 ECU earmarked for Article 705

Schedule

Enter a schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 50 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983 ¹	1984	Subsequent years
Appropriation for 1982	50 000 000 ²	—	25 000 000	25 000 000		
Total	50 000 000 ²	—	25 000 000 ²	25 000 000		

¹ And subsequent years

² Entered in Chapter 100

REMARKS

Add the following:

'Expenditure is intended to be in the form of interest rate subsidies on investments. To be eligible, investments should aim at energy conservation or at promoting the use of coal and peat.'

JUSTIFICATION

There is a massive and pressing need to stimulate investment in the energy sector: this is one of the keys to economic recovery and its importance cannot be overstated. Such investment is needed in conservation as well as in energy supply.

Lending by the EIB is concentrated on energy supply and on long-term projects. For a relatively small cost to the Community budget, subsidies can stimulate large extra investment of a type not currently catered for by the EIB.

In terms of effect, the EIB's lending policies are the energy policy of the Community, and the need for greater democratic influence over them is strong. Provision of subsidies — as part of the budget procedure — on certain loans to be administered by the EIB would be a step in the right direction.

It is recognized that the present legal basis for subsidies is narrow in that it applies to certain countries only. It would be useful to establish the principle of Parliament setting subsidies, however. All the funds can be released when the list of eligible countries is revised.

* * *

Draft amendment No 16
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7010: Prospecting for uranium in the Community

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 2 750 000 ECU (from 1 250 000 ECU to 4 000 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget).

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount.

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 8 000 000 ECU.

Schedule

Enter a schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation entered for 1982 is 8 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981, to be covered by new payment appropriations	2 450 000	1 900 000	550 000			
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	1 400 000	300 000	700 000	400 000		
Appropriation for 1981	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Appropriation for 1982	8 000 000	—	2 750 000	3 250 000	2 000 000	pm
Total	11 850 000	2 200 000	4 000 000	3 650 000	2 000 000	

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Community will require indigenous uranium resources as insurance against political upheaval.

* * *

Draft amendment No 17

tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 706: *Energy aid to developing countries* (new heading; previously 'Energy programming')

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 500 000 ECU (from a token entry to 1 500 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by the same amount.

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 15 000 000 ECU

Schedule

Enter a schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 15 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Appropriation for 1982	15 000 000	3 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	2 000 000
Total	15 000 000	3 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	2 000 000

REMARKS

Add the following remarks:

'Appropriations should also be allocated to the purchase and installation of solar pumps for irrigation in Africa.'

JUSTIFICATION

This article relates to the vital role Europe should play *vis-à-vis* the developing countries.

These appropriations, multiplied by 10, should be allocated to the purchase and installation of solar pumps for irrigation in Africa.

In any case, the appropriations for energy aid to developing countries will remain far lower than they should be, even allowing for all the budget entries in other chapters which cover investment projects in this field.

* * *

Draft amendment No 18
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 709: Studies in the energy sector

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 500 000 ECU (from 500 000 ECU to 1 000 000 ECU)
(reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Add a new sub-heading for studies and research: '(c) into tariff structures'.

JUSTIFICATION

An effective Community energy policy can only be developed if the necessary background studies can be done. Parliament called for additional research into tariff structures in its report on electricity tariff structures.

* * *

Draft amendment No 19
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Chapter 72: General and preparatory projects in the field of scientific and technological
 research

Article 720: Research projects in the field of technology and industry (reinstatement of article
(*new*) in preliminary draft budget)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a token entry (reinstatement of appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks (reinstatement of remarks in the preliminary draft budget):

'Former Article 390

The proposed programme consists of a number of measures to stimulate industrial research and development and encourage the innovative capacity of small to medium-sized firms.'

JUSTIFICATION

Innovation and small to medium-sized firms are of crucial importance to industrial progress and regeneration. The Commission should have the possibility of carrying out these studies.

* * *

Draft amendment No 20

tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 721. Preparation of new research programmes

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 150 000 ECU (from 1 150 000 ECU to 1 300 000 ECU) (reinstatement of appropriations in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by 150 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

A fundamental review of the Communities' research activities is required — joint effort is desirable in some sectors but not others, for example. The type of programme supported and the balance between direct, indirect and concerted action need to be reconsidered. The Energy and Research Committee is preparing a report on Community research policy.

Community research work on non-nuclear topics needs to be augmented.

* * *

Draft amendment No 21

tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7223: Studies on the nuclear fuel cycle

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 20 000 ECU (from 160 000 ECU to 180 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the amount in the preliminary draft budget).

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase* the revenue by a similar amount.

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Technical and economic studies on the nuclear fuel cycle must be encouraged in order to encourage the more widespread use of nuclear power in Member States

* * *

Draft amendment No 22
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 710: On-the-spot inspections and other missions

A) *Expenditure**Increase* the payment appropriation by 15 000 ECU (from 735 000 ECU to 750 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase* the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Existing nuclear installations must be operated in the safest possible fashion, and cuts in this Article undermine that principle.

* * *

Draft amendment No 23
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 712: Sampling and analyses

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 40 000 ECU (from 440 000 ECU to 480 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Existing nuclear installations must be operated in the safest possible fashion, and cuts in this Article undermine that principle.

* * *

Draft amendment No 24
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7301: New sources of energy — direct action

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 2 417 000 ECU (from 22 583 000 to 25 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 2 213 000 ECU (from 22 787 000 to 25 000 000 ECU)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 25 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	3 296 189	3 296 189				
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	478 582					
Appropriation for 1981	22 678 000	17 732 811	5 423 771			
Appropriation for 1982	25 000 000		19 576 229	5 423 771		
Total	51 452 771	21 029 000	25 000 000	5 423 771		

And subsequent years

REMARKS

Unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I to this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

Expenditure on new sources of energy is under-represented in the Community's research activities, despite the importance attached to it by Parliament. In the draft budget, non-nuclear research (i.e. including environmental and industrial research as well as research on other energy sources) amounts to only 23% of the total.

* * *

Draft amendment No 25
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7302: Study and protection of the environment

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 261 000 ECU (from 13 739 000 to 15 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 1 018 000 ECU (from 14 982 000 to 16 000 000 ECU)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 16 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	902 707	902 707				
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	602 089					
Appropriation for 1981	15 168 000	13 258 293	2 511 796			
Appropriation for 1982	16 000 000		12 488 204	3 511 796		
Total	32 672 796	14 161 000	15 000 000	3 511 796		

¹ And subsequent years

REMARKS

Unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

There is a strong logic for Community research into environmental questions (pollution knows no national frontiers) and appropriations for non-nuclear research need to be increased if a proper balance of research work is to be achieved.

* * *

Draft amendment No 26
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7303: Nuclear measurements

a) *Expenditure*

Reduce the payment appropriation by 535 000 ECU (from 11 535 000 to 11 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Increase the payment appropriation entered against Item 7340 by 535 000 ECU

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

Reduce the commitment appropriation by 777 000 ECU (from 12 777 000 to 12 000 000 ECU)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 12 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	1 855 217	1 855 217				
Appropriations outstanding from 1980	214 410					
Appropriation for 1981	11 924 000	9 297 783	2 840 627			
Appropriation for 1982	12 000 000		8 159 373	3 840 627		
Total	25 993 627	11 153 000	11 000 000	3 840 627		

¹ And subsequent years

REMARKS

Unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment maintains commitments and payments at their 1981 level. Increases in this low-priority programme are not justified, especially in view of the need to correct the balance of research work between nuclear and non-nuclear topics.

* * *

Draft amendment No 28
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7340: New Sources of energy — indirect action

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 4 500 000 ECU (from 17 500 000 to 22 000 000 ECU).

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the payment appropriation shown against Item 7303 by 535 000 ECU.

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by 3 965 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 8 500 000 ECU.

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 25 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	25 557 024	7 059 022 ¹	15 530 000	2 968 000		
Appropriation for 1981	37 800 000 ²	2 300 000 ²		35 500 000		
Appropriation for 1982	25 000 000		6 470 000	18 470 000		
Total	88 357 024	9 359 022	22 000 000	56 938 000		

¹ Including 2 144 022 ECU in payment appropriations carried over from 1980 over and above the amounts needed to cover commitments still to be settled at 1 January 1981

² Excluding 662 000 ECU in commitment appropriations and 2 000 000 ECU in payment appropriations earmarked in amended budget No 1/1981 for the repayment of advances made by transfer to finance the monitoring of steel quotas

³ And subsequent years

REMARKS

Unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

This heading covers work on sources such as solar and geothermal energy; it also covers conservation. The promotion of energy conservation and the development of new sources have been identified as major priorities by the second Saint-Geours report on an energy-efficient society; they are also the topics having the greatest importance according to the Energy and Research Committee. Modest additional support is therefore proposed.

* * *

Draft amendment No 29
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7341: Thermonuclear fusion — indirect action

A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriation by 4 850 000 ECU (from 49 665 000 ECU to 54 515 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget).

B) Compensation

Title 10: Other expenditure

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

Delete the payment appropriation earmarked for Item 7341 (2 500 000 ECU)

C) Revenue

Increase the revenue by 2 350 000 ECU.

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitment appropriations by 50 350 000 ECU (from 63 665 000 ECU to 114 015 000 ECU) (reinstatement of appropriation shown in preliminary draft budget).

Title 10: Other expenditure

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

Delete the commitment appropriation earmarked for Item 7341 (27 500 000 ECU. Overall commitment appropriations rise by 22 850 000 ECU).

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 114 015 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983 ¹	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	42 303 405	19 284 000	23 019 425			
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	10 119 490					
Appropriation for 1981	20 000 000 ²	6 737 000 ²	23 382 490	—		
Appropriation for 1982	114 015 000	—	8 113 085	105 901 915		
Total	186 437 915	26 021 000	54 515 000	105 901 915		

¹ And subsequent years

² Excluding 2 815 000 ECU in commitment appropriations and 318 000 ECU in payment appropriations earmarked in amended budget No 1/1981 for the repayment of advances made by transfer to finance the monitoring of steel quotas

REMARKS

Unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

This programme, and the JET programme, are by far the largest items falling within the competence of the Energy and Research Committee. Parliament has recently been consulted on the 1982-86 programme in this field of controlled thermonuclear fusion (i.e. covering both 7341 and 7342). The figures proposed by the Commission must be restored because they correspond to the estimated requirements.

* * *

Draft amendment No 30
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7342: Participation in the JET Joint Undertaking

A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriation by 16 500 000 ECU (from 66 700 000 ECU to 83 200 000 ECU) (reinstatement of amount shown in preliminary draft budget).

B) Compensation

Title 10: Other expenditure
Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

Delete the payment appropriation earmarked for Item 7342 (16 000 000 ECU).

C) Revenue

Increase the revenue by 500 000 ECU.

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitment appropriations by 16 500 000 ECU (from 66 700 000 to 82 300 000 ECU) (reinstatement of commitment appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget).

Title 10: Other expenditure
Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

Delete the commitment appropriation earmarked for Item 7342 (16 000 000 ECU).

JUSTIFICATION

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 82 300 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	31 226 222	31 226 222 ¹				
Appropriation for 1981	12 199 000	12 199 000				
Appropriation for 1982	83 200 000		83 200 000			
Total	126 665 222	43 465 222	83 200 000			

¹ Including 3 864 922 ECU in payment appropriations carried over from 1980 over and above the amounts needed to cover commitments still to be settled at 1 January 1981

REMARKS

Unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

This programme, and Item 7341, are by far the largest items falling within the competence of the Energy and Research Committee. Parliament has recently been consulted on the 1982-86 programme in this field of controlled thermonuclear fusion (i.e. covering both 7341 and 7342). The figures proposed by the Commission must be restored because they correspond to the estimated requirements.

* * *

Draft amendment No 31

tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7344: Management and storage of radioactive waste.

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 3 000 000 ECU (from 6 864 000 ECU to 9 864 000 ECU) (reinstatement of appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget).

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriations by 1 500 000 ECU (from 7 364 000 ECU to 8 864 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the amount shown in the preliminary draft budget).

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 are 8 864 000 ECU.¹

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	11 430 544	5 574 543 ¹	5 856 011	—		
Appropriation for 1981	10 000 000	656 000 ²	3 296 989	6 047 011		
Appropriation for 1982	8 864 000	—	71 000	8 153 000		
Total	30 294 544	6 230 543	9 864 000	14 200 011		

¹ Including 4 930 543 ECU in payment appropriations carried over from 1980 over and above the amounts needed to cover commitments still to be settled at 1 January 1981

² Excluding 1 000 000 ECU in payment appropriations earmarked in amended budget No 1/1981 for the repayment of advances made by transfer to finance the monitoring of steel quotas

³ And subsequent years

REMARKS

Unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended

JUSTIFICATION

This item is vital to the development of nuclear energy because it concerns a problem of major importance to the safety and protection of man and his environment

* * *

Draft amendment No 32
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7347: Codes and Standards for fast breeder reactors.

A) Expenditure

B) Increase the payment appropriation by 303 000 ECU (from 897 000 ECU to 1 200 000 ECU)

B) Compensation

—

C) Revenue

Increase the revenue by a similar amount.

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 663 000 ECU (from 937 000 ECU to 1 570 000 ECU)

Schedule

Amend the schedule as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 1 570 000 ECU¹. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments		
		1981	1982	1983
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	28 871	28 871		1
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	71 115	—	—	
Appropriation for 1981	995 000	526 179	539 986	
Appropriation for 1982	1 570 000	—	640 014	929 986
Total	2 664 986	555 000	1 200 000	929 986

¹ and subsequent years

JUSTIFICATION

The Community must develop safety codes and standards for fast breeder reactors in advance of their commercialization.

* * *

Draft amendment No 33
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7350: Recycling of urban and industrial waste

A) Expenditure

Increase payment appropriation by 388 000 ECU (from 1 450 000 ECU to 1 838 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) Compensation

—

C) Revenue

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	3 723 550	2 496 550 ¹	1 227 000			
Appropriation for 1981	2 000 000	377 000 ²	123 000	1 500 000		
Appropriation for 1982	2 038 000	—	488 000	1 550 000		
Total	7 761 550	2 873 550	1 838 000	3 050 000		

¹ Including 2 873 500 ECU in payment appropriations carried over from 1980 over and above the amounts needed to cover commitments still to be settled at 1 January 1981

² Excluding 125 000 ECU in payment appropriations earmarked in amended budget No 1/1981 for the repayment of advances made by transfer to finance the monitoring of steel quotas

REMARKS

Unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

The payments schedule in the draft budget loads 1983 at the expense of 1982, creating violent savings in the rhythm of payments and the risk that money will not be spent at the end of the programme, especially with the start of a new programme (see item 7359). Hence the reinstatement of the schedule shown in the preliminary draft budget.

In addition appropriations for non-nuclear research need to be maintained or increased if a proper balance of research work is to be achieved.

* * *

Draft amendment No 34
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7351: Primary raw materials

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 2 000 000 ECU (from 2 500 000 ECU to 4 500 000 ECU)
(reinstatement of the appropriation shown in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

unchanged

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	3 087 359	60 000	3 027 359			
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	5 774 607					
Appropriation for 1981	198 000	590 000	1 472 641	3 909 966		
Appropriation for 1982	—	—	—	—		
Total	9 059 966	650 000	4 500 000	3 909 966		

REMARKS

unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

The payments schedule in the draft budget loads 1983 at the expense of 1982, creating the risk that money will not be spent at the end of the programme, especially with the start of a new programme (see item 7359). Hence the reinstatement of the schedule shown in the preliminary draft budget.

In addition, appropriations for non-nuclear research need to be maintained or increased if a proper balance of research work is to be achieved.

* * *

Draft amendment No 35
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7352: Uranium ore prospecting and processing

A) *Expenditure*

Increase payment appropriation by 212 000 ECU (from 850 000 ECU to 1 062 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 241 000 ECU (from 1 300 000 ECU to 1 541 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 1 541 000 ECU. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	330 214	330 214				
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	512 853	350 786	162 067			
Appropriation for 1981	p m ¹	—	—			
Appropriation for 1982	1 541 000	—	899 933	641 067		
Total	2 384 067	681 000 ¹	1 062 000	641 067		

¹ Overall reserve of 800 000 ECU in payment appropriations and 2 652 000 ECU in commitment appropriations entered in Chapter 100 for Articles 334 to 338.

REMARKS

Unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament was instrumental in encouraging the Commission to include future work on this subject in a general raw materials programme (7359) and hence to seek only a two-year extension to this existing programme in order to complete projects in hand. The means to do so should thus be provided.

* * *

Draft amendment No 36
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7359: Research and development in the raw materials sector — indirect action

A) *Expenditure*

Title 10: other expenditure
Chapter 100: provisional appropriations

Enter a payment appropriation earmarked for item 7359 of 3 773 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget, but in Chapter 100)

B) *Compensation*

Delete the global reserve of 2 000 000 EUA earmarked in Chapter 100 for items 7359, 7370, 7374 and 7375

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 1 773 000 EUA

COMMITMENTS

Title 10: other expenditure
Chapter 100: provisional appropriations

Delete the global reserve earmarked for item 7359, 7370, 7374 and 7375

Enter a commitment appropriation earmarked for item 7359 of 11 656 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget, but in Chapter 100)

Schedule

Enter a schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 11 656 000 ECU^{1 2}

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1980						
Appropriation for 1981						
Appropriation for 1982	11 656 000 ²	—	3 773 000 ²	7 883 000		
Total	11 656 000 ²	—	3 773 000 ²	7 883 000		

¹ and subsequent years

² entered in Chapter 100

REMARKS

Delete the sentence, 'Commitment appropriation authorized for 1981: token entry: a global reserve for items 7359, 7370, 7374 and 7375 is entered in Chapter 100'.

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

The amounts requested in the preliminary draft budget are reinstated, but in Chapter 100 as Parliament has not yet completed its report on this proposal. This new programme should be given some momentum. Bringing together several previous activities under a single heading uses research effort more efficiently. Appropriations for non-nuclear research work need to be maintained or increased if a proper balance of research work is to be achieved.

* * *

Draft amendment No 37
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7369: Sectoral programme — environment — indirect and concerted action

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 977 000 ECU (from 3 780 000 ECU to 4 757 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 2 857 000 ECU (from 13 800 000 ECU to 15 857 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 15 857 000 ECU. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1980						
Appropriation for 1981	5 866 000	1 718 000	3 262 000	886 000		
Appropriation for 1982	15 857 000	—	1 495 000	14 362 000		
Total	21 723 000	1 718 000	4 757 000	15 248 000		

¹ And subsequent years

REMARKS

Unchanged

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex I of this section of the budget should be amended.

JUSTIFICATION

Pollution knows no frontiers, so Community research on this topic is highly appropriate. This new programme (1981-85) should be given some momentum. Bringing together several previous activities under a single heading uses research effort more efficiently. Appropriations for non-nuclear research need to be maintained or increased if a proper balance of research work is to be achieved.

* * *

Draft amendment No 38
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7373: Reference materials and methods (applied metrology) — indirect action

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 500 000 ECU (from 3 500 000 ECU to 4 000 000 ECU)
(reinstatement of the appropriation shown in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 1 103 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	8 919	8 919				
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	2 298 399	51 081	2 247 258			
Appropriation for 1981	3 639 000	1 046 000	649 742	1 943 258		
Appropriation for 1982	1 103 000	—	1 103 000			
Total	7 049 258	1 106 000	4 000 000	1 943 258		

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This topic, although minor, is one for which Community action is very logical; it concerns the setting of standards for reference materials so that these are consistent across the Community. The funds requested by the Commission should be provided.

* * *

Draft amendment No 40
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Item 7502: Third plan of action (1981 - 83)

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 600 000 ECU (from 3 500 000 ECU to 4 100 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 3 100 000 ECU (from 5 000 000 ECU to 8 100 000 ECU)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 8 100 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments			
		1981	1982	1983	1984 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations					
Appropriation outstanding from 1980					
Appropriation for 1981	1 900 000	900 000	1 000 000		
Appropriation for 1982	8 100 000		3 100 000	3 000 000	2 000 000
Total	10 000 000	900 000	4 100 000	3 000 000	2 000 000

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament recently supported the implementation of this plan of action. The financial forecast foresaw 10 000 000 ECU as total commitments for the first two years of operation, and 5 000 000 ECU as total payments in the same period. In the rectifying budget for 1981 commitment appropriations of 1 900 000 ECU and payment appropriations of 900 000 were agreed. The present amendment merely brings the 1982 budget into line with the forecast, i. e. $10 - 1.9 = 8.1$ MECU for commitments and $5 - 0.9 = 4.1$ MECU for payments.

* * *

Draft amendment No 41

tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 751: Activities supplementary to the three-year plans of action

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 700 000 ECU (from 1 600 000 ECU to 2 300 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 1 200 000 ECU (from 1 000 000 ECU to 2 200 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 2 200 000 ECU. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	645 000	645 000	—	—	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	276 000	276 000	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1981	1 900 000	579 000	1 121 000	200 000	—	—
Appropriation for 1982	2 200 000	—	1 179 000	821 000	200 000	—
Total	5 021 000	1 500 000	2 300 000	1 021 000	200 000	—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Europe risks falling behind in the new industrial revolution based on the transmission and manipulation of information. There is no point in developing data networks (such as Euronet) if their use is not stimulated also. Activities under this article include the provision on Euronet/Diane of Community databases and of systems to facilitate multilingual use of data-bases: Parliament has pressed for both these in the past.

* * *

Draft amendment No 42
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 752: Community projects in the field of innovation

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 250 000 ECU (from 250 000 ECU to 1 500 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Innovation is the life-blood of an industrial society. Europe's recent record of industrial innovation is poor and improvement is all the more necessary in the current economic climate. The Luxembourg meeting of the European Council called on the Commission to prepare and present proposals in this field: this cannot be done on the funds provided by Council.

* * *

Draft amendment No 43
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 753: Dissemination, transfer and optimum use of scientific and technical knowledge

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 50 000 ECU (from 750 000 ECU to 800 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The results of Community-funded research work must be adequately disseminated or otherwise developed if that work is to have any purpose at all.

* * *

Draft amendment No 44
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 754: Eurotra — modular machine translation system

A) *Expenditure*

Title 10: other expenditure

Chapter 100: provisional appropriations

Increase the payment appropriation earmarked for Article 754 by 200 000 ECU (from 800 000 ECU to 1 000 000 ECU)B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue**Increase* revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

Title 10: other expenditure

Chapter 100: provisional appropriations

Increase the commitment appropriation earmarked for Article 754 by 1 000 000 ECU (from 1 000 000 ECU to 2 000 000 ECU).*Schedule**Amend* the schedule of payments as follows:The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 2 000 000 ECU.¹

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1980						
Appropriation for 1981	pm	pm	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1982	2 000 000 ¹		1 000 000 ¹	650 000	350 000	—
Total	2 000 000 ¹	pm	1 000 000 ¹	650 000	350 000	—

¹ Entered in Chapter 100

REMARKS

Add the following new remarks as a third category of expenditure:

- '3. studies and cooperation with appropriate organizations under contract in respect of urgent feasibility studies into a translation system adapted to repeated translation of similar texts, such studies to pay special attention to the differing translation needs of the various Community institutions.'

JUSTIFICATION

This is an important long-term programme. Parliament endorsed a substantial cut in the staff allocated to the programme and the Commission's requests reflected this (payment appropriation of 900 000 ECU compared with 1 600 000 ECU foreseen in 1979 prices). The increases are to cover the feasibility studies Parliament asked for: particularly in the Council there is a very high proportion of translation of very similar documents, and it should be possible to automate this without waiting for the sophisticated but long-term linguistic techniques of Eurotra.

Draft amendment No 45
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 758: Purchase of scientific and technical books and subscriptions

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 75 000 ECU (from 225 000 ECU to 300 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In 1980, expenditure was 224 997 ECU, so even the figure in the preliminary draft budget does not allow for two years' inflation in book prices. The figure in the draft budget represents a severe cut in real terms. The Commission must be given the means to stay abreast of latest technical developments. No new technical book has been bought on this line for three years.

* * *

Draft amendment No 46
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 759: Information and procedure concerning patents

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 20 000 ECU (from 180 000 ECU to 200 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Payments in 1980 amounted to 171 950 ECU and the figure in the preliminary draft budget does not represent any real growth since then.

* * *

Draft amendment No 48
tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part A: Administrative appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 254: Youth Forum of the European Communities

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 30 000 ECU (from 480 000 to 510 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In presenting its own estimates for expenditure in 1982 (582 000 ECU) to the Commission, the Youth Forum took account of the current economic crisis and limited itself to requesting a 10% increase over 1981, representing the inflation rate. It did so despite a projected increase in the number of member organizations in 1981/82 and the need to take on an additional staff member.

The figure actually entered by the Commission in its preliminary draft budget (510 000 ECU) thus already represents a cut *vis-à-vis* the Youth Forum's own estimated needs.

The Council's removal of a further 30 000 ECU, reducing the appropriation to the same level as 1981, therefore represents a cut in real terms equivalent to the rate of inflation (approximately 10%), and makes no allowance for the Forum's expanding role and activities.

It should be noted that the Youth Forum's capacity to spend is virtually total (over 99% in 1979 and 1980).

* * *

Draft amendment No 49
tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part A: Administrative appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 2720: Expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 497 000 ECU (from 10 053 000 to 10 550 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Amend the remarks as follows:

'Appropriation to finance measures to inform the public, by all appropriate technical means, of the aims and activities of the European Communities. Revenue for re-use is estimated at 100 000 ECU. *Specific measures for information for young people (under the Kreyszig Fund) are financed under Article 273 (new) which has an appropriation of 1 750 000 ECU.*'

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament, in its resolution of 16 January 1981² on the information policy of the the so-called 'Kreyszig Fund', which has in the past been entered separately under Article 273 and, in 1981, contained an appropriation of 1 430 000 ECU.¹

The Commission's 1982 budget includes appropriations for two new projects:

- 800 000 ECU as one-time only expenditure to finance information activities to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome;
- 1 000 000 ECU for a series of new measures intended to enhance the Community's information impact at regional level.

The European Parliament, in its resolution of 16th January 1981² on the information policy of the European Community, emphasized the need for 'greater concentration on regional information', and this is reflected in the Commission's new budget. For this and other new information activities by the Commission, Parliament expressed the view that 'budgetary resources should be earmarked on a necessary and increasing scale to take account of this expansion of work' (paragraph 31).

The Council, by cutting the Commission's figure to 10 053 000 ECU, has effectively limited the rate of increase to 6.6% over the 1981 budget figure. Since this does not even come close to covering the average rate of inflation, the Council is therefore not only denying the Commission any new funds at all for 1982, but is actually cutting appropriations in real terms.

In the light of the above Resolution in which Parliament called for information activities to be extended, Parliament must oppose the Council's cuts most firmly.

Furthermore, to bring greater clarity to the budget and the measures it finances, Parliament feels that a distinction must be made between information measures in general under Item 2720 and specific measures for information aimed at young people under the Kreyszig Fund which should be financed under Article 273 — there is a separate amendment seeking to create this new article. It should be pointed out that this article was originally included at Parliament's request and in fact appears in the current year's budget.

Since Parliament feels that the total appropriations for all these activities should not be less than the 12 300 000 ECU proposed by the Commission, and since of that sum 1 750 000 ECU should be set aside for the new Article 273, the appropriation for Item 2720 should be increased by 497 000 ECU, thus bringing the appropriation up to 10 550 000 ECU (12 300 000 — 1 750 000 = 10 550 000).

Parliament also notes the formal undertaking given by the Commission at the meeting of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Information, Education and Sport on 23 and 24 September 1981, to use the funds in this Item 2720 to start work on the Museum of European Unification, as requested by Parliament in its plenary sitting of 18 September 1981.³

¹ The 'Kreyszig Fund', which was created on an initiative of the European Parliament, provides finance for information activities aimed at young people

² See OJ C 28, 9 2 1981

³ See Minutes of that sitting (PE 74 713)

Draft amendment No 50
tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part A: Administrative appropriations

PAYMENTS

Chapter 27: Expenditure on publishing and information

Article 273: Information to young people

(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

- Create a new Article 273 with the following heading:
'Information to young people'
- Enter an appropriation of 1 750 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks:

'Appropriation to promote information to the public about the European Communities, paying particular attention to informing young people in the European spirit'

JUSTIFICATION

From the beginning of the 1960s a specific budgetary line (in the current 1981 financial year Article 273) has been allocated to information to young people in accordance with the desires expressed by the European Parliament which, in its resolution of 24 November 1959, called for more intensive information to the public from the Community, giving greater importance to measures for information and formation of young people ('Kreyssig Fund'). For the first time, the preliminary draft and draft budgets for 1982 now include these activities under Item 2720 'Expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events'.

To bring greater clarity to the budget and the measures it finances, Parliament feels that a distinction must once more be made between general information measures under Article 2720 and the specific measures aimed at young people mentioned above ('Kreyssig Fund'): for this purpose it calls for the creation of Article 273 to cover these measures.

As regards the endowment of this article, the Commission has proposed for all the information activities together under Item 2720 an appropriation of 12 300 000 ECU which was cut by the Council to only 10 053 000 ECU.

Parliament cannot accept this cut, for taking inflation into account it represents a reduction in real terms in the overall amounts for Item 2720 and Article 273 (9 430 000 ECU) in the 1981 budget and in reinstating the total amount of 12 300 000 ECU proposed by the Commission for 1982, it feels it necessary to allocate within that sum 1 750 000 ECU to the new Article 273 (the remaining 10 550 000 ECU would constitute the appropriation for Item 2720 which covers information activities in general: a specific amendment has been tabled on this).

Draft amendment No 51
tabled by Mr Arfe¹ on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part A: Administrative appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 288: European University Institute, Florence

Item 2880: *Subsidy for the European University Institute, Florence*
(*new*)

(Reinstatement of item in preliminary draft)

A) *Expenditure*

- Create a new Item 2880: '*Subsidy for the European University Institute, Florence*'
- Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks:

'This item is included so that an appropriation to cover a Commission subsidy to the Institute may be entered in due course.'

JUSTIFICATION

Article 19 (2) of the Convention setting up a European University Institute, signed in Florence on 19 April 1972, makes provision for the possibility of financing by the Community. At present, the Institute is funded by financial contributions from the Contracting States.

In paragraph 4 of its resolution of 5 May 1981,¹ the European Parliament expressed the belief that the Institute should be a Community rather than an intergovernmental institution *and that its operations should be financed directly from the Community's budget.*

While the decision to this effect lies within the competence of the Contracting States, a distinct budgetary line containing a token entry is essential to reflect Parliament's expressed commitment to budgetizing the Institute.

* * *

Draft amendment No 52
tabled by Mr Arfe¹ on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part A: Administrative expenditure

PAYMENTS

Item 2881: Financial contribution to research projects at the European University Institute, Florence

¹ OJ C 144, 15 6 1981

A) *Expenditure*

- *Delete the dash*
- *Enter a payment appropriation of 250 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the payment appropriation in Item 2940 'Research and Study'

C) *Revenue*

Grants by 250 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Replace the present text with the following:

'Appropriation to cover a financial contribution to certain research projects being conducted at the European University Institute, Florence'

* * *

Draft amendment No 53

tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part A: Administrative appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 2882 — Historical records of the Community

A) *Expenditure*

- *Delete the token entry*
- *Enter a payment appropriation of 75 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks:

'Appropriation to cover the financial contribution to the European University Institute, Florence, for the administration of the Commission's historical records to be opened to the public on 1 January 1983, and the purchase of documents of historical value held in private hands or owned by public or private bodies.'

JUSTIFICATION

Under proposals made by the Commission (COM(81) 179 final), the Community's institutions would open their historical archives to the public on expiry of a 30-year period.¹ In the case of ECSC documents this period will elapse on 1 January 1983.

Both the Commission and the European Parliament (in its resolution of 5 May 1981, OJ C 144 of 15 June 1981) have decided to deposit their archive materials at the European University Institute in Florence. The appropriation requested by the Commission is designed to cover staff and administration costs incurred by the Institute for the handling of materials to be deposited from 1 October 1982. Since actual expenditure will therefore be necessary under the 1982 budget, the Council's proposal for a token entry is unacceptable.

Parliament also feels that it is logical and necessary to complete the archives held by the Institutions by purchasing documents of historical value held in private hands or owned by public or private bodies.

* * *

Draft amendment No 54
tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part A: Administrative appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 290: Subsidies to higher education institutions

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 10 000 ECU (from 190 000 to 200 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission has asked for an increase of 11.1% over the figure entered in the 1981 budget. After allowing for inflation this increase leaves only a token increment, if any, to take account of the fact that the increasing body of applied Community law is forcing universities to extend their courses on Community matters. The Council's reduction would jeopardize the prospects of any such expansion.

It should be noted that the Commission's capacity to spend is very high in this area (80-85% for 1980).

* * *

¹ A report of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport endorsing the Commission's proposals is likely to be placed before Parliament before the end of 1981

Draft amendment No 55
tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 630: Implementation of the education programme

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 950 000 ECU (from 2 500 000 to 3 450 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In its preliminary draft budget for 1982, the Commission requested an appropriation of 3 450 000 ECU, an increase of 50% over the budget for 1981. Council proposes to reduce the appropriation to 2 500 000 ECU, which would represent an increase relative to the previous year of slightly less than the estimated rate of inflation and thus a cut in real terms.

The scale of the increase sought by the Commission is designed to cater for the extension of activities on the basis of the action programme in the field of education adopted by the Council of Education Ministers on 9 February 1976, and of the conclusions of the Council's meeting of 27 June 1980. It also allows for implementation of activities not executed previously for lack of resources or for other reasons, and for inclusion of Greece in the Community's education programme.

The impact of Council's proposed cuts would be felt throughout the education programme. However, activities related to the education of migrant workers' children, school exchanges, and measures aimed at promoting equality of educational opportunity would be particularly affected, as would the prospects for integrating Greece within either existing or new activities.

In view of Council's repeatedly declared commitment to improving the education of migrant workers' children, Parliament's support for student exchanges as expressed in its resolution on Youth Activities (OJ C 77 of 6. 4. 81) and, above all, the priority status attached to education in the Spinelli report, Parliament cannot now accept a cut in real terms in the education budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 56
tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 633: Community activities relating to vocational training and guidance

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 90 000 ECU (from 110 000 to 200 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission has asked for a total of 200 000 ECU under this Article, 100 000 of which is to be spent on the promotion of vocational training policy (in cooperation with the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training). This is in line with (a) the Education Council's conclusions of 27 June 1980, (b) the conclusions of the 'Jumbo' Council of economic and social affairs Ministers of 11 June 1981 and (c) the conclusions of the Education Council's meeting on 22 June 1981, all of which stressed the need for improving vocational training as an instrument of employment policy.

In the light of these three major policy statements, it is quite inconsistent for the Council now to cut back the already minimal sum requested by the Commission. Moreover, Parliament's resolution of 13 March 1981 (OJ C 77 of 6. 4. 81) on linking work and training for young persons in the Community also stresses the need to intensify Community action in this area and in particular to 'increase significantly Community appropriations for training'.

* * *

Draft amendment No 57/rev.

tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 6: Appropriations for operations in the social sector

Chapter 63: Education and vocational training

Article 634: *Continuing training, including cooperation between residential centres for adults*

(Reinstatement of item in preliminary draft)

A) *Expenditure*

— *Create a new Article 634: 'Continuing training, including cooperation between residential centres for adults'*

— *Enter an appropriation of 350 000 ECU*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount.

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks:

'Article intended for the financing of residential adult education centres running European studies programmes for adults on the basis of Article 118 of the Treaty and in line with the wishes expressed by the European Parliament in its resolution of 16 June 1978 (OJ No C 163, 10. 7. 1978, p. 72). Operations covered by Article 290 of the budget (subsidies to institutions of higher education) up to the end of 1981'.

(Reinstatement of the remarks in the preliminary draft budget)

JUSTIFICATION

In its preliminary draft budget, the Commission proposed a new Article 634 on continuing training, including cooperation between residential adult education centres, and made a token entry. Council's draft budget makes no mention of the Article.

These activities, which are based on Article 118 of the EEC Treaty, are covered by Article 290 (Subsidies to Higher Education Institutions) until the end of 1981, when the Commission intends to draw up a further programme.

In its resolution of 16 June 1978 (OJ C 163 of 10. 7. 1978), Parliament called for action to support existing adult education centres and to encourage the establishment of new ones as a contribution to European understanding. It is necessary to provide for a distinct budgetary head, with an appropriation which will allow these measures to be financed.

* * *

Draft amendment No 58

tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6700: Expenditure on cultural action

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 30 000 ECU (from 350 000 to 380 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Community expenditure on cultural action amounts to no more than 0.0024% of total budget appropriations. The increase being proposed for 1982 under Item 6700 (15.5%) is extremely modest in the light of this overall proportion. Council's cuts, reducing the proposed increase of 50 000 ECU by three-fifths, leaves an increment of only 6.06%, well below the prevailing inflation rate.

This is especially disturbing since all the projects financed under Item 6700 are aimed at expanding employment opportunities for workers in the cultural sector *and because even the most limited cut would have particularly serious consequences for the number and the scope of these projects.*

Parliament cannot, therefore, accept any attempt to undermine the proper implementation of projects — which, incidentally, are not costly — whose value is not contested and which are in tune with the proposals Parliament itself put forward in its Resolutions of 13 May 1974 (OJ No C 62 of 30. 5. 1974), 8 March 1976 (OJ No C 79, 5. 4. 1976), 18 January 1979 (OJ No C 39, 12. 2. 1979) and 18 November 1980 (OJ No C 327, 15. 2. 80).

It should be borne in mind, moreover, that the Commission's programme for 1982 includes two new projects directly related to European Music Year, an event attributable to an initiative of the European Parliament itself.

The Commission's ability to spend in this sector is particularly good, having amounted to over 90 % in 1980.

* * *

Draft amendment No 59

tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6702: Contribution towards financing the conservation of the architectural heritage

A) *Expenditure*

- *Delete* the token entry
- *Enter* a payment appropriation of 100 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

As a result of an amendment adopted by the European Parliament, the 1980 budget contained an appropriation of 100 000 ECU as a contribution to the financing of architectural conservation measures. This followed resolutions of Parliament adopted on 13 May 1974 (OJ C 62/74) and 18 January 1979 (OJ C 39/79). Although a similar appropriation was proposed by the Commission in its 1981 preliminary draft budget, the amount was reduced to a token entry by the Council, and Parliament failed to adopt an amendment reinstating it.

The appropriation is designed to be used to reduce interest repayments on loans raised for conserving the architectural heritage by Member States, local authorities and private owners from various sources, including the EIB.

The availability of this appropriation has acquired a particular significance given the extremely high interest rates that have come to prevail since the scheme was launched.

Through their effect on conserving historical sites, these contributions may also be expected to enhance tourism and provide employment in the areas concerned.

* * *

Draft amendment No 60
tabled by Mr Arfe' on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 670: Cultural projects and events

Item 6703: *Contribution to the preparation and organization of European Music Year, 1985*

A) *Expenditure*

- Create a new Item 6703: *'Contribution to the preparation and organization of European Music Year, 1985'*
- Enter a payment appropriation of 26 500 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks:

'Appropriation to cover half the running costs in 1982 of the European Organizing Committee (EOC), which will be responsible for preparing and organizing European Music Year, 1985, and in particular:

- *the travel, subsistence and incidental expenses of Committee members,*
- *the expenses incurred by the Committee chairman in carrying out the tasks assigned to him by the Committee*

A contribution of the same amount (26 500 ECU) will be paid by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers for the same purpose.'

JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 18 November 1980 (OJ C 327 of 15. 12. 80) Parliament supported the idea of designating 1985 'European Music Year', to be sponsored jointly by the European Community and the Council of Europe.

The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers has since agreed to the idea, and President Thorn has pledged the Commission's support.

Certain organizational expenses (detailed in the 'remarks'), connected with preparatory work for this event will have to be financed. In particular, a proposal has been made to set up a European Organizing Committee (EOC) to include personalities and experts in the field of music and related activities, as well as representatives of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe Assembly. The EOC would meet for the first time in 1982 to draw up guidelines and plan future preparatory activities.

Estimated costs for two meetings of this EOC in 1982 (including travel and overnight expenses for some 20 members), plus additional expenses for the Chairman, are 53 000 ECU, to be shared equally between the Community and the Council of Europe. The Community's share would amount to 26 500 ECU.

Draft amendment No 61
tabled by Mrs Pruvot on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 6: Appropriations for operations in the social sector

Chapter 67: Expenditure on cultural action

Article 671: *Promotion of the cultural sector*
(new)

A) *Expenditure*

— *Create a new Article 671: 'Promotion of the cultural sector'*

— *Enter a p.m.*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

The purpose of this article is to contribute towards the financing of a variety of projects and pilot schemes aimed at offering the public a wider variety of forms of cultural expression, thereby reducing the level of unemployment among cultural workers.

JUSTIFICATION

By creating a new article in the 1982 budget, Parliament is endeavouring to play the most useful political role open to it in the cultural field: namely gradually to ensure that cultural workers in the Community are no longer left behind by social progress.

The report on the social situation of cultural workers adopted unanimously by Parliament on 16 January 1981 (PE 65.539/fin.; OJ C 281 of 9 February 1981) showed that the great majority of people working in the cultural sector are under-employed and under-paid.

The Treaty of Rome, however, does not distinguish between two categories of workers, those who produce agricultural or industrial goods on the one hand and those who work in creative or artistic professions on the other.

Consequently, cultural workers — like manual workers and professional people — are entitled to invoke the terms of Article 117 which promises all workers without exception 'improved working conditions and an improved standard of living . . . so as to make possible their harmonization while the improvement is being maintained'.

The improvement of living and working conditions of cultural workers necessarily implies the promotion of the cultural sector.

A wider public will naturally mean greater employment opportunities, and thus additional resources, for cultural workers.

For social reasons consistent with the objectives of Article 117 of the Treaty, as well as for obvious cultural reasons, the Community must contribute as soon as possible towards the financing of projects and pilot schemes involving different forms of cultural expression which are in greatest need of promotion.

Draft amendment No 62
 tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6000: Aid to the agricultural sector

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 3 472 200 ECU (from 5 977 800 to 9 450 000 ECU)
 (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 4 800 000 ECU (from 5 200 000 to 10 000 000 ECU)
 (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount to 10 000 000 ECU.¹ The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	28 947 000	3 350 000	4 900 000	2 200 000	730 000	17 767 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	5 000 000	1 650 000	1 250 000	470 000	150 000	1 480 000
Appropriation for 1982	10 000 000	0	3 300 000	3 300 000	2 000 000	1 400 000
Total	43 947 000	5 000 000	9 450 000	5 970 000	2 880 000	20 647 000

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I *General consideration*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);

¹ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:
 - in 1980 applications for aid exceeded available resources by 59%,¹
 - the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU;²
- (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission, in view of the situation as regards Community resources, is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
- (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis;
- (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figures for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed³ and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁴

II Considerations specific to this budgetary line

- (a) running counter to the tendency observed up to 1980 for a slowing-down of numbers leaving the land, in the current year there has been a significant increase in applications for aid for persons leaving agriculture;
- (b) furthermore the 1979 results of the two-yearly survey carried out by the Commission on the labour force to be published shortly confirm that in recent years this movement from the land has continued: employment in agriculture as a proportion of total employment fell from 7.3% in 1977 to 6.7% in 1979;
- (c) the programmes finances have great economic and social importance as regards workers living in mountain and hill-farming areas, less-favoured areas and areas in which the agricultural income is lower than the Community average.

For all the above reasons, the appropriations requested in this amendment must be considered as an absolute minimum.

* * *

Draft amendment No 63

tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6001: Aid to the textile sector

A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriation by 9 681 400 ECU (from 7 158 600 to 16 840 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) Compensation

—

C) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 11 500 000 ECU (from 13 500 000 to 25 000 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

¹ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF for 1980 COM(81) 343 final, p 9

² *ibid* p 12

³ *ibid* p 9

⁴ *ibid* p 14

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount to 25 000 000 ECU.¹

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	26 758 000	1 460 000	5 090 000	2 300 000	670 000	17 238 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	840 000	250 000	250 000	340 000	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	13 000 000	4 290 000	3 250 000	1 220 000	360 000	3 880 000
Appropriation for 1982	25 000 000	0	8 250 000	8 250 000	5 000 000	3 500 000
Total	65 598 000	6 000 000	16 840 000	12 110 000	6 030 000	24 618 000

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I — *General considerations*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);
- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:
 - in 1980 applications for aid exceeds available resources by 59%,²
 - the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU;³
- (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission, in view of the situation as regards Community resources, is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
- (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis;
- (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figures for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed³ and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁴

II — *Considerations specific to this budgetary line*

- (a) the sharp increase in applications for aid which justifies the increase in appropriations is due primarily to the crisis in the textile sector which has for some time been experiencing both economic difficulties of a general nature which it shares with other industrial sectors and specific difficulties such as the age and siting of industrial plant. Moreover, if these difficulties are to be overcome, it will require a speeding-up in conversion to new products and production systems as well as an intensification of restructuring measures which will have to continue for some time;⁵

¹ See Article 1(3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

² See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF for 1980 COM(81) 343 final, p. 9

³ *ibid.* p. 12.

⁴ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF for 1980 COM(84) 343 final, p. 9

⁵ *ibid.* p. 14

⁶ See Communication from the Commission to the Council on the situation and prospects of the textile and clothing industry in the Community. COM(81) 388 final, p. 3

- (b) secondly, in view of the size of this sector, the social as well as regional effects of the above-mentioned difficulties are extremely serious: employment fell drastically from 3.1 million in 1973 to 2.3 million in 1980, a loss of approximately 27%; the average loss is therefore 115 000 jobs per year;¹
- (c) nor is the outlook very bright in view of the overriding need, if the industry is to be made competitive, to carry out rationalization and restructuring: it has for example been calculated that over five years an increase in productivity of 3% per year, at constant levels of production, would lead to a total loss of approximately 375 000 jobs;²
- (d) in this situation, particular importance attaches to the programmes to which the Fund has contributed and which in 1980 covered in particular retraining of workers within the textile industry for types of production which have genuine prospects at Community level.

For all these reasons, the appropriations requested in this amendment must be considered an absolute minimum.

* * *

Draft amendment No 64

tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6010: Aid in the fields of vocational training and geographical mobility

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 42 256 000 ECU (from 205 164 000 to 247 420 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 95 900 000 ECU (from 274 100 000 to 370 000 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount to 370 000 000 ECU.³

The likely schedule of schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	371 195 000	85 070 000	79 410 000	28 700 000	9 300 000	168 715 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	29 000	10 000	10 000	9 000	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	264 000 000	87 120 000	65 700 000	24 800 000	7 400 000	78 980 000
Appropriation for 1982	370 000 000	0	102 300 000	123 300 000	82 000 000	63 400 000
Total	1 005 224 000	172 200 000	247 420 000	175 809 000	98 700 000	311 095 000

¹ *ibid* p. 14

² See Communication from the Commission to the Council on the situation and prospects of the textile and clothing industry in the Community: COM(81) 388 final, p. 15.

³ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I — *General considerations*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);
- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:
 - in 1980 applications for aid exceeds available resources by 59%,¹
 - the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU;²
- (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission, in view of the situation as regards Community resources, is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
- (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis;
- (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figures for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed³ and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁴

II — *Considerations specific to this budgetary line*

- (a) the increasingly serious scale of youth unemployment is illustrated by the following figures:
 - at the end of October 1980, the percentage of unemployed under 25 as a proportion of the total unemployed in the Community of 9 was 46.5%, representing a total of 3 143 200 young people;⁵
 - although exact figures are not available, it must be assumed that the situation has grown worse since by the end of July, in a number of States (Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) the proportion of unemployed under 25 was almost 50% of the total unemployed;⁶
- (b) at their joint meeting ('Jumbo' Council) of 11 June 1981, the Ministers for the economy, finance, social affairs and employment stressed the role of vocational training and general training in combating unemployment among young people, women and other categories of workers and stressed the need for these types of training to be better matched with the needs of the labour market, in particular those resulting from the introduction of advanced technologies.⁷

In particular in the conclusions of the President it is stated that with regard to the forthcoming revision of the European Social Fund 'the Council thought that greater priority should be given to measures on behalf of young people';⁸

¹ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF for 1980 COM(81) 343 final, p. 9

² *ibid.* p. 12

³ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF for 1980 COM(81) 343 final, p. 9.

⁴ *ibid.* p. 14

⁵ See Eurostat Employment and Unemployment Information brief. No 1-1981, May 1981

⁶ See Eurostat Monthly Bulletin No. 7/1981.

⁷ See Conclusions of the President of the 'Jumbo' Council in Bulletin of the European Communities No 6/81, point 8, p. 17

⁸ *ibid.* point 9 (c), p. 17

- (c) furthermore, in the conclusions of the President at the end of the meeting on 22 June 1981 of the Council and of the Ministers of education meeting in the Council the following remarks were made: 'They (the Ministers) stressed the contribution education and training systems could make to strategies designed to promote growth and economic and social development while alleviating the serious social tension caused by unemployment';¹
- (d) among the programmes approved for aid from the Fund in 1982 priority will be given to those relating to young people in the less-favoured regions and those designed to encourage the employment of women in new industries and in those in which women are under-represented;²
- (e) there is therefore no reason why the proposed increase in commitments for 1982 (17% according to the Commission's proposals) should be so low in relation to the general increase of 40·19% in the commitment appropriations for the Fund proposed by the Commission;
- (f) the substantial reductions to this item introduced by the Council illustrate the absurdity and irresponsibility of cutting budget items in a general and arbitrary manner without regard for their context or their use.

For all the above reasons, the requests for appropriations in this amendment must be considered an absolute minimum.

* * *

Draft amendment No 65
tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6011: Aid to promote employment

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 22 488 800 ECU (from 82 951 200 to 105 440 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 47 900 000 ECU (from 112 100 000 to 160 000 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount to 160 000 000 ECU.³

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

¹ See Conclusions of the President of the 'Education' Council in Bulletin of the European Communities No 6/81, p. 34.

² See 'Guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund during the period 1982-1984' in OJ No C 110, 13 May 1981

³ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	110 808 000	33 955 000	25 635 000	8 600 000	2 800 000	39 818 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	13 000	5 000	3 000	0	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	108 000 000	35 640 000	27 000 000	10 100 000	3 000 000	32 260 000
Appropriation for 1982	160 000 000	0	52 800 000	52 800 000	32 000 000	22 400 000
Total	378 821 000	69 600 000	105 440 000	71 503 000	37 800 000	94 478 000

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I — *General considerations*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);
- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:
 - in 1980 applications for aid exceeded available resources by 59%,¹
 - the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU;²
- (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission, in view of the situation as regards Community resources is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
- (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis;
- (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figures for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed³ and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁴

II — *Considerations specific to this budgetary line*

- (a) the increasingly grave scale of youth unemployment is illustrated by the following figures:

at the end of October 1980, the percentage of unemployed under 25 as a proportion of registered unemployed in the Community of 9 was 46.5% representing a total of 3 143 200 young people;⁵

¹ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980 COM(81) 343 final, p. 9

² *ibid.* p. 12

³ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980 COM(81) 343 final, p. 9.

⁴ *ibid.* p. 14

⁵ See Eurostat Employment and unemployment information brief. No 1/1981, May 1981.

- although exact figures are not available, it must be assumed that the situation has grown worse since then because by the end of July in a number of States (Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) the proportion of unemployed under 25 represented almost 50% of the total unemployed;¹
- (b) the measures on this budgetary line are the only ones at Community level which attempt to solve *directly* youth unemployment by contributing to the granting of aid for the recruitment of young people either in the private sector or in public utility programmes;
- (c) the priority to be granted to measures for youth employment was recently reaffirmed in the conclusions of the President at the end of the joint meeting of the Ministers of the economy, finance, social affairs and employment ('Jumbo' Council), held in Luxembourg on 11 June 1981;²
- (d) during the 1979 and 1980 financial years, the total number of young people participating in programmes to which the Fund contributed was approximately 400 000;
- (e) as is made clear in the report by the Commission to the Council on the preliminary results of experience gained in applying aids to youth employment,³ 'contrary to what might be feared, the European Social Fund has not made an excessive contribution to the development of so-called "unproductive jobs" by supporting public utility programmes': only 1 in 4 of the young people involved were engaged in public utility programmes, the remaining 3/4 being in recruitment programmes in the private sector;
- (f) it should be pointed out that the scale of contributions from the Fund is very modest: in practice, it does not exceed 15 ECU per person per week, for a period of 52 weeks: it is absolutely essential to increase it as soon as possible at least to take account of inflation;
- (g) with the commitment appropriations requested it is estimated that approximately 205 000 young people will be able to receive subsidies from the Fund.

For all the above reasons, the appropriations requested in this amendment must be considered an absolute minimum.

* * *

Draft amendment No 66

tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 603: Measures for migrant workers

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 14 031 800 ECU (from 25 018 200 to 39 050 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 23 800 000 ECU (from 31 200 000 to 55 000 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount to 55 000 000 ECU.⁴

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

¹ See Eurostat 'Monthly Bulletin' No 7/1981

² See Bulletin of the European Communities No 6/1981, pp 16-18

³ See COM(81) 1 final, 15. 1. 1981, point 5 1., page 10

⁴ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	70 141 000	10 940 000	13 240 000	5 400 000	1 760 000	38 801 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	511 000	160 000	160 000	191 000	—	—
Appropriation for 1981	30 000 000	9 900 000	7 500 000	2 800 000	840 000	8 960 000
Appropriation for 1982	55 000 000	—	18 150 000	18 150 000	11 000 000	7 700 000
Total	155 652 000	21 000 000	39 050 000	26 541 000	13 600 000	55 461 000

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I — *General considerations*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);
- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:
 - in 1980 applications for aid exceeded available resources by 59%,¹
 - the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU;²
- (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission; in view of the situation as regards Community resources, is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
- (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis;
- (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figures for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed³ and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁴

II — *Considerations specific to this budgetary line*

- (a) there are approximately 6 million migrant workers in the Community: of these ¼ are nationals of Community countries and the others are from third countries. If the members of their families are included the total is approximately 12 million people, ¼ of whom are under 15;
- (b) these figures in themselves illustrate the scale and complexity of the problems to be solved to facilitate the integration of migrant workers (including many refugees) in the socio-professional life of the country where they work;

¹ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980: COM(81) 343/final, p 9

² *ibid.* p 12.

³ *ibid.* p 9

⁴ *ibid.* p. 14

- (c) all this is reflected in the disproportion which has existed for some time between the funds available to finance measures for such people and the volume of applications for aid: in the 1980 financial year, when the overall appropriation (including transfers and carryovers) was approximately 38 million ECU, applications were received for a total of 163 million ECU: consequently only little more than half the programmes submitted were able to be given priority;¹
- (d) it should be noted that both within the framework of the integrated programmes which are aimed at migrant workers and their families moving within the Community from one country to another and within the framework of the integration programme for migrants and their families from third countries, much importance is given to language training to encourage the socio-professional integration of adults and also of younger migrants of the second and sometimes third generations.

For all the above reasons, the appropriations requested in this amendment must be considered an absolute minimum.

* * *

Draft amendment No 67

tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 605: Measures for women

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 5 682 800 ECU (from 14 317 200 to 20 000 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 5 200 000 ECU (from 22 800 000 to 28 000 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount for 1982 amount to 28 000 000 ECU.²

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	22 698 000	4 680 000	5 200 000	1 800 000	570 000	10 448 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	184 000	60 000	60 000	64 000	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	22 000 000	7 260 000	5 500 000	2 060 000	600 000	6 580 000
Appropriation for 1982	28 000 000	0	9 240 000	9 240 000	5 600 000	3 920 000
Total	72 882 000	12 000 000	20 000 000	13 164 000	6 770 000	20 948 000

¹ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980 COM(81) 343/final, p. 23

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I — *General considerations*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);
- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:
 - in 1980 applications for aid exceeded available resources by 59%,¹
 - the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU;²
- (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission, in view of the situation as regards Community resources, is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
- (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis;
- (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figures for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed³ and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁴

II — *Considerations specific to this budgetary line*

- (a) by the end of July 1981 in the Community of 9 there were 3 796 300 unemployed women (in the Community of 10, the figure was 3 806 800). The rate of female unemployment is furthermore higher than that for male unemployment: 9.1% compared with 7.4% (in the Community of 10: 8.9% compared with 7.2%);
- (b) the importance of the programmes financed on this budgetary line is demonstrated by the following:
 - (i) first of all, these programmes are reserved exclusively for women and if they were further strengthened they could help to remedy the unbalanced situation which was noted between beneficiaries of the Fund in 1980: only slightly more than 30% of all the beneficiaries were women,⁵
 - (ii) secondly, first priority is given in the period 1982-84 to operations to encourage a better balance between men and women in new jobs and in jobs in which women are under-represented;⁶
- (c) however, the appropriations available are far beyond requirements, for example, in 1980 the volume of applications reached 71 million EUA (compared with 31 million ECU in 1979, representing an increase of 129%), this being approximately 3½ times the available appropriations (a little over 21 million ECU);⁷
- (d) in these circumstances it is clear that these specific requests of the European Parliament for more far-reaching specific measures from the ESF for women cannot remain a dead letter.⁸

For all the above reasons, the appropriations requested in this amendment must be considered an absolute minimum.

* * *

¹ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980: COM(81) 343/final, p. 9

² *ibid* p. 12.

³ *ibid* p. 9.

⁴ *ibid* p. 14

⁵ *ibid* p. 34

⁶ See Guidelines for the management of the ESF during the period 1982-84, OJ No C 110, 13.5.1981.

⁷ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980: COM(81) 343/final, p. 31.

⁸ See Resolution on the position of women in the European Community, 11 February 1981: OJ No C 50, 9.3.1981, pp. 35 ff.

Draft amendment No 68
tabled by Mr Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6100: Aid to improve the employment situation in certain regions

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 62 675 200 ECU (from 320 734 800 to 383 410 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

*Increase the commitment appropriation by 121 800 000 ECU (from 410 200 000 to 532 000 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)*

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount to 532 000 000 ECU.¹

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	440 401 000	138 850 000	109 450 000	34 100 000	11 000 000	147 001 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	395 000 000	130 350 000	98 400 000	37 000 000	11 100 000	118 150 000
Appropriation for 1982	532 000 000	0	176 560 000	175 560 000	106 400 000	74 480 000
Total	1 367 401 000	269 200 000	383 410 000	264 660 000	128 500 000	339 631 000

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I — *General considerations*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);
- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:

¹ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

- in 1980 applications for aid exceeded available resources by 59%,¹
- the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU;²
- (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission, in view of the situation as regards Community resources, is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
- (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis;
- (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figure for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed³ and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁴

II — *Considerations specific to this budgetary line*

- (a) precise and irrefutable figures are now available which demonstrate that the disparities between the weakest and the strongest regions have considerably increased in the 1970s. Comparing the ten strongest regions with the ten weakest regions of the Community, the ratio of GDP per capita was 2.88 to 1 in 1970 and 3.95 to 1 in 1977. There has in fact been a change in direction in the trend of disparities: whereas in the 1960s there was a limited reduction in disparities, these increased for 1970 and in 1977 were far more acute than in 1960.⁵ The current economic and social crisis has in all probability made the situation even worse;
- (b) such a development runs completely counter to that pursued by the letter and the spirit of the Treaty of Rome: it is therefore necessary now to make the greatest possible efforts to achieve this reduction in the disparity between the various regions and to overcome the backwardness of the less-favoured regions, so often proclaimed by Community bodies as being one of the Community's main objectives;
- (c) as regards employment and vocational training, the measures on this budgetary line represent the most directly available instrument to achieve this objective and make it possible to finance, in the less-developed or declining regions, operations:
 - (i) designed to eliminate long-term structural unemployment or under-employment,
 - (ii) designed to train workers whose skills are to be adapted to the exercise of highly qualified professions;
- (d) however, in this sector 2 there is a regrettable imbalance between requirements and availabilities: in 1980 the volume of applications reached almost 600 million compared with an overall appropriation (including groups of undertakings and economic sectors adapting to technical progress now considered respectively under Items 6101 and 6102) of 454 million ECU including carryovers from 1979 and transfers;
- (e) the proposed increases take account of this imbalance, of the fact that in general more than half the aid is carried out in regions which have absolute priority, which now include the whole of Greece⁶ and for which the Fund's contributions are increased by 10%, and lastly of the influx of applications for aid in the current financial year.

For all the above reasons, the appropriations requested in this amendment must be considered an absolute minimum.

* * *

Draft amendment No 69

tabled by Mr Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

¹ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980 COM(81) 343/final, p. 9

² *ibid* p. 12

³ *ibid* p. 9

⁴ *ibid* p. 14

⁵ See 'The regions of Europe' COM(80) 816/final, point 2 on page 55

⁶ See Regulation (EEC) No 989/81, 13 7 1981, OJ No L 194, 17 7 1981, p. 4.

PAYMENTS

Item 6101: Aid to improve the employment situation in certain groups of undertakings

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 6 297 600 ECU (from 3 542 400 to 9 840 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 11 700 000 ECU (from 8 300 000 to 20 000 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount to 20 000 000 ECU.¹

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	3 880 000	360 000	1 240 000	300 000	100 000	1 880 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	8 000 000	2 640 000	2 000 000	750 000	250 000	2 360 000
Appropriation for 1982	20 000 000		6 600 000	6 600 000	4 000 000	2 800 000
Total	31 880 000	3 000 000	9 840 000	7 650 000	4 350 000	7 040 000

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I — *General considerations*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);
- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:

¹ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

- in 1980 applications for aid exceeded available resources by 59%,¹
 - the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU;²
 - (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission, in view of the situation as regards Community resources, is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
 - (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis.
 - (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figures for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed³ and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁴
- II — *Considerations specific to this budgetary line*
- (a) this measure is for the retraining of workers employed in groups of undertakings obliged to cease, reduce or transform their activities definitively following significant changes in the production or marketing conditions for their products; in 1980 finance was given in particular to operations for small and medium-sized undertakings;
 - (b) the proposed increases are designed to permit the financing of programmes of the above kind in regions not included in those which qualify for aid from the European Regional Development Fund.

For all the above reasons, the appropriations requested in this amendment must be considered an absolute minimum.

* * *

Draft amendment No 70
tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6102: Aid to improve the employment situation in certain economic sectors adapting to technical progress

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 23 533 200 ECU (from 17 416 800 to 40 950 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 54 000 000 ECU (from 26 000 000 to 80 000 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

¹ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980; COM(81) 343/final, p. 9.

² *ibid.* p. 12

³ *ibid.* p. 9.

⁴ *ibid.* p. 14.

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount to 80 000 000 ECU.¹

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	40 915 000	4 630 000	6 580 000	3 200 000	1 020 000	25 485 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	5 216 000	1 720 000	1 720 000	1 776 000	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	25 000 000	8 250 000	6 250 000	2 350 000	700 000	7 450 000
Appropriation for 1982	80 000 000	0	26 400 000	26 400 000	16 000 000	11 200 000
Total	151 131 000	14 600 000	40 950 000	33 726 000	17 720 000	44 135 000

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I — *General Considerations*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);
- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:
 - in 1980 applications for aid exceeded available resources by 59%,²
 - the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU,³
- (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission, in view of the situation as regards Community resources, is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
- (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis;
- (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figures for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed⁴ and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁵

II — *Considerations specific to this budgetary line*

- (a) the objective of this measure is to safeguard and encourage employment in sectors of economic activity where technical progress has led to significant changes in the labour force, in training and in professional specialization;

¹ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

² See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980. COM(81) 343/final, p 9

³ *ibid* p 12.

⁴ *ibid* p 9

⁵ *ibid* p 14

- (b) this sector of the ESF is undoubtedly of great importance at a time when whole economic sectors are in crisis and must, if they are to rationalize and restore competitiveness within and outside the EEC, have recourse to new technologies: this requirement is reflected in the programmes financed during 1980¹ and in the guidelines for the management of the ESF for 1982-84;²
- (c) finance is granted in particular to programmes whose aim is reconversion or retraining of workers for new technologies such as data processing and robotics, which permit the modernization of production methods and the management of small and medium-sized undertakings;
- (d) greater appropriations are essential to ensure that similar operations can be supported in regions which do not fall within the sphere of activities of the European Regional Development Fund.

For all the above reasons, the appropriations requested in this amendment must be considered an absolute minimum.

* * *

Draft amendment No 71

tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 611: Measures for handicapped persons

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 30 242 000 ECU (from 53 357 400 to 83 600 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 31 500 000 ECU from 93 500 000 to 125 000 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount to 125 000 000 ECU.³

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	81 922 000	15 092 000	19 942 000	6 400 000	2 000 000	39 930 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	23 000	8 000	8 000	7 000	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	90 000 000	29 700 000	22 400 000	8 450 000	2 520 000	26 930 000
Appropriation for 1982	125 000 000	0	41 250 000	41 250 000	25 000 000	17 500 000
Total	296 945 000	44 800 000	83 600 000	56 107 000	29 520 000	82 918 000

¹ *ibid* pp. 40-41

² See OJ No C 110, 13 5 1981

³ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I — *General considerations*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);
- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:
 - in 1980 applications for aid exceeded available resources by 59%,¹
 - the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU;²
- (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission, in view of the situation as regards Community resources, is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
- (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis;
- (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figures for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed³ and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁴

II — *Considerations specific to this budgetary line*

- (a) in its Resolution on the economic, social and vocational integration of disabled people in the Community,⁵ Parliament in substance made the following requests:⁶
 - that the Community make a substantial increase in its aid for the integration of the handicapped at work as an essential condition for preserving their dignity, independence and full integration into society,
 - that the Social Fund should receive in this specific sector a financial endowment commensurate with these aims,
 - that 50% of the appropriations be earmarked for current measures, that is to say for rehabilitation and training in the five regions of absolute priority and 50% for pilot and experimental projects (and for the training of specialized personnel);
- (b) this last request is reflected in the guidelines for management of the Fund for 1982-84,⁷ in which both types of operation are given first priority;
- (c) on the other hand, the problem of an adequate financial endowment has not been resolved. Even the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget represent the minimum needed to meet requirements: in Volume 7/B of that draft⁸ the Commission states indeed that the budgetary limitations and priorities make it inevitable that the proposed increase (over 1981) will not even compensate for foreseeable increases in costs.

For all the above reasons, the appropriations requested in this amendment must be considered as an absolute minimum.

* * *

¹ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980. COM(81) 343/final, p. 9

² *ibid.* p. 12.

³ *ibid.* p. 9

⁴ *ibid.* p. 14

⁵ See OJ No C 77, 6. 4. 1981, p. 27

⁶ *ibid.*, para. 7, point II of the abovementioned Resolution.

⁷ See OJ No C 110, 13. 5. 1981, p. 10

⁸ See page 652 of that Volume.

Draft amendment No 72
tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 620: Social Fund — Pilot schemes and preparatory studies

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 638 400 ECU (from 2 361 600 to 4 000 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 1 900 000 ECU (from 3 100 000 to 5 000 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount to 5 000 000 ECU.¹

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	1 721 000	460 000	700 000	100 000	50 000	411 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	93 000	40 000	50 000	3 000	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	3 000 000	1 500 000	750 000	300 000	80 000	370 000
Appropriation for 1982	5 000 000	0	2 500 000	2 450 000	50 000	0
Total	9 814 000	2 000 000	4 000 000	2 853 000	180 000	781 000

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament must firmly oppose the Council's cut in the appropriations requested for the European Social Fund in the preliminary draft budget for the following reasons:

I — *General considerations*

- (a) the increasing gravity of the social crisis in the Community is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of August 1981 the number of unemployed reached 9 158 400 representing 8% of the total civilian working population (for the Community of 9, the figures are 9 135 700 and 8.3% respectively);
- (b) the only employment policy instrument available to the Community is the European Social Fund which is not only inadequate in its structures and in the measures it can take but also suffers from having a financial endowment which is chronically unable to meet requirements, as is demonstrated by the following figures:

¹ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

- in 1980 applications for aid exceeded available resources by 59%,¹
 - the overall volume of the weighted reduction reached in the same year 234 million ECU;²
 - (c) these figures, and many others which could be quoted, demonstrate that the Commission, in view of the situation as regards Community resources, is adopting a more cautious and restrictive approach than ever in assessing applications, using strict criteria for establishing priorities when considering applications for aid;
 - (d) basing its own requests on the Commission's figures, Parliament is therefore following the criteria of strict spending limits imposed by the financial situation of the Community but at the same time makes the point that there must be no further delay in reforming the budget and the system of Community revenue to make it possible among other things to pursue a social policy commensurate with the present grave crisis;
 - (e) furthermore, as regards the management of the Fund, the fact that expenditure is running at full capacity is demonstrated by the figures for 1980 which show that 99% of available appropriations were committed and that by the end of November of the same year all the payment appropriations (including those carried forward from 1979) had been fully utilized;⁴
- II — *Considerations specific to this budgetary line*
- (a) the first point to be made is the innovatory and exemplary role of pilot schemes and preparatory studies: the pilot schemes in particular, which involve no more than 30 beneficiaries each, and provide useful information for Community measures in other sectors of the ESF;
 - (b) the Ninth report on the activities of the ESF for 1980⁵ reports on some very interesting pilot studies on migrant workers, young people, women, the handicapped, the regions and technical progress which have provided aid both to young people looking for jobs and to adults with a minimum professional experience;
 - (c) results of the studies and pilot schemes are made known through the organization by the Commission of special seminars;
 - (d) in its Resolution on the economic, social and vocational integration of disabled people in the Community,⁶ the European Parliament asked in particular for the creation and financing of 'pilot schemes to improve transport facilities for the handicapped' and 'a research programme . . . into improvements in the design of transport modes to ease the mobility of the handicapped and senior citizens';⁷
 - (e) it is worth noting, however, that the appropriation requested is very modest: it represents only 0.34% of the total appropriations of the ESF.

For all the above reasons, the appropriations requested in this amendment must be considered an absolute minimum.

* * *

Draft amendment No 73
tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6420: European Trade Union Institute

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 100 000 ECU (from 825 000 to 925 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

¹ See Ninth report on the activities of the ESF in 1980 COM(81) 343/final, p 9

² *ibid* p 12.

³ *ibid* p 9

⁴ *ibid* p. 14

⁵ *ibid* pp 46-47

⁶ See OJ No C 77, 6 4 1981

⁷ See paragraph 16 of the abovementioned Resolution

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The work of the European Trade Union Institute whose creation in February 1978 was first proposed in the social action programme of 21 January 1974, has been fully supported by the European Parliament, and is based essentially on the following three sectors of activity.

- (A) *Research*: in this sector studies have been carried out which have led to the publication of extremely interesting works such as, most recently: 'New forms of organization in Western Europe', 'Collective bargaining in Western Europe 1979-80 and prospects for 1981'. Among the studies to be published shortly are: 'Price control and the problem of indexing', 'European Industrial Policy' and 'Structure, Policies and Activities of Trade Unions in Western Europe'.
- (B) *Information*: the results of this research work and information on Community institutions and affairs are circulated within the trade union movement.
- (C) *Educational programmes for workers*: by such methods as the organization of courses and seminars, workers are kept informed of the European questions which concern them more closely such as negotiations with governments and employers in various countries, the fight against unemployment, restructuring of industrial sectors in crisis, the new international division of labour, the operation of the European Social Fund, etc.

These activities which are included in the Institute's programmes for 1982 are partly financed by a Community subsidy, under the Convention of 7 June 1978 between the Community and the Institute. In view of the significant growth in its activities, the Institute has already encountered serious difficulties in the current financial year because of its lack of funds.

These difficulties have in particular led to certain studies either not being published or being published in only three instead of six languages.

Parliament therefore feels it essential, if the Institute is to operate properly, to allocate the appropriations requested in this amendment, which furthermore, have been calculated on the basis of very rigorous economies.

* * *

Draft amendment No 74

tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6431: Measures for frontier workers

A) *Expenditure*

Make a token entry (instead of the dash)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks:

'Appropriations to cover:

- Measures to facilitate employment and worker mobility in frontier regions within the Community
- Measures to reduce the material and social disadvantages of cross-frontier working.'

JUSTIFICATION

On the Community's internal and external frontiers approximately 250 000 people can be classed as frontier workers: in some frontier regions such workers represent 30, 40 and even 50% of the working population.¹

The social and material problems of workers who have to cross a frontier daily to get to work are matters of urgent concern particularly in view of the persistent employment and inflation crisis.

Frontier workers, residing in one country and working in another, are subject to two legal, economic and political orders and are therefore exposed to very special economic and social risks.

Their problems concern particularly job security, social security and welfare, the purchasing power of their incomes, taxation and transport.

The European Parliament is convinced of the need for urgent Community measures to help this class of worker and will be expressing its views in the near future in a report on a motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Oehler and others (Doc. 1-494/79/rev.), which calls for a Community economic and social policy for this class of worker.

The Commission is therefore asked to propose, and the Council to adopt measures as soon as possible to facilitate employment and worker mobility in frontier regions and measures to reduce the material and social disadvantages of cross-frontier working.

For these reasons, Parliament cannot accept the Council's decision to enter only a dash in this budgetary line, thus making it impossible to finance in 1981 the measures and projects called for.

* * *

Draft amendment No 75

tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6441: Measures for the social integration of handicapped persons and to assist old people

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 65 000 ECU (from 175 000 to 240 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

¹ See PE 64 954/Ann II, p 1 'Working document' by Mr J Oehler

Schedule

REMARKS

Amend the text of the remarks as follows:

'New item (part of former Article 304)

— *Handicapped*

Council Resolution of 21 January 1974 giving priority to migrant workers, handicapped persons and women within the framework of the social action programme (OJ No C 13, 12. 2. 1974, p. 1).

Council Resolution of 27 June 1974 establishing an initial Community action programme for the vocational rehabilitation of handicapped persons (OJ No C 80, 9. 7. 1974, p. 30).

Implementation of this programme is characterized at present by two sectors of activity:

- *extension of work on the employment environment in conformity with the guidelines proposed by the Commission to the Council in its report of 30 October 1979 covering the period 1974-79 (COM(79) 572 final) accepted by the Council in its conclusions reached at the meeting of 9 June 1980;*
- *information campaigns aimed at the general public with a view to the social integration of handicapped persons provided for in Section III 2 of the programme. In these campaigns the Commission seeks in particular the assistance of associations for handicapped persons.*
- *Provision should also be made for granting financial aid to voluntary organizations looking after the handicapped in the Member States (see resolution of the European Parliament of 11 March 1981, paragraph 9(ii): OJ No C 77, 6. 4. 1981, pp. 27 ff). Of the total appropriation for this item, 190 000 ECU are earmarked for measures to assist the handicapped.*
- *Old people*
A World Assembly on the Elderly is to be held in 1982 under the auspices of the UN and the Commission *has been encouraged by many initiatives of the European Parliament* to organize work on the problems of old people *in particular in connection with this UN event. Of the total appropriation for this item, 50 000 ECU are set aside for measures for old people.'*

JUSTIFICATION

Handicapped

The progressive fall in availability of jobs and the priority given to other categories in the fight against unemployment have seriously reduced the chances of finding a job for the handicapped and *in particular for the most severely handicapped.*

The Community's action in this field must be made more effective by using all the means provided for in the action programme for the vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped, adopted in the Council Resolution of 27 June 1974.

Parliament shares the opinion of the Commission and the Council on the guidelines to be followed to encourage the employment of the handicapped and hopes that the guidelines given in the report of 30 October 1979 (COM(79) 572 final) and the conclusion of the Council meeting of 9 June 1980 will be put into practice particularly as regards:

- the activities of the European network for cooperation, research and education,
- information programmes to increase public acceptance for the socio-professional integration of the handicapped.

In further justification of the requested increase it should be pointed out that:

- during 1981 as regards this particular category, all the available appropriations were used,
- the Community cannot make any effective commitment above all in the field of research and information without adequate finance,
- in its resolution of 11 March 1981 on the economic, social and vocational integration of disabled people in the Community,¹ the European Parliament asked in particular (paragraph 9 (2)) 'that the Commission should provide financial assistance to national organizations of disabled people in the Member States in order to help them coordinate their representations to Community institutions on behalf of disabled people.'

¹ See OJ No C 77, 6 4 1981

Old people

It is estimated that in the European Community the population over 65 will increase from 34.3 million in 1975 to 37.5 million in 1995. This increase is confirmed by the fact that in almost all countries the percentage of those over 65 rose from 11% in 1960 to 14% in 1977.¹

These figures themselves give an idea of the growing problems (from housing to pensions) which will have to be faced and solved to provide a dignified existence for such a large proportion of the Community's population.

The European Parliament has been aware of these problems and in connection with the World Assembly on the Elderly to be held by the UN in 1982 and following two motions for resolutions tabled by Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli and others² and by Mrs Clwyd and others,³ decided to study the problem of old people and to outline an overall policy at Community level for the elderly in a report which Mrs Squarzialupi has been asked to draw up.

In the meantime Parliament therefore fully supports the Commission's requests for finance for a number of measures connected with the above-mentioned World Assembly, measures which have been requested by a number of Members of Parliament in parliamentary questions, but at the same time reserves the right to set out in the resolution to be adopted on the report by Mrs Squarzialupi all those measures which should be taken at Community level on a permanent basis for the elderly.

* * *

Draft amendment No 76

tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 6470: Contribution to pilot projects on better housing for handicapped workers

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 600 000 ECU (from 900 000 to 1 500 000 ECU)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 1 500 000 ECU⁴

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	754 000	620 000	94 000	40 000		
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	13 000	3 000	6 000	4 000		
Appropriation for 1981	800 000	157 000	400 000	243 000		
Appropriation for 1982	1 500 000	—	200 000	813 000	487 000	
Total	3 067 000	780 000	700 000	1 100 000	487 000	

¹ See working document on 'The problem of old age in the Community countries' drawn up by Mrs Squarzialupi PE 72.784/rev, p. 1.

² See Doc 1-325/80.

³ See Doc 1-394/80.

⁴ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

With this request for an increase in commitments to 1 500 000 ECU, Parliament intends in particular to put into practice in the sector of housing for the handicapped, its resolution of 11 March 1981 on the economic, social and vocational integration of disabled people in the Community and in particular paragraph 6 (iv) of that document.¹

It should be pointed out that during the budgetary procedure for 1981 an amendment² was approved at the first reading aimed at increasing to a greater extent than the present amendment the commitment appropriations for this measure: as a result of the events surrounding the second reading of the budgetary procedure this request was not followed up.

Parliament invites the Commission to make a greater commitment, in view of the greater funds available, to aid to the alteration and construction of housing for the handicapped, using experience of recent measures and the guidelines set out by the specialized associations during the study days held on 3, 4 and 5 June 1981 in Luxembourg on the theme of housing and mobility for the handicapped.

* * *

Draft amendment No 77
tabled by Mr G. Barbagli on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operational appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 6: Appropriations for operations in the social sector
Chapter 65: Contribution to the ECSC for social measures and *direct aids to employment* in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry (partly new)
Article 650: Contribution to the ECSC for social measures and *direct aids to employment* in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry (partly new)

A) *Expenditure*

- Amend as follows the heading of Chapter 65: 'Contribution to the ECSC for social measures and *direct aid to employment* in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry'
- Amend as follows the heading of Article 650: 'Contribution to the ECSC for social measures and *direct aids to employment* in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 150 000 000 ECU (instead of a dash)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks:

'COM(79) 199 fin.

COM(80) 676 fin.

¹ See OJ No C 77, 6. 4. 1981, pp 27 ff

² See Doc 1-465/521.

COM(81) 318 fin.

Decision of the Council of Ministers on the Steel Industry (717th meeting) of 24 June 1981.

This article is designed to provide finance for social measures and direct aids to employment in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry¹.

JUSTIFICATION

The increasingly grave employment situation in the steel sector is clearly illustrated by the following figures:

- in the period from 1974 to 1979 there was a loss of 112 100 jobs (from 792 100 to 680 000),¹
- in the period from January 1980 to the end of July 1981 alone there was a further loss of a full 99 600 jobs (from 668 600 to 569 000).²

This situation is a direct consequence of the 'manifest crisis' on the industrial, economic and financial fronts in the steel industry which led to Commission Decision No 2794/80/ECSC of 31 October 1980³ which laid down, under Articles 47 and 58 of the ECSC Treaty, a system of production quotas for steel and which was prompted in particular by:⁴

- (a) the severe and widespread slump in demand on the Community and world markets,
- (b) the serious decline in the utilization of production capacities to 70% in the first quarter of 1980 and to 58% by the end of summer 1980,
- (c) a drop of nearly 30% in prices between January and September 1980,
- (d) the fact that even the most competitive companies could no longer cover their production costs at the normal level of prices.

The combined effects of this crisis and of the restructuring made essential by the need to restore profitability and competitiveness on the home and foreign markets has not only led to the job losses described but will continue for some time to have negative effects on employment.

Following repeated and detailed proposals by the Commission and repeated requests by the European Parliament, the Council of Steel Ministers of 24 June 1981 eventually conceded that it was no longer possible to delay any further the approval and financing of new temporary social measures to alleviate the consequences for employment in the steel industry and agreed that the Community could provide aid, under Article 56 (2) (b) of the ECSC Treaty, to complement the contributions of the Member States for earlier retirement measures up to 1984 and for shorter working hours (temporary lay-offs) for the period up to 30 June 1982.

The Council also recognized the necessity for finance for these measures, estimated by the Commission at 112 million ECU for 1981 and 100 million ECU for the years 1982 to 1984. However, it agreed to make available to the ECSC budget only an amount of 50 million ECU through direct contributions from the Member States, while undertaking to examine further requests from the Commission at the appropriate time and in the appropriate manner.

Apart from the serious reservations about the method of raising the 50 million EUA made available for 1981 (national contributions) and about the fact that, incredibly, no provision has been made as regards the appropriation of 62 million ECU (from 50 to 112) still required to cover requirements which were recognized as being necessary for 1981, the decision of 24 June gives rise to the following comments:

- (a) it has not been reflected in the draft budget for 1982, indeed in Article 650 (contribution to the ECSC for social measures) a dash has actually been entered, demonstrating an intention to make this budgetary line inoperative: it would have been more logical and consistent to enter at least an amount equal to a third of the 100 million ECU estimated as necessary for the period 1982 to 1984;
- (b) this solution should have been adopted not only because, as Parliament has frequently stressed, financing from national contributions presents all the dangers of a 're-nationalization' of ECSC policy as well as the problems involved in the uncertainty about, for example, the time when the individual States pay their contributions, but also because the ECSC budget has had serious difficulties recently simply in financing the traditional social measures (conversion operations): and therefore the financing of the two 'new' social measures which have been decided is likely to pose even greater problems;
- (c) the sums mentioned above will probably prove inadequate to cover the Community contribution to all the applications for aid which are still arriving from the Member States. Those submitted by France, the United Kingdom and Belgium already total 600 million ECU: to these must be added those not yet calculated in detail submitted by Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg and those which are still to come from Germany;

¹ See EUROSTAT, 'Employment and unemployment' No 2/1981, 19 June 1981 concerning the social aspects of employment in the steel industry

² See EUROSTAT: brief note No 8, 11 August 1981

³ See OJ No L 291, 31 10. 1980

⁴ See COM(81) 277 final, 22. 5. 1981

- (d) lastly, the problem of the other two 'new' social measures proposed by the Commission¹ and approved by the European Parliament² has not yet been dealt with: these concern the reduction of overtime and the restructuring of shift work: financing these measures would involve the need for further appropriations.

In addition to the above considerations, the extent and gravity of the social consequences of the steel crisis make it necessary now to go beyond what are in a certain sense 'passive' measures designed to alleviate the effects of unemployment and to introduce rapidly decisive *economic and social measures to create jobs*.

With this aim in mind Parliament supports the proposals so far sketched out only in general terms by the Commission³ to encourage the creation of new jobs in the regions hit by unemployment. These measures concern:

- (a) increased activity under Article 56 (2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty, which provides for the financing of programmes for the creation of new and economically sound activities or for the conversion of existing undertakings capable of re-absorbing the redundant workers into productive employment;
- (b) the granting of *direct aids to employment* for former steel workers and, where appropriate, former coal workers.

In calling on the Commission to submit practical proposals as soon as possible, the European Parliament stresses that *these measures can and must be carried out and financed*, if only for obvious legal reasons, *within the framework of the Treaty and the ECSC budget*.

In view of the above, the European Parliament feels that it must transfer the appropriation in this amendment from the EEC budget to the ECSC budget so that within that budget it can be used to finance according to requirements:

- 1) traditional measures (conversion operations) under Article 56 (2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, where requirements exceed the available funds under the ECSC budget;
- 2) 'new' measures (also based on the above article and consisting of allowances for *early retirement* and reduction of *working hours* (temporary lay-offs)⁴ already approved by the Council;
- 3) *the other two 'new' measures* consisting of the allowances for *reduction of overtime and restructuring of shift working*, once Council has adopted these as requested by Parliament;⁵
- 4) lastly, *direct aids to employment*⁶ which the Commission and the Council respectively must draw up and adopt as soon as possible.

Parliament feels that the amount of the appropriation requested for these purposes should in no way reduce the margin of manoeuvre for other non-compulsory expenditure: it is needed to finance, at the request of the Member States themselves, totally new requirements which involve a corresponding extension of that margin.

* * *

Draft amendment No 78
tabled by the Committee on Transport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 780: Studies preliminary to financial aid in respect of transport infrastructure

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 200 000 ECU (from 700 000 to 900 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation of the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

¹ See COM(79) final.

² See report by Mr Peters (Doc 1-215/80) and Resolution of 11 July 1980 (OJ No C 197, 4. 8. 1980, pages 57 ff)

³ See COM(81) 277 final, 22. 5. 1981, in particular page 13

⁴ See COM(79) 199 final

⁵ See Resolution of 11. 7. 1980. OJ No C 197, 4. 8. 1980, pages 57 ff

⁶ See COM(81) 277 final, 22. 5. 1981, in particular page 13.

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

1. The Committee on Transport of the European Parliament considers that these studies preliminary to financial aid in respect of transport infrastructure are essential for the smooth operation of the Committee on Infrastructure set up by the Council Decision of 20 February 1978 which instituted a consultation procedure.

2. As the Council reduced this appropriation by 200 000 ECU the European Parliament must reinstate the appropriation proposed by the Commission, which it considers an absolute minimum (900 000 ECU).

The Committee on Transport unanimously decided to table this amendment.

* * *

Draft amendment No 79
tabled by the Committee on Transport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 781: Financial support for transport infrastructure projects

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

— Enter a commitment appropriation of 75m ECU with a footnote worded as follows: 'This appropriation has been entered against Chapter 100'

— Enter this commitment appropriation of 75m ECU against Chapter 100

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

Proposal for a regulation concerning support for transport infrastructure projects of Community interest (OJ No C 207 of 2. 9. 1976, page 9).

This financial support must take the form of a subsidy or interest rebate granted to infrastructure projects of Community interest.

JUSTIFICATION

1. Because of the growing importance of international transport, the problem of transport links is becoming a priority issue in the Community. Each Member State is suffering more and more as a result of the inadequacy of the transport infrastructures of the other Member States, or of third countries, since the consolidation of the Common Market generally involves an increase in cross-Frontier transport.

The Committee on Transport emphasizes that Parliament has already given consideration to three projects.

These are:

— the construction of a Channel Tunnel (Resolution of 8 May 1981)

— the project to build a motorway link with Greece through Austria (Resolution of 19 June 1981)

— the development of combined transport (Resolution of 18 September 1981).

2. The participation by the Community in these projects of Community interest justifies the immediate entry in the 1981 budget (under Chapter 100, Provisional appropriations) of a commitment appropriation of 5m ECU for each of the three projects.

3. On a more general level it should be stressed that the Council of Ministers took a *decision* on 20 February 1978 'instituting a consultation procedure and setting up a *committee* in the field of transport infrastructure' (OJ No L 54 of 25. 2. 1978, page 16).

Since July 1976, however, the Council has still not adopted the regulation which would enable the Community to participate, under certain conditions, in the *financing* of infrastructure projects of Community interest and which would be an effective instrument for the development of a common transport policy.

In order to further the full application of the provisions of the Treaty establishing a common transport policy, the Committee on Transport proposes that, in addition to the 15m ECU referred to above, an amount of 60m ECU should be entered against Chapter 100 to finance the first year of a five-year Community transport infrastructure programme.

* * *

Draft amendment No 80
tabled by the Committee on Transport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 785: Observation of freight markets

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 200 000 ECU (from 600 000 to 800 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation of the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission proposed an appropriation of 800 000 ECU for the observation of freight markets. The Council reduced this appropriation to 600 000 ECU without valid reason and despite its resolution of 23 July 1981 in favour of extending this programme. The Committee on Transport therefore proposes to reinstate the appropriation requested by the Commission, namely 800 000 ECU.

* * *

Draft amendment No 81
tabled by the Committee on Transport

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 7015: Transport of radioactive materials

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 500 000 ECU (instead of a token entry)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation of the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission had proposed a modest appropriation of 500 000 ECU for studies and surveys into the *transport of radioactive materials*.

In view of the importance of this area for the *safety* of intracommunity transport, the European Parliament must now reinstate the appropriation requested by the Commission and deleted by the Council.

* * *

Draft amendment No 82

tabled by Mr Aigner on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Part A: Administrative appropriations

Article 289: European Schools

A) *Expenditure*

Enter an appropriation of 10 000 000 ECU under Chapter 100 (Part A)

Article 289: European Schools

B) *Compensation*

Reduce by 10 000 000 ECU the appropriation shown in Article 289 'European Schools'

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Insert the following remark against Chapter 100 — Article 289

'10 000 000 ECU of the subsidy for the European Schools will be transferred to this line following the adoption of the report to be submitted by the Committee on Budgetary Control on the management of the appropriations under this article.'

JUSTIFICATION

At its July 1981 part-session the European Parliament adopted a report on the management of Community appropriations paid to the European Schools. A reply to the questions put to the schools in this report is not expected before the end of 1981. To ensure that the reforms desired by Parliament are implemented, in particular as regards stricter and more thorough budgetary management, the Committee on Budgetary Control proposes the freezing of an amount of 10 million ECU.

* * *

Draft amendment No 83
tabled by Mr Aigner on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Part B: Operating appropriations
Title 1: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Amend the remarks at the beginning of Titles 1 and 2 'EAGGF — Guarantee Section' as follows:
... (first paragraph unchanged) ...

As the budget entry constitutes the legal basis for the spending of the appropriations, the regulations quoted in the remarks are given as a guide. They reflect ... (unchanged)

... (third paragraph unchanged) ...

Transfers between and within chapters must be notified in advance to the European Parliament and its appropriate committees when the amounts involved are substantial or politically significant.

The provisions of Title VIII of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 at present being revised should permit more effective control of expenditure in this sector.

JUSTIFICATION

The Council deleted from the draft budget a Commission proposal designed to permit tighter parliamentary control over the spending of appropriations under the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The Committee on Budgetary Control proposes that Parliament should retable the Commission's proposal as it refers to the comments on the decision giving discharge (most recently in respect of 1979) and which are binding within the meaning of Article 85 of the Financial Regulation.

Furthermore, the Committee on Budgetary Control wishes to stress that the Council, like the Commission, believes that appropriations should be spent only on the basis of the budget and that remarks pertaining to a budget entry establish the limits or even the existence of the regulations governing the utilization of appropriations.

* * *

Proposed modification No 84
tabled by Mr Aigner on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Part B: Operating appropriations
Title 1: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section
Chapter 10: Cereals and rice
Article 100: Refunds on cereals

A) *Expenditure*

— Amend the wording as follows and allocate appropriations accordingly:

Article 100 — Refunds on cereals

Item 1000 — Refunds on common wheat and flour 1 100 000 000 ECU

Item 1001 — Refunds on barley 345 000 000 ECU

Item 1002 — Refunds on other cereals 52 000 000 ECU

Item 1003 — Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year 64 000 000 ECU (unchanged)

Item 1004 — Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes 1 000 000 ECU (unchanged)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

Amend the remarks against Article 100 as follows:

'Former Article 600. An amount of 90 million ECU has been entered in Chapter 100.

Expenditure relating to refunds on exports of cereals to State-trading countries may not exceed the level of expenditure of the preceding financial year unless the appropriate committees of the European Parliament are notified in advance.

Former Item 6000 has been subdivided into:

- Item 1000: Refunds on common wheat
- Item 1001: Refunds on barley
- Item 1002: Refunds on other cereals
- Item 1003: Former Item 6001
- Item 1004: Former Item 6002

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgetary Control has concluded that greater precision of the wording is an essential precondition for stricter management of appropriations and for the exercise of parliamentary control on that management. It is unacceptable, for instance, that an amount of 1 500 million ECU should be shown against one item, thereby rendering proper control practically impossible. Furthermore, additional safeguards are necessary for the particularly sensitive sector of exports to State-trading countries.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 85

tabled by Mr Aigner on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Part B: Operating appropriations
 Title 2: EAGGF — Guarantee Section
 Chapter 20: Milk and milk products
 Article 200: Refunds on milk and milk products

A) *Expenditure*

Amend the wording as follows and allocate appropriations accordingly:

Article 200: Refunds on milk and milk products

Item 2000: Refunds on butter and butteroil 940 000 000 ECU

Item 2001: Refunds on skimmed-milk powder 363 000 000 ECU

Item 2002: Refunds on other milk products 1 202 000 000 ECU

Item 2003: Refunds on skimmed-milk powder supplied under the food-aid programme for the current financial year 92 000 000 ECU (unchanged)

Item 2004: Refunds on skimmed-milk powder supplied under previous food-aid programmes 14 000 000 ECU (unchanged)

Item 2005: Refunds on butteroil supplied under the food-aid programme for the current financial year 99 000 000 ECU (unchanged)

Item 2006: Refunds on butteroil supplied under previous food-aid programmes 9 000 000 ECU (unchanged)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Amend the remarks to Article 200 as follows:

'Former Article 620. An amount of 110 million ECU has been entered against Chapter 10.

Expenditure relating to refunds on exports of milk products to state-trading countries may not exceed the level of expenditure of the previous financial year unless the appropriate committees of the European Parliament have been notified in advance.

Former Item 6200 has been subdivided as follows:

- Item 2000: Refunds on butter and butteroil
- Item 2001: Refunds on skimmed-milk powder
- Item 2002: Refunds on other milk products

Item 2003: Former Item 6201

Item 2004: Former Item 6202

Item 2005: Former Item 6203

Item 2006: Former Item 6204

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgetary Control has concluded that greater precision of the wording is an essential precondition for stricter management of appropriations and the exercise of parliamentary control on that management. It is unacceptable, for instance, that an amount of 2 500 million ECU should be shown under one single item, thereby rendering proper control practically impossible.

Furthermore, additional safeguards are necessary in the particularly sensitive sector of exports to state-trading countries.

* * *

Draft amendment No 86
tabled by Mr Aigner on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Part B: Operating appropriations
 Title 6: Appropriations for operations in the social sector
 Chapter 64: Employment, social protection and health
 Article 641: European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Insert the following paragraph at the end of the remarks to Article 641

'The Commission will present by 31 March 1982 proposals amending the regulations concerning the Foundation to bring them into line with the Treaty of 22 July 1975 and, more generally, with Community budgetary legislation.'

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgetary Control considers it necessary to make it clear in the remarks against Article 641 that the management and supervision of the spending of appropriations allocated to the Foundation are based on the 1975 Treaty and that this practice is at variance in certain respects with the provisions of regulations predating the entry into force of that Treaty.

* * *

Draft amendment No 87

tabled by Mr Aigner on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Part B: Operating appropriations
 Title 6: Appropriations for operations in the social sector
 Chapter 63: Education and vocational training
 Article 632: European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Insert the following paragraph at the end of the remarks against Article 632

'The Commission will submit by 31 March 1982 proposals amending the regulations concerning the Centre so as to bring them into line with the Treaty of 22 July 1975 and, more generally, with Community budgetary legislation.'

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgetary Control considers it necessary to make it clear in the remarks against Article 632 that the management and supervision of the spending of appropriations allocated to the Foundation are based on the 1975 Treaty and that this practice is at variance in certain respects with the provisions of regulations predating the entry into force of that Treaty.

* * *

Draft amendment No 88
tabled by Mr Aigner on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Part B: Operating appropriations
Title 7: Appropriations for operations in the energy industry and technology, research, nuclear safeguards, information market and innovation and transport sectors.
Chapter 73: Research and development
Article 730: Direct action — Joint Research Centre (JRC) — Joint programme

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Insert the following remarks against Article 730
'Articles 730 to 733 — Former Articles 330 to 333 — Direct action. The Commission will submit by 31 March 1982 a detailed report on the action taken in the light of Parliament's resolution of 8 June 1981, on the budgetary control aspects of the Joint Research Centre establishment at Ispra.

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgetary Control considers it necessary to point out that Parliament has issued a number of recommendations concerning the budgetary management of the Ispra centre and that it wishes to be kept informed of the action taken thereon.

* * *

Draft amendment No 89
tabled by Mr Aigner on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Part B: Operating appropriations
Title 9: Cooperation with developing and other non-member countries
Chapter 90: EDF-Cooperation with the African, Caribbean and Pacific states
Chapter 91: EDF-Cooperation with the overseas countries and territories associated with the Community

A.) *Expenditure*

Insert the following new wording and appropriations:

Chapter 90		
Article 900	Projects:	token entry
Article 901	Regional Fund:	token entry
Article 902	STABEX	
Item 9020	Annual instalment:	token entry
Item 9021	Reserve to be used in the event of the exhaustion of the annual instalment and advances within the meaning of Article 34 of the Second Convention of Lomé:	30 000 000 ECU
Article 903	Sysmin:	token entry
Article 904	Trade promotion:	token entry
Article 905	Emergency aid:	token entry

Article 906	Budget of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation	
Article 907	Budget of the Centre for Industrial Development	
Chapter 91	EDF-Cooperation with the overseas and territories associated with the Community	
Article 910	Projects:	token entry
Article 911	Regional Fund:	token entry
Article 912	STABEX	
Item 9120	Annual instalment:	token entry
Item 9121	Reserve to be used in the event of exhaustion of the annual instalment and the advances within the meaning of Article 34 of the Second Convention of Lomé:	500 000 ECU
Article 913	Sysmin:	token entry
Article 915	Emergency aid:	token entry
Article 916	Budget of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation:	token entry
Article 917	Budget of the Centre for Industrial Development:	token entry

B.) *Compensation*

—

C.) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by an amount of 30 500 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Insert the following remarks:

Chapters 90 and 91

These chapters are intended to cover the appropriations for the European Development Fund as soon as it is budgetized. Since experience has shown that under the present system of financing the Convention of Lomé the Community may find it impossible to fulfil its obligations to the beneficiary states under STABEX, a reserve entered against items 9021 and 9121 will enable the Commission to honour these commitments.

JUSTIFICATION

Each year the problems of managing the financial activities of the Convention of Lomé outside the budget become worse. In 1981 these management problems were compounded by the Commission's failure to fulfil its obligations under the STABEX scheme. The purpose of this amendment is to alleviate these problems as far as possible pending the budgetization of the EDF, which Parliament is continually seeking.

* * *

Draft Amendment No 90

tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 650: Contribution to the European Coal and Steel Community for social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry

A.) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 50 000 000 ECU

B.) *Compensation*

—

C.) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 50 000 000 ECU

Schedule

REMARKS

Former chapter 54

EEC Treaty (Article 235)

COM(80) 134 final

COM(80) 676 final

This article is intended to ensure the financing of social measures in connection with the restructuring of the industry.

JUSTIFICATION

The restructuring of the steel industry necessitates the correlative implementation of the social measures. It is necessary to enter an appropriation in order to facilitate the rapid implementation of these measures as soon as the Council has adopted them.

* * *

Draft Amendment No 91

tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7359: Research and development in the raw materials sector: indirect action

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 3 773 000 ECU (reinstatement of appropriations in preliminary draft budget)

Delete in chapter 100, point 18 of the remarks, item 7359 from the reserve.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 11 656 000 ECU (reinstatement of appropriations in preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 11 656 000 ECUs¹. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered from new payment appropriations						
Appropriations outstanding from 1980						
1981 appropriations						
1982 appropriations	11 656 000	—	3 773 000	7 883 000	—	—
Total	11 656 000	—	3 773 000	7 883 000		

¹ And subsequent years

REMARKS

New item

Proposal for a decision on a four-year (1982-1985) sectoral research and development programme in the field of raw materials (COM(81) final).

The object of the programme is to develop the following areas:

- metals and mineral substances (exploration, ore processing, mining technology),
- exploration for and processing of uranium ore (prospecting, extraction, recovery),
- ceramics (technology for the use of argillaceous ore, development of technical-grade ceramics),
- wood as a renewable material (production, harvesting, storage and transport; study of as a material; working of without structural alteration; working of wood and its derivatives in the production of fibres; source of chemical materials),
- recycling of urban and industrial wastes (separation, heat treatment, fermentation and hydrolysis, recovery of rubber waste),
- recycling of non-ferrous metals (collection and physico-chemical characterization of non-ferrous metal waste, treatment by means of physical and metallurgical processes);
- substitute materials (technologies used in the electrical and electronic industries, surface treatment and machining technology),

The appropriation covers:

- (a) expenditure in respect of 15 staff (9 A, 1 B and 5 C);
- (b) routine administrative and technical operating expenditure, in particular meetings and missions;
- (c) expenditure corresponding to the Commission's financial obligations arising from cost-shared study, coordination or research contracts to be concluded with persons or organizations in the Member States.

The indicative breakdown of appropriations among these types of expenditure is based on the schedule shown in Annex I of this section of the budget.

JUSTIFICATION

This multiannual research programme is indispensable if the Community wishes to reduce to a minimum its dependence on raw materials. This action, which is essential to safeguard and develop the Community's industrial potential, must be conducted at Community level.

* * *

Draft Amendment No 92

tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 7375: Research and development in the textile and clothing sector

A) *Expenditure*

Title 10: Other expenditure

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

Enter a payment appropriation of 1 750 000 ECUs against item 7375.

Deduct a corresponding amount from the overall reserve.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Title 10: Other expenditure

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

Enter a commitment appropriation of 4 200 000 ECUs against item 7375. Deduct a corresponding amount from the overall reserve.

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 4 200 000 ECUs. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments	
		1982	1983 and sub years
Appropriations for 1982	4 200 000 ¹	1 750 000 ¹	2 450 000
Total	4 200 000	1 750 000	2 450 000

REMARKS

New item

Proposal for a Council decision adopting a second research and development programme for the European Community in the field of textile and clothing (indirect action) — (Doc. COM(79) 166 final of 3 April 1979).

The programme covers the following main areas:

1. Garment physiology and construction
2. Quality of knitted fabrics and knitwear articles
3. New spinning technologies in the wool industry
4. Upgrading of linen.

The commitment and payment appropriations are entered against Chapter 100. This amendment involves a modification to Annex I of this section of the budget.

JUSTIFICATION

Research and development are essential in order to maintain the competitiveness of the Community's textile industry. The entry of the appropriations needed to implement this second programme as soon as it is adopted by the Council is particularly desirable as the industries concerned are to provide a large share of the financing for this programme.

* * *

Draft Amendment No 93

tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7702: Community operations for the development of data-processing

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriations by 3 million ECUs (from 7 to 10 million ECUs) (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitment appropriations by 4 million ECUs (from 3 to 7 million ECUs) — (reinstatement of appropriations in preliminary draft budget).

Schedule

Reinstate the schedule of the preliminary draft budget.

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

As appropriations have also been used to pay the staff necessary to implement the programme, certain specific ceilings have been exceeded. The programme's overall ceiling has, however, not been exceeded and the Commission will moreover soon be proposing an adjustment of the ceilings. The smooth running of the programme demands the reinstatement of the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 94

tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 7710: Community operations for developing microelectronics technology

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 11 million ECUs (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the payment appropriations in chapter 100 by 2 million ECUs (appropriations relating to Item 7710)

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 9 million ECUs

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 40 million ECUs

Cancel the commitment appropriation of 10 million ECUs in Chapter 100

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 40 million ECUs¹. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in ECU)

Commitments		Payments			
		1981	1982	1983	1984
Commitments entered into before 1981 and to be met from new payment appropriations					
Appropriations outstanding from 1980					
1981 appropriations					
1982 appropriations	40 000 000		11 000 000	14 000 000	15 000 000
Total	40 000 000		11 000 000	14 000 000	15 000 000

¹ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This programme, which is vital for the future of the European economy, is absolutely essential if the Community is to catch up with Japan and the USA. The Council asserted the need for such action in its resolution of 11 September 1979.

* * *

Draft Amendment No 95
tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 7711: Inter-institutional information systems

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 3 400 000 ECUs (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount.

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 5 400 000 ECUs (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft budget).

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 5 400 000 ECUs¹.
The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be met from new payment appropriations						
Appropriations outstanding from 1980						
1981 appropriations						
1982 appropriations	5 400 000		3 400 000	2 000 000	—	—
Total	5 400 000		3 400 000	2 000 000	—	—

¹ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This programme is essential for the smooth running of the Community institutions, and in particular to improve the administration of Community activity. In addition, the implementation of this programme is likely to provide the impetus necessary to speed up the creation of integrated digital networks of general interest. The attitude of the Council, which is one of the institutions, is unjustifiable.

* * *

Draft amendment No 96
tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 7770: Textile-clothing industry information system

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation by 200 000 ECUs (from 300 000 to 500 000 ECUs) (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount.

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

A dynamic industrial policy in this sector presupposes a supply of sound information on the state of markets. This is why Parliament has always supported this action. The appropriations in the preliminary draft budget need to be reinstated so as to put the finishing touches to this information system, particularly as in the future the industry will itself meet the whole cost of its operation.

* * *

Draft amendment No 97
tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 778: Studies on industrial guidelines

A) *Expenditure*

Increase appropriation by 450 000 ECUs (from 450 000 to 900 000 ECUs) (reinstatement of appropriations in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The restructuring of certain industries must be undertaken on the basis of detailed studies so as to determine the future orientation of these industries. In the context of the present economic crisis these studies are essential.

* * *

Draft amendment No 98
tabled by Mr Albers, Mr Cohen, Mr Muntingh, Mr Viehoff and Mr Woltjer

Section III — Commission

Part A

PAYMENTS

Article 283 — European Institute of Public Administration

A) *Expenditure*

Enter an appropriation of 300 000 ECU (instead of token entry) (Reinstatement of amount proposed by the Commission in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Every year 2 000 local and regional officials from the 10 Member States and Spain and Portugal attend a course on European integration and Community law.

* * *

Draft amendment No 99
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Statement of Revenue

Title 1: Own resources

Chapter 10: Levies, premiums, supplementary or compensatory amounts, additional amounts or part amounts and other duties established by the institutions of the Communities in respect of trade with non-member countries under the common agricultural policy (Article 2 (a) of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970)

Article 101

(*new*): Levy on imports of Community protein substitutes

- A) *Revenue*
 Create a new Article 101: 'Levy on imports of Community protein substitutes'
 — Enter a 'p.m.'
- B) *Compensation*
 —
- C) *Expenditure*
 —

REMARKS

In the course of 1982 the Commission will submit to the Council a proposal for a regulation establishing a levy on imports of Community protein substitutes.

JUSTIFICATION

Imports of substitutes for Community proteins, and in particular soya, the imports of which increased from 9.1 m tonnes in 1974 to 11.7 m tonnes in 1979 in the case of beans and from 3.4 to 6.2 m tonnes in the case of oil cakes, are competing with protein production of Community origin and imposing a heavy burden on the budget, especially in the milk and protein plants sectors.

In order to restore fair competition with proteins of Community origin, the Commission will submit to the Council in 1982 a proposal for a levy on imported proteins. Such a measure will also reduce the drain on the Community budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 100
 tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Statement of Revenue

- Title 1: Own resources
 Chapter 10: Levies, premiums, supplementary or compensatory amounts, additional amounts or part amounts and other duties established by the institutions of the Communities in respect of trade with non-member countries under the common agricultural policy (Article 2 (a) of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970)
- Article 102
 (new): Levy on cereal substitutes

- A) *Revenue*
 Create a new Article 102: 'Levy on cereal substitutes'
 — Enter a 'p.m.'
- B) *Compensation*
 —
- C) *Expenditure*
 —

REMARKS

In the course of 1982 the Commission will submit to the Council a proposal for a regulation establishing a levy on cereal substitutes.

JUSTIFICATION

Imports of cereal substitutes (in particular manioc, imports of which increased from 2.2 m tonnes in 1975 to 5.4 m tonnes in 1979) are replacing a total of 8.9 m tonnes of cereals of Community origin and are costing 400 m ECU in support expenditure in this sector.

Since the CAP must not be held responsible for this situation, imports of cereal substitutes should be

taxed in order to restore fair competition between these products and cereals of Community origin. Such a measure will also reduce the burden on the Community budget.

The Commission will therefore submit to the Council an appropriate proposal for a regulation in the course of 1982.

* * *

Draft amendment No 101

tabled by Mr Ligios, Mr Barbagli, Mr Colleselli, Mr Costanzo, Mr Dalsass, Mr Diana and Mr Ciummarra

Statement of Revenue

Title 1: Own resources
 Chapter 11: Levies and other duties provided for under the common organization of the markets in *certain sectors (new heading)*
 Article 113: Levy on oils and fats of vegetable and marine origin intended for consumption

A) *Revenue*

Alter the heading of Chapter 11 to read as follows: 'Levies and other duties provided for under the common organization of the markets in certain sectors'

Create a new Article 113: 'Levy on oils and fats of vegetable and marine origin intended for consumption'.

Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Expenditure*

—

Schedule

REMARKS

The Council is requested to adopt the regulation required for the collection of this revenue.

The amount of revenue likely to accrue from this levy is estimated at 365 000 000 ECU.

JUSTIFICATION

Because of the present limits on Community financing, it will not be long before the Community's budgetary resources are exhausted. One of the causes of this situation has been the very substantial increase in expenditure on animal and vegetable oils and fats produced within the Community, for which the increasing competitiveness of imported oils and fats with Community butter and vegetable oils is to a large extent responsible. Milk producers are required to pay a co-responsibility levy equivalent to 2% of the target price, and the Council has decided to increase this levy on milk producers if supplies of milk in 1980 exceed the 1979 supply figure by 1.5%. This being the case, it would be logical — with a view to counterbalancing the sacrifices asked of the milk producers — to apply a co-responsibility levy system to the oils and fats of vegetable and marine origin at present imported into the Community on advantageous terms. This is why reconsideration should be given to the Commission's proposal of 11 October 1976 that a tax equivalent to the incidence on the butterfat component of the milk co-responsibility levy be imposed on oils and fats of vegetable and marine origin produced and imported into the Community and intended for human consumption.¹

If, for the purpose of calculating the incidence of the milk levy on the butterfat component, the same ratio between the 'fat' element and the 'protein' element of milk (55/45) is adopted as that laid down for the target price for milk, the revenue accruing to the budget from the milk levy would correspond to a levy of 94 ECU/t on the butterfat produced within the Community.

If the same levy was applied to oils and fats of vegetable and marine origin intended for human consumption (with the exception of olive oil), the annual revenue would amount to 365 000 000 ECU (3.9 tonnes x 94 ECU/t).

¹ OJ C 249 of 22 10 1976, p. 5

This levy should be applied to all oils and fats of vegetable and marine origin at the oil pressing stage and to imported oils and fats. It should be refunded on exports and in cases where the product is intended for internal use other than for human consumption.

A levy of this kind on internal consumption would not be contrary to GATT rules.

* * *

Draft amendment No 102
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Statement of Revenue

Title 1: Own resources
Chapter 12: Customs duties and other duties referred to in Article 2 (b) of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970
Article 120: Customs duties and other duties referred to in Article 2 (b) of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970

A) *Revenue*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Expenditure*

—

REMARKS

Add the following to the remarks:

This revenue will increase in the course of the year following unbinding of duties on imports of substitutes for proteins and cereals of Community origin.

JUSTIFICATION

Substitutes for Community proteins (in particular soya) and cereals (in particular manioc) enter the Community at a low or zero rate of customs duty, compete with the corresponding Community products and raise the level of market support expenditure.

In view of the fact that the Community has failed to obtain any substantial trade advantages to offset these concessions (for instance, the difficulties with the marketing of the Airbus in the USA), the Commission should renegotiate the tariff concessions granted to certain third countries in respect of some products and secure the unbinding of the duties on these products within the framework of GATT.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 103/PdM
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 2: EAGGF — Guarantee Section
Chapter 26
(*new*): Financial impact of certain policies or joint measures on the common agricultural policy
Article 260
(*new*): Financial impact of the common commercial policy on the common agricultural policy

Item 2601 (new):	Imports of cereal substitutes
Item 2602 (new):	Imports of protein substitutes
Item 2603 (new):	Imports of beef and veal
Item 2604 (new):	Imports of milk products
Article 261 (new):	Cost of the Protocol on sugar concluded with the ACP states and of the agreement with India

A) *Expenditure*

- Create a new Chapter 26 entitled 'Financial impact of certain policies or joint measures on the common agricultural policy'
- Create a new Article 260 entitled 'Financial impact of the common commercial policy on the common agricultural policy'
- Create a new Item 2601 entitled 'Imports of cereal substitutes'
- Enter against it a payment appropriation of 650 m ECU
- Create a new Item 2602 entitled 'Imports of protein substitutes'
- Enter against it a token entry¹
- Create a new Item 2603 entitled 'Imports of beef and veal'
- Enter against it a payment appropriation of 550 m ECU
- Create a new Item 2604 entitled 'Imports of milk products'
- Enter against it a payment appropriation of 160 m ECU²
- Create a new Article 261 entitled 'Cost of the Protocol on sugar concluded with the ACP states and of the agreement with India'
- Enter against it a payment appropriation of 260 m ECU

B) *Compensation*

- Reduce the appropriations under Item 1000 'Refunds on cereals' by 640 m ECU (from 1 266.55 m ECU to 616.55 m ECU)
- Reduce the appropriations under Item 2000 'Refunds on milk and milk products' by 160 m ECU (from 2 098 m ECU to 1 938 m ECU)³
- Reduce the appropriations under Article 210 'Refunds on beef and veal' by 550 m ECU (from 788 m ECU to 238 m ECU)
- Reduce the appropriations under Article 110 'Refunds on sugar and isoglucose' by 260 m ECU (from 786.95 m ECU to 562.95 m ECU)

* * *

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Chapter 26

The purpose of this new chapter is to summarize the costs borne by the common agricultural policy which result from decisions taken in the framework of the common commercial policy, European political cooperation or any other policy.

¹ The Commission will specify this figure

² New Zealand butter: the Commission will add to this figure the amount for cheese imports

³ The Commission will add imports of protein substitutes, and imported cheese, oils and fats

Article 261

This appropriation is intended to cover the refunds which are necessary in order to export a quantity of Community white sugar equivalent to the quantity of cane sugar imported from the ACP States, the OCT and India in application of Protocol No 3 of the Convention of Lomé, Annex VI of the Council regulation on the association of the OCT and the agreement with India on cane sugar respectively. The use of this appropriation is governed by the provisions applicable to the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF.

JUSTIFICATION

It is wrong to make the common agricultural policy bear the brunt of expenditure resulting from decisions taken within the framework of the common commercial policy or of European political cooperation. Where the EAGGF has to bear this cost the financial impact of these decisions on the common agricultural policy should at least be made clear. The creation of Chapter 26 meets this need and improves budgetary transparency.

With regard to Article 261 it should be pointed out that the Community imports 1 300 000 tonnes of sugar under the preference scheme, at a cost to the Community budget of 260 m ECU. In its preliminary draft budget for 1980 the Commission quite rightly proposed that the EAGGF should not have to bear this expenditure.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 104/rev.
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 1311: Dried fodder

A) *Expenditure*

Item 1311: Dried fodder

— Increase the payment appropriation by 12 m ECU (from 48 to 60 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Community has a deficit of proteins, as is demonstrated by the huge imports of soya (2 300 m ECU in 1979). These imports are preventing the development of protein plants within the Community.

In order to reduce the Community's dependence in this sector, encouragement should be given to the production of dried fodder, especially the types that are dried in the sun.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 105/rev.
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 2120 Premiums for suckler cows

A) *Expenditure*

Item 2120: Premiums for suckler cows

— *Increase* the payment appropriation *by 33 m ECU* (from 97 m ECU to 130 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of the premium for suckler cows is twofold:

- to reduce stocks of milk powder,
- to improve the quality of veal.

By substituting whole milk for milk powder, the Community will derive an additional benefit, mainly the saving of the energy necessary to transport the milk and convert it into powder.

However, in certain cases, where the holding is remote from the centres of production, it makes more sense to transport milk powder than liquid milk.

* * *

Draft amendment No 106
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

Transpose Title 3 'Appropriations for operations in the fisheries sector' and Title 4 'EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific agricultural measures'.

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Revenue*

—

C) *Compensation*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

According to the Commission itself, measures in the structural sector are an essential complement to the market support policy.

It therefore appears more logical to present the 1982 budget in the following manner:

- Titles 1 and 2: EAGGF — Guarantee Section
- Title 3: EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific agricultural measures (which ought to be amended to read 'EAGGF — Guidance Section and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy')
- Title 4: Appropriations for operations in the fisheries sector

For 1983 the Commission will split Title 3, assigning a title to the EAGGF — Guidance Section and a title to specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy.

This new presentation will enhance the transparency of the budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 107
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Amend the heading of Title 3 'Appropriations for operations in the fisheries sector' to read '*Common fisheries policy*'

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The amendment of the heading is justified by the following reason:

- Both the European Parliament and Community fishermen are calling for the establishment of a genuine common fisheries policy. By accepting this amendment, the Council will demonstrate its will to arrive at an agreement on this question.

* * *

Draft amendment No 108
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 311 Joint fisheries research programmes

A) *Expenditure*

Article 311: Joint fisheries research programmes

Enter a payment appropriation of 125 000 ECU¹ (instead of a 'p.m.') (reinstatement, with Chapter 100, of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 125 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 250 000 ECU (from 250 000 ECU to 500 000 ECU — reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget).

Schedule

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriations outstanding from 1980						
Appropriations for 1981	p.m.	p.m.				
Appropriations for 1982	500 000	p.m.	250 000 ¹	250 000	—	—
Total	500 000	p.m.	250 000	250 000	—	—

REMARKS

Reinstate the remarks in the preliminary draft budget.

JUSTIFICATION

As it is imperative to implement joint research programmes in the fisheries sector, the Council's decision to reduce the appropriations proposed by the Commission is unjustified and these appropriations must therefore be reinstated.

* * *

Draft amendment No 109
tabled by Mr Battersby on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

¹ 125 000 ECU have been entered against Chapter 100

PAYMENTS

Article 312: Biological studies in the fisheries and marine sector

Item 3121: Biological studies in the North-East Atlantic region
(*new*)

Item 3122: Biological studies in the Mediterranean
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

- Create a new item 3121: 'Biological studies in the North-East Atlantic region'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 200 000 ECU against this item
- Create a new item 3122: 'Biological studies in the Mediterranean'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 200 000 ECU against this item

B) *Compensation*

Reduce expenditure under Article 312 by 80 000 ECU

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 320 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Improved knowledge concerning the state and trend in stocks of fish in Community waters is essential to the operation of a Community Fisheries Policy, particularly in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean.

The problems facing fishermen in the Mediterranean have been largely ignored so far; greater consideration must be given without delay. To underline the importance of the Mediterranean, Article 312 should be divided into two separate items, 'NE Atlantic region' and 'Mediterranean'.

* * *

Draft Amendment No 110

tabled by Mrs Barbarella, Mr Vitale and Mr Papapietro on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Appropriations for operations in the fisheries sector

Chapter 31: Specific measures in the fisheries sector

Article 316: 'Specific programme of operations in the fisheries sector in the Mediterranean'
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 316 entitled: 'Specific programme of operations, for the fisheries sector in the Mediterranean'

Enter against it a 'p.m.'

B) *Compensation*

—

- C) *Revenue*
Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

REMARKS

The purpose of this programme is to create the conditions necessary to promote implementation of new policies to develop fisheries and aquaculture in the Mediterranean.

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the particularly difficult situation of fishermen in the Mediterranean, it is necessary to assist in the setting up of special machinery to coordinate the various measures already in force and, at the same time, to ensure the implementation of appropriate conservation and development policies.

* * *

Draft amendment No 112
tabled by Mrs Barbarella, Mr Vitale and Mr Papapietro on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 350: Adjustment of capacity in the fisheries sector

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 3 m ECU¹ (instead of a 'p.m.' — reinstatement, with Chapter 100, of the appropriation provided for in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 3 m ECU

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitment appropriations by 3 m ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriation: outstanding from 1980						
Appropriation: for 1981	p m	p m				
Appropriation: for 1982	8 000 000		8 000 000 ¹			
Total	8 000 000		8 000 000			

¹ 5 m ECU have been entered against Chapter 100

REMARKS

Reinstate the remarks in the preliminary draft budget

JUSTIFICATION

The commitment appropriations proposed by the Commission should be reinstated. This measure concerns the adjustment of fishing capacity to the new catch potential due to the extension of fishing zones to 200 miles and the development of little-known species.

* * *

Draft Amendment No 113

tabled by Mrs Barbarella, Mr Vitale and Mr Papapietro on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 351: Redeployment of capacity in the fisheries sector

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 2 m ECU' (instead of a 'p.m.' — reinstatement, with Chapter 100, of the appropriation provided for in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 2 m ECU

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 2 m ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation provided for in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriations outstanding from 1980						
Appropriations for 1981	p m	p m				
Appropriations for 1982	5 000 000		5 000 000 ¹			
Total	5 000 000		5 000 000			

REMARKS

Reinstate the remarks in the preliminary draft budget.

¹ 3 m ECU have been entered against Chapter 100

JUSTIFICATION

The appropriations proposed by the Commission in the preliminary draft should be reinstated.

* * *

Draft amendment No 114
tabled by Miss Quin on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 361: Producer groups in the fisheries sector

A) *Expenditure*

Increase by 156 000 ECU (from 156 000 ECU to 312 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 156 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Since producers' organizations are being given an increasingly important role in the management of the Community's fisheries policies, it is essential that appropriations available to support their operation be increased.

* * *

Draft amendment No 115
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating Appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Common fisheries policy
(new heading)

Chapter 37: Social measures in the fisheries sector
(new)

Article 370: Schemes relating to a common policy on education and vocational training in the
(new) fisheries sector

Article 371: Grant towards medical assistance and safety at sea
(new)

- A) *Expenditure*
- Create a Chapter 37 to read: 'Social measures in the fisheries sector'
 - Create an Article 370: 'Schemes relating to a common policy on education and vocational training in the fisheries sector'
 - Enter a 'p.m.'
 - Create an Article 371: 'Grant towards medical assistance and safety at sea'
 - Enter a 'p.m.'
- B) *Compensation*
- Delete Item 6484: 'Grant towards medical assistance and safety at sea'
 - Delete the 'p.m.' shown against it
- C) *Revenue*
- Unchanged

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

To show fishermen that a common fisheries policy is more than merely a market and structural policy, it should be backed up by social provisions.

That is the purpose of this amendment, which provides for the incorporation of Article 635 'Schemes relating to a common policy on education and vocational training in the fisheries sector' contained in the preliminary draft although under Title 3 'Common fisheries policy', together with Item 6484.

* * *

Draft amendment No 116
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Title 3: Common fisheries policy (new heading)
Chapter 38: Specific aid to the fisheries sector (*new*)
Article 380: Fuel subsidies for small-scale inshore fishing (*new*)

- A) *Expenditure*
- Create a new Chapter 38 entitled 'Specific aid to the fisheries sector'
 - Create a new Article 380 entitled 'Fuel subsidies for small-scale inshore fishing'
 - Enter against it a payment appropriation of 40 m ECU
- B) *Compensation*
-
- C) *Revenue*
- Increase revenue by the same amount.

REMARKS

The Commission will put before the Council in 1982 a proposal for fuel subsidies for small-scale inshore fishing based on the European Parliament's resolution of 21 November 1980 on the common fisheries policy (OJ C 327 of 15 December 1980, p. 84).

JUSTIFICATION

The appreciable increase in the price of fuel used by fishing boats engaging in small-scale fishing has led to a considerable decline in fishermen's incomes and has prompted the Member States to grant national fuel subsidies unilaterally.

In its resolution of 21 November 1980 on the common fisheries policy the European Parliament called for these national aids to be replaced by Community aid.
This amendment meets that need.

* * *

Draft amendment No 117
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Amend the heading of Title 4: 'EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific agricultural measures' to read 'EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy'

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The inclusion of 'accession' compensatory amounts and monetary compensatory amounts under this title, in two new chapters to be created (Chapters 44 and 45) justifies the change in the heading as they cannot be regarded as specific agricultural measures but rather as specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy.

* * *

Draft amendment No 118
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guidance Section and specific measures linked with operation of the common agricultural policy (new wording)

Chapter 42: Measures to assist less-favoured areas

Article 423: Specific regions — France

Item 4235: Measures to assist overseas departments

- A) *Expenditure*
Increase the appropriation by 4.5 million ECU
- B) *Compensation*
 —
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 8.5 million ECU

Schedule

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	4 047 887	p m	—	—	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1981	p m	p m	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1982	6 000 000	—	6 000 000	—	—	—
Total	10 047 887	p m	6 000 000	—	—	—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In the remarks against this item of the budget, the Commission and Council recognized the backwardness of agricultural development in the French Overseas Departments as compared with the other regions of the Community. A much larger appropriation is therefore necessary to speed up the development of these overseas departments.

* * *

Draft amendment No 120
 tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4: EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy (*new heading*)

Chapter 42: Measures to assist less-favoured areas

Article 429: Specific regions — Greece
 (*new*)

- A) *Expenditure*
 — Create an Article 429 to read: 'Specific regions — Greece'
 — Enter a 'p.m.'

B) *Compensation*
 —

C) *Revenue*
 Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

In 1982 the Commission will propose to the Council one or more common actions designed to improve living and working conditions in the least favoured regions of Greece by the implementation of one or more integrated development programmes.

JUSTIFICATION

Since Greece suffers from very substantial natural handicaps it is necessary to provide its least favoured regions with integrated development programmes designed to improve living and working conditions among the inhabitants.

The Commission will therefore submit appropriate proposals to the Council in the course of 1982.

* * *

Draft amendment No 121
 tabled by Mrs Barbarella, Mr Vitale and Mr Papapietro on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4: EAGGF — Guidance Section and specific agricultural measures
 Chapter 43: Structural measures connected with the common organization of markets
 Article 434: Oilseeds and protein-rich plants
 (*new*)
 Item 4340: Premiums for the upgrading and development of oilseeds and seeds containing protein
 (*new*)

- A) *Expenditure*
 — Create a new Article 434 entitled: 'Oilseeds and protein-rich plants'
 — Create a new Item 4340 entitled: 'Premiums for the upgrading and development of oilseeds and seeds containing protein'
 — Enter against it a 'p.m.'

B) *Compensation*
 —

C) *Revenue*
 Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

It is necessary to introduce a premium to encourage production in order to ease the transition over to the production of such crops, on condition that the beneficiaries undertake to grow the products in question for a number of years.

JUSTIFICATION

Because this sector is heavily in deficit, it is necessary to develop Community production.

* * *

Proposed modification No 122/rev.
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4: EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy (*new heading*)

Chapter 44: Accession compensatory amounts granted in intra-Community trade
(*new*)

Article 440: Accession compensatory amounts granted in intra-Community trade
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

- Create a new Chapter 44: 'Accession compensatory amounts granted in intra-Community trade'
- Create a new Article 440: 'Accession compensatory amounts granted in intra-Community trade'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 3 m ECU

B) *Compensation*

Delete Chapter 27: 'Accession compensatory amounts granted in intra-Community trade' and delete Article 270 together with the appropriation of 3 m ECU shown against it

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Enter against Article 440 the remarks shown in the preliminary draft budget against Article 270: 'Appropriation to cover the accession compensatory amounts provided for in Article 55 of the 1972 Act of Accession and Article 61 of the 1979 Act of Accession'.

JUSTIFICATION

Accession compensatory amounts are a temporary measure necessitated by the progressive adjustment of the prices of agricultural products charged on the Greek market to the prices charged on the Community market.

Whilst accession compensatory amounts are associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy, they should nevertheless not be regarded as market support expenditure. They should therefore be transferred from Title 2 to Title 4.

* * *

Proposed modification No 123/rev.
 tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4:	EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy (<i>new heading</i>)
Chapter 45: (<i>new</i>)	Monetary compensatory amounts levied or paid in trade in agricultural products
Article 450: (<i>new</i>)	Monetary compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade
Item 4500 (<i>new</i>)	Monetary compensatory amounts on imports paid by importing Member States (with a depreciated currency)
Item 4501 (<i>new</i>)	Monetary compensatory amounts on imports paid by exporting Member States on behalf of importing Member States (with a depreciated currency)
Item 4502: (<i>new</i>)	Monetary compensatory amounts on imports levied by importing Member States (with an appreciated currency)
Item 4503: (<i>new</i>)	Monetary compensatory amounts on exports paid by exporting Member States (with an appreciated currency)
Item 4504: (<i>new</i>)	Monetary compensatory amounts on exports levied by exporting Member States (with a depreciated currency)
Article 451: (<i>new</i>)	Monetary compensatory amounts in trade with non-member countries
Item 4510 (<i>new</i>)	Portion of monetary compensatory amounts granted on imports (into Member States with a depreciated currency) which exceeds the import levy
Item 4511: (<i>new</i>)	Monetary compensatory amounts on exports paid by exporting Member States (with an appreciated currency)

A) *Expenditure*

- Create a new Chapter 45: 'Monetary compensatory amounts levied or paid in trade in agricultural products'
- Create a new Article 450: 'Monetary compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade'
- Create a new Item 4500: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on imports paid by importing Member States (with a depreciated currency)'
 — Enter a 'p.m.'
- Create a new Item 4501: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on imports paid by exporting Member States on behalf of importing Member States (with a depreciated currency)'
 — Enter a payment appropriation of 88 m ECU
- Create a new Item 4502: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on imports levied by importing Member States (with an appreciated currency)'
 — Enter a payment appropriation of - 116 m ECU
- Create a new Item 4503: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on exports paid by exporting Member States (with an appreciated currency)'
 — Enter a payment appropriation of 97 m ECU
- Create a new Item 4504: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on exports levied by exporting Member States (with a depreciated currency)'
 — Enter a payment appropriation of - 7 m ECU
- Create a new Article 451: 'Monetary compensatory amounts in trade with non-member countries'
- Create a new Item 4510: 'Portion of monetary compensatory amounts granted on imports (into Member States with a depreciated currency) which exceeds the import levy'
 — Enter a 'p.m.'

- Create a new Item 4511: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on exports paid by exporting Member States (with an appreciated currency)'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 63 m ECU

B) Compensation

Delete Chapter 28: 'Monetary compensatory amounts levied or paid in trade in agricultural products'

Delete Article 280: 'Monetary compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade'

Delete Item 2800: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on imports paid by importing Member States (with a depreciated currency)'

- Delete the 'p.m.' shown against it

Delete Item 2801: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on imports paid by exporting Member States on behalf of importing Member States (with a depreciated currency)'

- Delete the appropriation of 88 m ECU shown against it

Delete Item 2802: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on imports levied by importing Member States (with an appreciated currency)'

- Delete the appropriation of - 116 m ECU shown against it

Delete Item 2803: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on exports paid by exporting Member States (with an appreciated currency)'

- Delete the appropriation of 97 m ECU shown against it

Delete Item 2804: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on exports levied by exporting Member States (with a depreciated currency)'

- Delete the appropriation of - 7 m ECU shown against it

Delete Article 281: 'Monetary compensatory amounts in trade with non-member countries'

Delete Item 2810: 'Portion of monetary compensatory amounts on imports (into Member States with a depreciated currency) which exceeds the import levy'

- Delete the 'p.m.' shown against it

Delete Item 2811: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on exports paid by exporting Member States (with an appreciated currency)'

- Delete the appropriation of 63 m ECU shown against it

C) Revenue

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Transfer to Article 450 and Items 4500, 4501, 4502, 4503 and 4504 and Article 451 and Items 4510 and 4511 the remarks appearing under Chapter 28 against Article 280 and Items 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803 and 2804 and Article 281 and Items 2810 and 2811.

JUSTIFICATION

As monetary compensatory amounts reflect the lack of alignment between Member States' economies and the absence of economic and monetary union, they cannot under any circumstances be regarded as market support expenditure.

For that reason, and also because monetary compensatory amounts facilitate, at least in the short-term, the operation of the CAP in a period of monetary uncertainty, they may be charged to Title 4, whose heading should be changed to read: 'EAGGF — Guidance Section and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy'.

* * *

Draft amendment No 124
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4: EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy (*new heading*)
 Chapter 48: Expenditure in the agricultural sector
 Article 484: Agricultural research
 Item 4841: Research programmes

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1.25 m ECU (from 4.75 to 6 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 1.25 m ECU

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 1.25 m ECU

Schedule

REMARKS

First part unchanged

Add the following text:

The Council will add to the preceding programmes a programme of research into biogenetics.

The total figure for the new programmes is 18 602 000 ECU, to be spent over five years, from 1979 to 1983. The appropriation to be entered for 1982, the fourth stage of the programme, is 6 million ECU with this new programme.

By the end of 1982, the Council will take a decision on appropriate financing for the programmes to be implemented in 1983.

JUSTIFICATION

Biogenetics will have an important role to play in agriculture in future. It will permit the development of species requiring little or no fertilizer and of species suitable to the climate prevailing in countries suffering from famine.

The Community must play its proper part in this advanced research sector. The additional appropriation of 1.25 m earmarked for biogenetics is a first step towards this type of modern agriculture.

* * *

Draft amendment No 125

tabled by Mrs Barbarella, Mr Vitale and Mr Papapietro on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4: EAGGF — Guidance Section and specific agricultural measures
 Chapter 48: Expenditure in the agricultural sector
 Article 484: Agricultural research
 Item 4842: Agronomic research for the development of vegetable proteins
 (*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 4842 entitled 'Agronomic research for the development of vegetable proteins

— Enter against it a 'p.m.'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Agronomic research must aim to create real scope for the development of vegetable proteins so as to reduce the Community's considerable deficit by increasing domestic production.

* * *

Proposed modification No 126/rev.
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4: EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy (*new heading*)

Chapter 48: Expenditure in the agricultural sector

Article 485: Community agricultural product export agency
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

— *Amend* the heading of Title 4 to read: 'EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy'

— *Create* an Article 485: 'Community agricultural product export agency'

— *Enter* a payment appropriation of 76.72 m ECU

B) *Compensation*

— *Decrease* the payment appropriation against the following items or articles by the amounts shown:

Article 100:	Refunds on cereals:	12.65 m ECU
Item 1030:	Refunds on rice:	0.37 m ECU
Item 1100:	Refunds on sugar and isoglucose:	7.87 m ECU
Article 120:	Refunds on olive oil:	0.05 m ECU
Item 1300:	Refunds (oilseeds):	0.05 m ECU
Item 1500:	Refunds (fresh fruit and vegetables):	0.70 m ECU
Item 1510:	Export refunds (processed fruit and vegetables):	0.05 m ECU
Article 160:	Refunds on products of wine-growing sector:	0.31 m ECU
Article 170:	Refunds on tobacco:	0.19 m ECU
Item 2000:	Refunds on milk and milk products:	20.98 m ECU
Item 2064:	Other measures under progress to expand market for milk and milk products:	20.00 m ECU

Article 210:	Refunds on beef and veal:	7.88 m ECU
Article 220:	Export refunds for sheepmeat and goatmeat:	p.m.
Article 230:	Refunds on pigmeat:	1.21 m ECU
Article 240:	Refunds on eggs:	0.24 m ECU
Article 241:	Refunds on poultrymeat:	0.92 m ECU
Article 251:	Refunds on certain goods obtained by processing agricultural products:	3.25 m ECU 76.72 m ECU

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

REMARKS

The aim of the Community agricultural product export agency is to expand Community markets, in particular by promoting the conclusion of long-term contracts for the export of agricultural products.

JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 17 June 1981 on improvements to be made in the common agricultural policy, the European Parliament called for the strengthening of the commercial policy in the farm sector.

A Community agricultural product export agency will meet that objective. It will endeavour to arrange the conclusion of long-term contracts for the supply of agricultural products with a view to establishing a genuine commercial policy in the agricultural product sector.

Such measures would, moreover, permit savings to be made on refunds.

The financial resources of this Community export agency will be derived from export refunds (at a rate of 1%, equivalent to 56.72 m ECU) and an appropriation of 20.0 m ECU to be used to find new outlets for milk and milk products on external markets.

* * *

Draft amendment No 127

tabled by Mr Früh, Mr Bocklet, Mr Maher and Mr Nielsen on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4:	EAGGF — Guidance Section and specific agricultural measures
Chapter 43:	Expenditure in the agricultural sector
Article 486:	Community action relating to the vocational training of farmers

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 35 000 ECU (from 165 000 ECU to 200 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

At the December 1980 part-session, the European Parliament adopted a resolution calling on the Commission and the Council to support the activities of the European Training and Promotion Centre for Farming and Rural Life (CEPFAR) 'by making available the necessary financial resources for both the current and subsequent financial years'.

It is therefore proposed that Item 486 be increased to 200 000 ECU to enable this work to continue.

* * *

Draft amendment No 128
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

- Title 4: EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy (*new heading*)
- Chapter 48: Expenditure in the agricultural sector
- Article 487: Measures to combat irregularities in the EAGGF sector (*new heading*)
- Item 4870
(*new*)
formerly
- Article 487): Community supervision of the application of agricultural rules
- Item 4871: Training of national inspectors
(*new*)
- Item 4872: Measures to combat fraud
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

- Amend the heading of Article 487 to read: 'Measures to combat irregularities in the EAGGF sector'
- Create a new Item 4870: 'Community supervision of the application of agricultural rules'
 - Enter a payment appropriation of 0.1 m ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget under Article 487)
- Create an Item 4871: 'Training of national inspectors'
 - Enter a payment appropriation of 0.125 m ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget under Article 680)
- Create an Item 4872: 'Measures to combat fraud'
 - Enter a payment appropriation of 0.15 m ECU

B) *Compensation*

- Delete the 'p.m.' shown against Article 487 ('Community supervision of the application of agricultural rules')
- Delete Article 680: 'Training of national inspectors'
 - Delete the payment appropriation of 0.125 m ECU

C) *Revenue*

- Increase the revenue by 0.375 m ECU

COMMITMENTS

Proceed similarly with the commitments

Schedule

REMARKS

Against new Item 4870, enter the remark appearing against Article 487.

Item 4871 (*new*). This appropriation covers the costs of organizing seminars, training courses and in-service training for officials from national government services who monitor operations financed by the EAGGF, in accordance with the recommendation of the special control mission.

Item 4872 (new). This item is to cover expenditure arising from the setting up or strengthening of the corps of inspectors specializing in measures to combat fraud.

JUSTIFICATION

Measures to combat fraud are an essential complement to the common agricultural policy if the latter is to retain credibility among European public opinion.

This is the purpose of creating Article 487 'Measures to combat irregularities in the EAGGF sector'.

The Committee on Agriculture considers that Community supervision of the application of agricultural rules and the training of national inspectors are complementary measures. It proposes that appropriations of 100 000 and 125 000 ECU respectively be allocated to them. (It should be noted that these two measures appear in the preliminary draft budget.)

The creation of Item 4872 'Measures to combat fraud' is justified by the need to combat fraud which may occur within the EAGGF.

In 1982 the Commission will take the steps necessary to attain this objective. Accordingly, provision has been made for a payment appropriation of 150 000 ECU.

* * *

Proposed modification No 129/rev.
tabled by Mr Fanton on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 9:	Cooperation with developing and other non-member countries
Chapter 92:	Food aid
Article 928:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9280:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year
<i>(new)</i>	(cereals)
Item 9281:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes
<i>(new)</i>	(cereals)
Item 9282:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year
<i>(new)</i>	(rice)
Item 9283:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes
<i>(new)</i>	(rice)
Item 9284:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year
<i>(new)</i>	(sugar)
Item 9285:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes
<i>(new)</i>	(sugar)
Item 9286:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year
<i>(new)</i>	(milk powder)
Item 9287:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes
<i>(new)</i>	(milk powder)
Item 9288:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year
<i>(new)</i>	(butter oil)
Item 9289:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes
<i>(new)</i>	(butter oil)

A) *Expenditure*

- *Create a new Article 928: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid'*
- *Create a new Item 9280: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year (cereals)'*
 - *Enter a payment appropriation of 60·65 m ECU*
- *Create a new Item 9281: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes (cereals)'*
 - *Enter a payment appropriation of 1 m ECU*
- *Create a new Item 9282: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year (rice)'*
 - *Enter a payment appropriation of 14 m ECU*
- *Create a new Item 9283: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes (rice)'*
 - *Enter a 'p.m.'*
- *Create a new Item 9284: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year (sugar)'*
 - *Enter a payment appropriation of 1·5 m ECU*
- *Create a new Item 9285: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes (sugar)'*
 - *Enter a 'p.m.'*
- *Create a new Item 9286: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year (milk powder)'*
 - *Enter a payment appropriation of 79·7 m ECU*
- *Create a new Item 9287: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes (milk powder)'*
 - *Enter a payment appropriation of 12·2 m ECU*
- *Create a new Item 9288: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year (butter oil)'*
 - *Enter a payment appropriation of 89·7 m ECU*
- *Create a new Item 9289: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes (butter oil)'*
 - *Enter a payment appropriation of 8 m ECU*

B) *Compensation*

- *Delete Item 1001: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year (cereals)'*
 - *Delete the appropriation of 60·65 m ECU*
- *Delete Item 1002: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes (cereals)'*
 - *Delete the appropriation of 1 m ECU*
- *Delete Item 1031: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year (rice)'*
 - *Delete the appropriation of 14 m ECU*
- *Delete Item 1032: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes (rice)'*
 - *Delete the 'p.m.'*
- *Delete Item 1101: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year (sugar)'*
 - *Delete the appropriation of 1·55 m ECU*
- *Delete Item 1102: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes (sugar)'*
 - *Delete the 'p.m.'*
- *Delete Item 2001: 'Refunds on skimmed-milk powder supplied under the food aid programme for the current financial year'*
 - *Delete the appropriation of 79·7 m ECU*
- *Delete Item 2002: 'Refunds on skimmed-milk powder supplied under previous food aid programmes'*
 - *Delete the appropriation of 12·2 m ECU*
- *Delete Item 2003: 'Refunds on butter oil supplied under the food aid programme for the current financial year'*

- *Delete* the appropriation of 89·7 m ECU
- *Delete* Item 2004: 'Refunds on butter oil supplied under previous food aid programmes'
- *Delete* the appropriation of 8 m ECU

C) *Revenue*
Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Transfer the remarks against Items 1001, 1002, 1031, 1032, 1101, 1102, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 to Items 9280, 9281, 9282, 9283, 9284, 9285, 9286, 9287, 9288 and 9289 respectively.

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Agriculture shares the view put forward by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget, that food aid refunds — which total 294·5 m ECU — are not properly speaking expenditure under the common agricultural policy. These refunds should therefore be transferred from Titles 1 and 2 to Title 9 in order to facilitate the management of food aid and increase the transparency of the budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 130
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing and other non-member countries
Chapter 90: Enter the following title:
European Development Fund: cooperation with the ACP States

Create the following articles:

Article 900: Subsidies
Article 901: Special loans
Article 902: Risk capital
Article 903: Transfers for the stabilization of export earnings

Chapter 91: Enter the following title:
European Development Fund: cooperation with the overseas countries and territories associated with the Community

Create the following articles:

Article 910: Subsidies
Article 911: Special loans
Article 912: Risk capital
Article 913: Transfers for the stabilization of export earnings

A) *Expenditure*
Enter a 'p.m.' against these articles

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

Chapter 90 and Chapter 91: these lines are intended to cover appropriations for the EDF as soon as it is budgetized.

JUSTIFICATION

On numerous occasions the European Parliament has expressed itself in favour of the budgetization of the 5th EDF in application of Article 199 of the EEC Treaty.

Consequently, the appropriate budget lines should be reinstated in the 1982 budget. Token entries must be replaced by actual appropriations as soon as the budgetization of the EDF has been completed. The amount of these appropriations shall be determined by the normal budget procedure.

* * *

Draft amendment No 131
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9270: Exceptional measures for implementing food aid

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 500 000 ECU (from 500 000 to 1 000 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The reinstatement of the appropriations proposed by the Commission is justified by the need for the Community to be always ready to respond effectively to emergency situations.

It should be recalled that financial and technical cooperation with the non-associated developing countries stems from an initiative by the European Parliament. Parliament has always underlined the need for the Community to implement, alongside its policy of cooperation with associated countries, a development aid policy to assist non-associated third countries, in particular the poorest countries of Latin America and Asia.

In proposing a commitment appropriation of 200 m ECU the Committee on Development and Cooperation is simply reinstating the schedule of appropriations proposed initially by the Commission and the European Parliament, which has been seriously delayed as a result of the Council budget decisions.

Following the United Nations Conference on the least-developed countries, and in line with the European Parliament's resolution of 10 July 1981, a large share of these appropriations should go to assist the poorest developing countries.

* * *

Draft amendment No 132
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 930: Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

*Increase the commitment appropriation by 50 000 000 ECU (from 150 000 000 to 200 000 000 ECU)
(reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)*

Schedule

Reinstate the schedule in the preliminary draft budget.

REMARKS

Unchanged

* * *

Draft amendment No 133
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 941: Community contribution towards schemes concerning developing countries carried out by non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 6 500 000 ECU (from 13 500 000 to 20 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

*Increase the commitment appropriations by 4 000 000 ECU (from 16 000 000 to 20 000 000 ECU)
(reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)*

Schedule

(in ECU)

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	13 244 000	7 639 000	3 600 000	2 005 000	—	—
Appropriations outstanding since 1980	111 000	111 000	—	—	—	—
Appropriations for 1981	14 000 000	3 000 000	6 600 000	3 295 000	1 105 000	—
Appropriations for 1982	16 000 000	—	3 300 000	9 700 000	3 000 000	—
Total	43 355 000	10 750 000	13 500 000	15 000 000	4 105 000	—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament has always stressed its interest in this type of development aid in particular because of its effectiveness.

This is why the Committee on Development and Cooperation is requesting, together with the Commission of the European Communities, a substantial increase in appropriations compared with previous years.

* * *

Draft amendment No 134
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 94: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries
Article 942: Consultative committee on development policies (reinstatement of the item in the preliminary draft budget)
(new)

A) Expenditure

Enter a payment appropriation of 500 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) Compensation

—

C) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

REMARKS

Reinstate the remarks in the preliminary draft budget.

JUSTIFICATION

In various recent resolutions the European Parliament has called on the Commission to carry out exploratory studies on a Community development policy. The appropriation of 500 000 ECU is intended to finance these studies.

* * *

Draft amendment No 135
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 94: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries
Article 943: Community pledge to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (reinstatement of the article in the preliminary draft budget)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 13 500 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 40 500 000 ECU

Schedule

Enter the following schedule of payments:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 40 500 000 ECU. The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows (in ECU):

Commitments		Payments		
		1982	1983	1984
Appropriations for 1982	40 500 000	13 500 000	13 500 000	13 500 000

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

European Parliament resolution of 18 September 1980, paragraph 14 (OJ C 265 of 13. 10. 1980).

As part of the effort to replenish the resources of the IFAD, in which the Community must participate, an allocation of 1 500 million dollars is proposed for the period 1980/1981 (including 150 million dollars carried over from the previous period).

The annual contribution of the nine Member States, on the basis of a 21% share, would be 94.5 million dollars. The Community's contribution of 20% of this amount would be 13.5 m ECU.

JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 18 September 1980 on hunger in the world, the European Parliament expressly called for the Community as such to contribute to the replenishment of the resources of IFAD.

* * *

Draft amendment No 136
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9700: Financing of buffer stocks

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation 'p.m.'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Reinstatement of the remarks in the preliminary draft budget.

'European Parliament resolution of 26 April 1979, on the preparations for the 5th United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (Manila — May 1979) (OJ C 127 of 21. 5. 1979, p. 60).

This item provides the necessary structure for the budgetization of the Community's financing of the first section of the common commodities fund.

JUSTIFICATION

For the first time the Council adopted the entry of this article under the draft budget, although it deleted the 'p.m.' and the remarks in the preliminary draft. These must therefore be reinstated.

* * *

Draft amendment No 137
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9701: Financing of measures for the structural improvement of the world market

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation 'p. m.'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Reinstatement of the remarks of the preliminary draft budget.

'European Parliament resolution of 26 April 1979, on the preparations for the Fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (Manila — May 1979) (OJ C 127 of 21. 5. 1979, p. 60)

This item provides the necessary structure for the budgetization of the Community's financing of the first section of the common commodities fund.

JUSTIFICATION

For the first time the Council adopted the entry of this article under the draft budget, although it deleted the 'p. m.' and the remarks in the preliminary draft. These must therefore be reinstated.

* * *

Draft amendment No 142/rev.
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 931: Promotion of trade relations with non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 500 000 ECU (from 4 500 000 to 6 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation b, 1 750 000 ECU (from 6 250 000 to 8 000 000 ECU)

Schedule

Enter the following payment schedule:

The authorized commitment appropriation for 1982 is 8 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	2 987 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	487 000	—	—
Appropriations outstanding from 1980	454 000	454 000	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1981	6 250 000	1 546 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	704 000	—
Appropriation for 1982	8 000 000		3 000 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	—
	17 691 000	3 500 000	6 000 000	5 487 000	2 704 000	—

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament has always emphasized the importance for the non-associated developing countries, and above all for the poorest among them, of expanding their trade relations with the Community.

* * *

Draft amendment No 143/rev.
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 93: Cooperation with Non-Associated Developing Countries
Article 933: Cooperation with non-associated developing countries on energy (reinstatement
(new) of article in preliminary draft budget)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 5 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 20 000 000 ECU

Schedule

Enter the following schedule of payments:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1981 is 20 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows (in ECU):

Commitments		Payments		
		1982	1983	1984 and subs financial years
Appropriations for 1982	20 000 000	5 000 000	7 000 000	8 000 000

REMARKS

Add the following before 'The commitment appropriation authorized ...':

Resolution of the European Parliament of 10 May 1979 (OJ C 140, 5. 6. 1979)

JUSTIFICATION

In line with Parliament's resolution of 10 May 1979 and with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Energy Sources (Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981), the Committee on Development and Cooperation considers that the Community has an obligation to introduce a policy of cooperation with the non-associated developing countries in the energy sector.

* * *

Draft amendment No 144
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9340: Scholarships, visits from experts, further training courses for nationals of non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 2 500 000 ECU
(reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 2 500 000 ECU.¹

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1980						
Appropriation for 1981 ⁽¹⁾	888 000	888 000	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1982	2 500 000		1 100 000	900 000	500 000	—
Total	3 388 000	888 000	1 100 000	900 000	500 000	—

⁽¹⁾ Non-differentiated appropriations

REMARKS

Modify the remarks as follows:

Council resolution . . . developing countries.

Scholarship (awards) granted to nationals of non-associated developing countries to enable them to take part, *as far as possible in their own countries*, in advanced vocational training courses . . . and sending experts on training visits.

JUSTIFICATION

Given the importance of training in the development process, the Committee on Development and Cooperation calls for the reinstatement of the appropriation proposed by the Commission

* * *

Draft amendment No 145
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 950: Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries

¹ See Article 1(3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 17 000 000 ECU (from 3 000 000 to 20 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Expenditure in 1981 against this article amounts to about 20 million ECU, although the appropriation entered in the budget was only 3 million ECU.

The Community has been able to meet requests for emergency aid only through transfers of appropriations.

The Committee on Development and Cooperation considers that this procedure of transferring appropriations is an undesirable policy and, moreover, contrary to budgetary orthodoxy. In addition, it does not allow the Community to react with the necessary promptness in the event of a disaster.

* * *

Draft amendment No 146/rev.

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma, Mr Capanna, Mr Blaney

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7000: Community technological developments projects

A) *Expenditure*

Replace the appropriation of 20 000 000 ECU with a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce accordingly

COMMITMENTS

JUSTIFICATION

This item constitutes a subsidy to the oil industry for deep-sea exploration and for exploiting oil fund. It is not an acceptable priority given the need to shift limited resources decisively towards renewable energy sources whose potential is already established.

* * *

Draft amendment No 147

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Capanna, Mr Eisma, Mr Blaney

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 701C: Prospecting for uranium in the Community

A) *Expenditure**Delete* the payment appropriation of 1 250 000 ECUB) *Compensation*C) *Revenue**Reduce* accordingly

COMMITMENTS

Delete the token entry for commitment appropriations

JUSTIFICATION

Prospecting for uranium is not consistent with a non-nuclear future. It involves dangers for the workers and for the population. There is a local opposition wherever uranium is being mined in the Community. The sum of 1·25 million ECU can best be used for renewable energy sources.

* * *

Draft amendment No 148

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Eisma, Mr Capanna, Mr Eisma, Mr Blaney

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy

Item 7031: Geothermal energy projects (reinstatement of item in preliminary draft)
(*new*)A) *Expenditure**Enter* a payment appropriation of 9 000 000 ECU.B) *Compensation**Reduce* item 7 000 accordingly.C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 12 000 000 ECU.*Schedule*

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983		
Appropriation 1982	12 million	9 million	3 million	—	—

JUSTIFICATION

A payments appropriation of 9 million ECU restores the rate of payments to almost its 1981 level. A major drop in spending is inconsistent with a commitment to shift resources to alternative energy sources.

* * *

Draft amendment No 149/rev.
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma, Mr Capanna, Mr Blaney

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy
Item 7032: Solar energy projects (reinstatement of item in preliminary draft)
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 20 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

*Reduce the appropriation against article 703 by 17 700 000 ECU (from 17 700 000 ECU to nil)
Reduce the appropriation against item 7 000 by 2 300 000 ECU (from 20 000 000 ECU to 17 700 000 ECU)*

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 20 million ECU

Schedule

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	
Appropriation 1982	20 million	20 million	—	—	—

JUSTIFICATION

To enable the Commission to make a major increase in its support to demonstration projects in the area of solar heating, photo-voltaic cells, and new techniques such as cadmium sulphide cells.

* * *

Draft amendment No 150/rev.
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney, Mr Eisma

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy
 Item 7033: Bio-mass
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 10 million ECU

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the appropriation against item 7000 by 8.7 million ECU (from 20 million to 11.3 million ECU)

Reduce the appropriation against item 7010 by 1.25 million ECU (from 1.25 million ECU to nil)

Reduce the appropriation against item 7222 by 50 000 ECU (from 150 000 to 100 000 ECU)

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 10 million ECU

Schedule

Commitments		Payments		
		1982	1983	1984
Appropriation 1982	10 million	10 million		

JUSTIFICATION

Bio-mass should figure as a separate item (not under solar 7032 as in the Preliminary Draft Budget. An appropriation of 10 million ECU is needed to enable the Commission to provide adequate support for the wide range of projects submitted to it.

* * *

Draft amendment No 151/rev.

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney, Mr Eisma

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 703: New Sources
 Item 7034: Wind energy
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 5 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the appropriation against item 7303 by 5 000 000 ECU (from 11 535 000 to 6 535 000 ECU)

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 10 million ECU.

Schedule

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	
Appropriation 1982	10 million	5 million	5 million		

JUSTIFICATION

These funds are needed and could be spent on a demonstration project to test the problems of a cluster of modern wind generators. Including a new item on wind energy is justified as part of an overall shift of priorities to renewable sources with potential for the coming years.

* * *

Draft amendment No 152/rev.

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma, Mr Blaney

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 703: New sources

Item 7035: Wave energy
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 10 million ECU.

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the appropriation against item 7310 by 10 million ECU.

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 100 000 000 ECU.

Schedule

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	
Appropriation 1982	100 million	10 million	15 million	25 million	50 million

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Wave energy offers the possibility of a break-through in the near future to energy production on a massive scale. Its use on an industrial scale would provide a major boost to the steel and engineering

industries with large-scale job creation. For lack of public support, especially in the UK, Japan is gaining a lead over European projects.

* * *

Draft amendment No 153
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney, Mr Eisma

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7220: Studies in the context of technical assistance for nuclear power plant operators

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the payment appropriation of 20 000 ECU.

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Reduce accordingly

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

—

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

There is no justification for subsidies to nuclear plant operators, least of all when no such subsidies are foreseen for operators of renewable energy sources, whose need is likely to be greater.

* * *

Draft amendment No 154
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney, Mr Eisma

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 70: Energy policy

Article 704: Community energy-saving programme (reinstatement of article in preliminary draft)
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 18 000 000 ECU (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue accordingly.

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 20 000 000 ECU.

Schedule

Reinstate the schedule in the preliminary draft.

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Restoration of the Commission's proposals in an area which offers the biggest short-term prospects for reducing the demand on imported and expendable energy sources.

* * *

Draft amendment No 155

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney, Mr Eisma

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7222: Studies on advanced reactor design

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the payment appropriation of 150 000 ECU.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce accordingly.

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Fast reactors should be abandoned in view of their high cost and uncertainty about safety and the more promising prospects on a shorter time-scale offered by renewable energy sources. This would render studies on these superfluous.

* * *

Draft amendment No 156/rev.

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Blaney, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7303: Nuclear measurements — Direct action

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 6 535 000 ECU (from 11 535 000 to 5 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce accordingly.*

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

The use of 108 research staff on nuclear measurement is out of proportion. Staff should be switched to work relevant to renewable energy (see proposal Art. 3306).

* * *

Draft amendment No 157
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma, Mr Blaney, Mr Capanna

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7341: Thermonuclear fusion — Indirect action

A) *Expenditure**Delete the payment appropriation of 49 665 000 ECU.*B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue**Reduce accordingly.*

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Given the enormous potential of renewable energy in a far shorter time-scale, provided funds are found, suspension of this programme is a coherent option.

* * *

Draft amendment No 158
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma, Mr Blaney, Mr Capanna

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 71: Nuclear safeguards

Article 715:
(*new*) Contingency planning for nuclear disastersItem 7150:
(*new*) Studies of state of preparedness

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 ECU.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase accordingly.

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 1 000 000 ECU.

Schedule

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

To examine what measures are needed to ensure preparedness for a major disaster. The relevance of such an initiative is shown by the narrow escape from a major nuclear disaster at La Hague in April 1980.

* * *

Draft amendment No 159

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma, Mr Blaney, Mr Capanna

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 71: Nuclear safeguards

Article 715:

(new) Contingency planning for nuclear disasters

Item 7151:

(new) Nuclear disaster fund

A) *Expenditure*

Make a token entry.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Make a token entry.

Schedule

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

To make possible rapid action by transfer from chapter 100 in the event of a major disaster.

* * *

Draft amendment No 160
 tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma, Mr Blaney, Mr Capanna

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7300: Nuclear safety — Indirect action

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce to 65 million ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Amend the remarks to exclude the following:

- thermohydraulic behaviour in the assemblies of sodium-cooled fast reactors;
- behaviour of structural materials in sodium-cooled fast reactors;
- development of accident-simulation models in respect of sodium-cooled reactors;
- plutonium fuels and actinide reactors, involving three projects:
 - . limits to the use of plutonium fuels,
 - . safety of the plutonium fuel cycle,
 - . basic and applied research on actinides.

JUSTIFICATION

Studies of the safety of existing installations are justified. Studies on the safety of fast reactors constitute a disguised subsidy to a type of plant that should be abandoned. The proposal would cut spending to the 1980 level.

* * *

Draft amendment No 161
 tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Capanna, Mr Blaney, Mr Eisma

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7301: New sources of energy — Direct action

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce to 10 500 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce accordingly

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The heading 'new sources' is misleading. The two programmes 'thermonuclear fusion technology' and 'high temperature materials' are in fact both aspects of the use of nuclear power. It is proposed to maintain the solar and hydrogen programmes, freeing funds for priority action on renewable energy.

* * *

Draft amendment No 162

tabled Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney, Mr Eisma

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 730: Direct action — JRC — Joint programme

Item 7305

(new): New sources of energy — additional direct action.A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 10.5 million ECU.

B) *Compensation*

Transfer from item 7301.

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 42 million ECU.

Schedule

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	1985
Appropriation 1982	42 million	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5

REMARKS

To cover programmes of direct action on wind energy, wave energy and bio-mass.

JUSTIFICATION

To achieve a real shift of priorities, the Community needs big programmes in these sectors.

* * *

Draft amendment No 163

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma, Mr Capanna, Mr Blaney

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 730: Direct action — JRC — Joint programme

Item 7306

(new): Measurements relevant to the development of renewable energy sources — direct actionA) *Expenditure**Enter a payment appropriation of 6 535 000 ECU.*B) *Compensation*

Transfer from 7303.

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 13 070 000 EUA.**Schedule*

Commitments		Payments		
		1982	1983	1984
Appropriation 1982	13 070 million	6 535	6 535	

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Shift of priorities. A programme of research and measurement is needed to encourage development of wind, wave and solar power. Staff would be transferred to this programme.

* * *

Draft amendment No 164

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma, Mr Blaney

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7310: Operation of the HFR reactor

A) *Expenditure**Delete the payment appropriation of 11 915 000 ECU.*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce accordingly.*

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

A genuine shift of emphasis to renewable energy means having the courage to drop some existing nuclear programmes. The operation of the HFR reactor should be sacrificed to free funds for wave, solar and wind energy and bio-mass.

* * *

Draft amendment No 165

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney, Mr Capanna, Mr Eisma

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7342: Participation in the JET joint undertaking

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the payment appropriation of 66 700 000 ECU.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce accordingly.

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Shift of priorities to renewable energy sources.

* * *

Draft amendment No 166

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Eisma, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7345: Decommissioning of nuclear power stations — Indirect action

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the payment appropriation of 800 000 ECU.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce accordingly.*

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

The nuclear industry and electricity producers should bear all costs relating to decommissioning.

* * *

Draft amendment No 167
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Capanna, Mr Eisma, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7347: Implementation of the Council resolution of 22/7/75 relating to the technological problems of nuclear safety — Codes and standards for fast-breeder reactors

A) *Expenditure**Delete the payment appropriation of 897 000 ECU*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce accordingly*

COMMITMENTS

JUSTIFICATION

Subsidy to development of fast breeders.

* * *

Draft amendment No 168
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina, Mr Eisma, Mr Blaney

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7352: Uranium ore prospecting and processing — indirect action

A) *Expenditure**Delete the payment appropriation of 850 000 ECU*B) *Compensation*

—

- C) *Revenue*
Reduce accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

* * *

Draft amendment No 169
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney, Mr Capanna, Mr Pannella

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 630: Implementation of the education programme

- A) *Expenditure*

—

- B) *Compensation*

—

- C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

Delete last indent ('... improve the preparation of young people for work...')

JUSTIFICATION

The limited resources available should be concentrated on the effort to help migrant workers and their children. Other measures for young people in general are covered by item 631.

* * *

Draft amendment No 170
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney, Mr Capanna, Mr Pannella

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 6441: Measures for the social integration of handicapped persons (*amended heading*)

- A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation to 240 000 ECU (reinstatement of entry in preliminary draft)

- B) *Compensation*

—

- C) *Revenue*

Increase accordingly

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

Delete the final paragraph referring to the World Assembly of the Elderly

JUSTIFICATION

The Parliament should not accept the implied assimilation of the elderly and the handicapped. The entire sum should be reserved for the handicapped (1981 Year of the Handicapped), and a p.m. inserted to cover moves to help the elderly.

* * *

Draft amendment No 171/rev.

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Blaney, Mr Capanna, Mr Pannella

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 644: Measures in support, and with the participation, of movements which could increase the effectiveness of the social policy of the Community

Item 6443: Measures to assist old people
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Make a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The Council having accepted the principle of measures in this field (see Item 6441 in the draft budget), the Commission should put forward well-thoughtout proposals taking account of the forthcoming EP report and the conclusions of the UN World Assembly of the Elderly in 1982.

* * *

Draft amendment No 172

tabled by Mr Capanna, Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Castellina, Mr Pannella and Mrs Bonino

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 1302: Special equipment for missions

A) *Expenditure*

Delete Item 1302 and the appropriation of 33 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Decrease revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Delete the remarks

JUSTIFICATION

The 33 000 ECU requested as an 'appropriation to cover expenditure incurred for the purchase of tropical clothing (Commission decision of 8 June 1973)' is, we believe, a symbol of the inequalities between rich and poor which the European Community wishes to perpetuate. We therefore ask that this item be deleted.

* * *

Draft amendment No 173

tabled by Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 310: Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 3.5 million ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Adequate inspection and surveillance are required both in the interests of fishermen and for the sake of the proper technical implementation of the common fisheries policy.

* * *

Draft amendment No 174

tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9201: Current programme for cereals other than rice

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 49 262 300 ECU (from 87 300 000 to 136 562 300 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

The increase in quantities to be delivered as food aid leads to an increase in refunds connected with food aid which is exactly matched by the reduction in refunds for commercial exports.

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

REMARKS

Enter the following remark:

This appropriation is to cover deliveries in 1982 of 1 140 000 t of cereals other than rice

— of which 727 337 t under commitments made in the Convention on Food Aid

— and 412 663 t which represents an additional commitment to be made by the Community (see EP resolution of 18. 9. 1980 — OJ C 265, 13. 10. 1980)

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment is designed to give practical effect to the undertakings made in the Ferrero resolution adopted by the European Parliament in September 1980. The objective is to increase the overall amount of food aid in cereals to 1 400 000 t

— of which 1 140 000 t in cereals other than rice

— and 130 000 t of rice (which is the equivalent of 260 000 t of cereals other than rice)

* * *

Draft amendment No 175

tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9203: Current programme for rice

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 9 810 000 ECU (from 32 700 000 to 42 510 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

The increase in quantities to be delivered as food aid leads to an increase in refunds connected with food aid which is exactly matched by the reduction in refunds for commercial exports.

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

COMMITMENTS

Enter the following remarks:

This appropriation is to cover deliveries in 1982 of 130 000 t of rice under the Convention on Food Aid

- of which 100 000 t for commitments already made
- and 30 000 t as an additional commitment (see EP resolution of 18. 9. 1980 — OJ C 265, 13. 10. 1980)

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment is designed to give practical effect to the undertakings made in the Ferrero resolution adopted by the European Parliament in September 1980. The objective is to increase the overall amount of food aid in cereals to 1 400 000 t

- of which 1 140 000 t in cereals other than rice
- and 130 000 t of rice (which is the equivalent of 260 000 t of cereals other than rice)

* * *

Draft amendment No 176
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 920: Food aid in cereals
Item 9204: Community contribution to the world emergency reserve
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 11 970 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

The increase in quantities to be delivered as food aid leads to an increase in refunds connected with food aid which is exactly matched by the reduction in refunds for commercial exports.

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

COMMITMENTS

Enter the following remarks:

This appropriation is to finance the Community contribution to the creation of a world emergency reserve. It represents the cost of a contribution of 20%, representing 100 000 t of cereals, to the creation of a world reserve of 500 000 t (see EP resolution of 18 September 1980 — OJ C 265, 13. 10. 1980)

JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution adopted on 18 September 1980, the European Parliament asked that in the framework of the North-South dialogue, the Commission should make a number of positive offers, in particular 'an appropriate contribution to the emergency food reserve and adoption of the FAO and WFC proposal to guarantee this reserve by means of an international agreement' (paragraph 42).

* * *

Draft amendment No 177
tabled by Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9221: Current programme for sugar

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 100 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

The increase in quantities to be delivered as food aid leads to an increase in refunds connected with food aid which is exactly matched by the reduction in refunds for commercial exports.

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

COMMITMENTS

Reinstate the following remarks:

Item to cover the supply in 1982 of 6 086 t of sugar to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) under the Agreement between the EEC and the Agency, and 3 914 t to developing countries

JUSTIFICATION

On the basis of its resolution adopted on 18 September 1980 (report on world hunger) and recalling the need to diversify food aid products, the European Parliament asks for the reinstatement of the 3 847 t of sugar for developing countries.

* * *

Draft amendment No 178
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 9.2.3.: Food aid in vegetable oil

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 10 000 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 10 000 000 ECU

Schedule

COMMITMENTS

Reinstate the following remarks:

Item to cover the supply in 1982 of 20 000 t of vegetable oil to developing countries

JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 18.9.1980 the EP asked for food aid to be better suited to the needs of the people in the developing countries.

* * *

Draft Amendment No 179
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 9.2.4.: Food aid (other commodities)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 8 900 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

COMMITMENTS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

On the basis of the resolution adopted by the EP on 18.9.1980, the Committee on Development and Cooperation asks for the reinstatement of the appropriation proposed by the Commission in 1981, that is to say 8.9 million EUA, although the Commission has proposed only 5 million EUA for 1982. Since then the Council itself has recognized the need to diversify food aid (Council Resolution of 18.11.1980)

* * *

Draft amendment No 180
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9251: Transport costs for aid under current programmes and operations

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 21 300 000 ECU (from 59 800 000 to 81 100 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

COMMITMENTS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This increase is the result of the increase in the volume of food aid requested by the Committee on Development and Cooperation.

* * *

Proposed modification No 181
tabled by Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 4322: Premiums for the cessation of wine production

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation by 100 000 ECU (from 300 000 to 400 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

A minimum appropriation must be entered under this item in order to meet any needs that might arise.

* * *

Draft amendment No 182
tabled by Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 500: ERDF — Community action in support of national regional policies

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 170 m ECU (Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 323 m ECU (Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft)

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 1 843 m ECU; the likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(*Reinstate* the schedule given in the preliminary draft budget)

REMARKS

Complete the remarks as follows:

The Council and Commission should take the necessary steps to ensure the transparency of Community aid and guarantee the principle of additionality in the financing of national projects.

JUSTIFICATION

The Regional Fund was created in 1975 to correct regional imbalances in the Community.

Its purpose is to promote economic development in less-favoured regions by contributing to investments in industrial, craft or service activities, and to remedy disparities between rich and poor regions.

As everyone knows, this objective is far from being attained as imbalances continue to be exacerbated. By considerably reducing the appropriation proposed by the Commission the Council is remaining passive in the face of increasing disparities.

The appropriation for the least favoured regions, particularly in Ireland, Scotland and the French overseas departments, ought not therefore to be drastically cut.

The Group of European Progressive Democrats therefore feels that reinstatement of the initial appropriation is absolutely essential.

* * *

Draft amendment No 183

tabled by Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 6011: Aid to promote employment

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 22 488 800 ECU (Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 47.9 m ECU (Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 160 m ECU. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(*Reinstate* the schedule given in the preliminary draft budget)

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the seriousness of the employment market situation, particularly as regards young people under 25 — who now represent 41% of the unemployed in the Community — the Commission should vigorously pursue the policies adopted by the Council and approved by Parliament in order to combat youth unemployment, and must be given the financial resources necessary to do so.

* * *

Draft amendment No 185

tabled by Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 6702: Contribution towards financing the conservation of the architectural heritage

A) *Expenditure*

Enter an appropriation of 100 000 ECU (Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

The Community should show its interest in the conservation of the architectural heritage even if only by entering a modest appropriation.

* * *

Draft amendment No 186/rev.

tabled by Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 690: Aid to disaster victims in the Community

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation by 4 000 000 ECU (from 6 000 000 to 10 000 000 ECU) (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

The emergency aid appropriations approved by the Council are quite inadequate in view of the Community's annual volume of expenditure.

Draft amendment No 187

tabled by Mr Ansquer, Mr Flanagan and Mr Deleau on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 692: Annual funding of interest subsidies on special loans to Greece following the February and March 1981 earthquakes

A) *Expenditure*

Enter an appropriation of 2 400 000 ECU (Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

The Council has deleted the appropriation proposed by the Commission but the Community has a duty to contribute to reconstruction of the areas devastated by the earthquakes in Greece in February and March 1981.

* * *

Draft amendment No 188

tabled by Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 772: Aid for certain crisis-hit industrial sectors

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 8 m ECU as a reserve in Chapter 100

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 14 m ECU as a reserve in Chapter 100

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 14 m ECU.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments		
		1981	1982	1983
1981 appropriations	token entry	token entry	—	—
1982 appropriations	14 000 000 ¹	—	8 000 000	6 000 000
Total	14 000 000	token entry	8 000 000	6 000 000

¹ Entered in Chapter 100

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Aid for crisis-hit industrial sectors is essential in the present economic crisis. In the circumstances, refusal to enter an appropriation would deprive the Community of any credibility it has. If it cannot come to the aid of crisis-hit industrial sectors in order to promote genuine restructuring, it is because it refuses to provide itself with the resources needed to pursue the objectives it has set itself.

* * *

Draft amendment No 189
tabled by Mr Ansquer, Mr Flanagan and Mr Deleau on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 77: Industry and the internal market
Article 774: Guarantee Fund to cover exchange risks
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure:*
Create a new Article 774 with a token entry

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

The Community should guarantee to cover exchange risks in order to facilitate the granting of credit to small and medium-sized undertakings and repayments.

* * *

Draft amendment No 190
 tabled by Mr Ansquer, Mr Flanagan and Mr Deleau on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 77: Industry and the internal market

Article 775: European Institute for small and medium-sized undertakings
 (*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 775: European Institute for small and medium-sized undertakings with a token entry

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

This article should make it possible to set up a European Institute for small and medium-sized undertakings that will contribute towards improving the working environment of undertakings and that will be involved in the decision-making and control procedures for activities with which they are concerned.

* * *

Draft amendment No 192
 tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 4210: Forestry measures in certain dry Mediterranean regions

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation by 22 000 000 ECU (from 38 000 000 to 60 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the appropriation in Item 2020 by the same amount (from 758 000 000 to 736 000 000 ECU)

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

* * *

Draft amendment No 193
 tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 4222: Specific programme to develop beef cattle, sheep and goat farming in upland areas of Italy

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation by 15 200 000 ECU (from 4 800 000 to 20 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Decrease the appropriations in Item 2000 (from 2 505 000 000 to 2 489 800 000 ECU)

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

This increase appears desirable in the framework of a general strengthening of agriculture and of stock rearing which has been penalized for some years.

* * *

Draft amendment No 194
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 422: Specific regions — Italy

Item 4233: Special forestry measures for areas of Italy hit by summer forest fires
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter an appropriation of 20 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

This new Item is to cover reforestation in areas of Italy hit by summer forest fires, particularly the promontory of Argentario and Sardinia. This appropriation is also to cover suitable preventive measures to deal with these recurring disasters.

* * *

Draft amendment No 196
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9630: Third financial protocol with Turkey

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the appropriation of 30 000 000 ECU and enter a 'p.m.'

B) *Compensation*

Enter 30 000 000 ECU in Chapter 100 (Item 9630)

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Following the military coup d'état which abolished fundamental freedoms in Turkey, dissolved the National Assembly and led to the arrest of politicians and trade unionists, the European Parliament believes that any form of economic cooperation with Turkey should be frozen until democracy is restored, a parliamentary system reinstated and a civilian government returned. For this reason, sums involved in the financial protocol signed with Turkey are suspended and entered provisionally in Chapter 100.

* * *

Draft amendment No 197

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macchiocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9631: Fourth financial protocol with Turkey

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the appropriation of 3 000 000 ECU and enter a 'p.m.'

B) *Compensation*

Enter 3 000 000 ECU in Chapter 100 (Item 9631)

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Following the military coup d'état which abolished fundamental freedoms in Turkey, dissolved the National Assembly and led to the arrest of politicians and trade unionists, the European Parliament believes that any form of economic cooperation with Turkey should be frozen until democracy is restored, a parliamentary system reinstated and a civilian government returned. For this reason, the sums involved in the financial protocol signed with Turkey are suspended and entered provisionally in Chapter 100.

* * *

Draft amendment No 198

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9632: Special aid for Turkey

A) *Expenditure**Delete the appropriation of 12 000 000 ECU and enter a 'p.m.'*B) *Compensation**Enter 12 000 000 ECU in Chapter 100 (Item 9632)*C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Following the military coup d'état which abolished fundamental freedoms in Turkey, dissolved the National Assembly and led to the arrest of politicians and trade unionists, the European Parliament believes that any form of economic cooperation with Turkey should be frozen until democracy is restored, a parliamentary system reinstated and a civilian government returned. For this reason, the sums involved in the financial protocol signed with Turkey are suspended and entered provisionally in Chapter 100.

* * *

Draft amendment No 199

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section II — Council

PAYMENTS

Item 2352: Miscellaneous expenditure on internal meetings

A) *Expenditure**Reduce expenditure by 36 500 ECU (from 116 500 to 80 000 ECU)*B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue**Reduce revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

The Council has an overall budget of 50% of that of the EP, but this is one of the very few items where a Council appropriation is the same as that for the EP, which, with 434 Members, must certainly have a larger number of meetings to organize.

* * *

Draft amendment No 200

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section II — Council

PAYMENTS

Item 2359: Other operating expenditure

A) *Expenditure**Delete this item and the appropriation of 10 500 ECU*B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue**Reduce revenue by 10 500 ECU*

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

the remark on this item gives no explanation of what type of other expenditure is meant, this item therefore appears to provide funds which can be drawn on if necessary without the possibility of any check being carried out.

* * *

Draft amendment No 201

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — Parliament

OWN RESOURCES

Article 900: Proceeds from the sale of movable property

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by 11 000 ECU (from 1 000 to 12 000 ECU)*

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the fact that 80 000 ECU are set aside in Item 2211 for replacement of furniture, the authors of this amendment believe that judicious sales of used furniture could produce an initial sum of at least 12 000 ECU.

* * *

Draft amendment No 203

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 2000: Rent

A) *Expenditure**Reduce* the payment appropriation by 5 000 000 ECU (from 17 200 000 to 12 200 000 ECU)B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce* revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The EP has for years been paying exorbitant rents for its offices. In order to ensure that rental contracts *always* remain in line with the principles of sound financial management (Article 206 (a) of the EEC Treaty), all leases to be negotiated, currently being negotiated or to be renegotiated should include a clause providing for a reduction in the rent after a given number of years. This never happens at present.

* * *

Draft amendment No 205
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 205: Security and surveillance of buildings

A) *Expenditure**Reduce* expenditure by 400 000 ECU (from 1 300 000 to 900 000 ECU)B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce* revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

While convinced that it is inadvisable to attempt to make too many savings in the matter of security and surveillance of building, the authors of this amendment feel that the appropriation entered is too high. Better coordination between the departments responsible and the contractors concerned will make it possible to reduce the cost of these contracts.

* * *

Draft amendment No 207
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 208: Other expenditure preliminary to the acquisition of immovable property or to the construction of buildings

A) *Expenditure*

Enter an appropriation of 400 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Decrease the appropriation for Item 2 000 by 400 000 ECU (from 17 200 000 to 16 800 000 ECU)

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

Article 211 of the Treaty of Rome empowers the Community institutions to purchase or sell immovable property. This sum could be used to provide at last for a new buildings policy for the EP.

* * *

Draft amendment No 209

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 2320: Bank charges

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the payment appropriation by 8 000 ECU to 0 ECU.
Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the enormous sums available on current account in banks, the authors believe that better coordination between the departments responsible in the EP and the various financial institutions should make it possible to reach agreements which — in view of the very low rates of interest paid to the EP (see own resources Article 950) — would eliminate bank charges.

* * *

Draft amendment No 210

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 2400: Entertainment and representation expenses for Members of the institution

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce expenditure by 80 000 ECU (from 380 000 to 300 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Delete the words: 'together with the purchase of medals and representational items (80 000 ECU)'

JUSTIFICATION

Superfluous expenditure in the EP should be cut down.

* * *

Draft amendment No 211

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 2720: Expenditure on information

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce expenditure by 200 000 ECU (from 790 000 to 590 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Delete the words: 'and invitations to journalists to attend part-sessions of the European Parliament'.

JUSTIFICATION

The authors believe that the Press's interest in the work of the EP should derive from Parliament's work itself.

* * *

Draft amendment No 212

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Chapter 101: Contingency reserve

Article 1010

- A) *Expenditure*
Reduce expenditure by 2 000 000 ECU (from 2 000 000 to 0)
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

The authors believe that simply fixing automatically a figure of approximately 1% of the total volume of the budget as a general reserve conflicts with the principles of sound financial management and therefore of clarity in the budget, which requires that *every single item* be set out *in detail* and that every type of expenditure planned and proposed for individual activities be assessed.

* * *

Draft amendment No 213
tabled by Mrs Boot, Mr Lucker, Mr O'Donnell, Mr Pöttering, Mr Costanzo, Mr Travaglini and Mr Lima

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 51: European Regional Development Fund — Specific Community Measures
Article 511: Revolving fund — measures to be applied within the framework of a programme for the improved development and restructuring of the economies of the Mediterranean countries belonging to the European Community
(*new*)

- A) *Expenditure*
Make a *token entry*
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
—

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

Insert a new budget line to finance preparatory measures, including a study of the possibility of creating, on the basis of a Council regulation, a 'revolving fund' for the Mediterranean countries. Over the next 6-8 years, this fund should be allocated sufficient resources to meet its requirements.

JUSTIFICATION

The second enlargement of the Community entails a complicated adjustment of the economic structure, for which the Community's existing financial instruments are totally inadequate.

* * *

Draft amendment No 214
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 4240: Drainage operations in Ireland

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add: 10% of the funds allocated are however reserved for compensatory environmental measures.

JUSTIFICATION

In this programme approved by the Council a reserve of 10% of the appropriations allocated should be set aside to absorb the negative effects of the planned measures on the environment and nature as well as possible. It should be done on the basis of an environmental impact report as part of the cost/benefit analysis provided for in the directive.

* * *

Draft amendment No 215/rev.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6610: Aid for the development of 'clean' technologies which cause little or no pollution and consume fewer natural resources, notably raw materials

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure**Increase payment appropriations by 1 500 000 ECU**(Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 5 500 000 ECU**Schedule*

The commitment appropriation approved for 1982 is 5 500 000 ECU

Likely schedule of payments

ECU

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	subsequent years
Appropriation for 1982	5 500 000	1 500 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The reinstatement of appropriations for this and the following activities (6611, 6612 and 6613), is intended to break through the present stagnation in the Community's environmental policy. The present state of affairs indicates more than ever the need to conserve and improve the environment by limiting the discharge of contaminating and dangerous substances, by producing less waste and by consuming fewer raw materials.

In this connection it would therefore be necessary to plan, by entering commitment appropriations for 1983, long term activities on the basis of the recommendations contained in the Alber report (Doc. 1-276/81).

On the basis of the results of 1982 operations, the 1983 budget should contain an indicative timetable for practical activities for 1984 and the following years.

* * *

Draft amendment No 216/rev.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6611: Protection of the natural environment in certain sensitive areas of Community interest

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 000 000 ECU
(Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 3 500 000 ECU

Schedule

The commitment appropriation approved for 1982 is 3 500 000 ECU

Likely schedule of payments

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Appropriation for 1982	3 500 000	1 000 000	1 250 000	1 250 000	

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

These appropriations should enable the Community to make a tangible contribution to conservation, management or acquisition by public bodies of, for instance, important biotopes and homogeneous areas to protect flora and fauna in the Community.

* * *

Draft amendment No 217/rev.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6612: Implementation of Community rules and regulations governing certain forms of pollution

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 000 000 ECU
(Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 3 500 000 ECU

Schedule

The commitment appropriation approved for 1982 is 3 500 000 ECU.

Likely schedule of payments:

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Appropriation for 1982	3 500 000	1 000 000	1 250 000	1 250 000	

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In the light of the persistent environment scandals the implementation of Community regulations should be accelerated, especially where the quality of water and air and the processing of toxic wastes in certain areas and smaller communities is concerned. The seriousness of environmental problems, the extent of the financial implications, and the economic importance of the activities concerned in the areas concerned, justify financial support.

* * *

Draft amendment No 218/rev.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6613: Environmental measures which can help to create new jobs

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 500 000 ECU
(Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 2 000 000 ECU

Schedule

The commitment appropriation approved for 1982 is 2 000 000 ECU.

Likely schedule of payments:

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Appropriation for 1982	2 000 000	500 000	750 000	750 000	

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Training facilities at all level of responsibility are a prerequisite for an efficient environmental policy. The advancement of environmental specialists for training and for preserving and improving the human and natural environment provides a double justification for the reinstatement of these appropriations. A particular concern here is the preservation and, where possible, restoration of ever scarcer natural assets and support for job creation.

* * *

Draft amendment No 219/rev.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Article 661: Community operations concerning the environment

Item 6614: Ecology in developing countries

(*new*)

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 4 000 000 ECU

Schedule

The commitment appropriation approved for 1982 is 4 000 000 ECU.

Likely schedule of payments:

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Appropriation for 1982	4 000 000	1 000 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	

REMARKS

Support for environmental protection in the developing countries on the basis of the environmental action programmes for the Community

JUSTIFICATION

This item is a logical corollary to Items 6610-6613 and a consequence of the wish of Parliament and Commission (as expressed in Resolution Doc. 1-112/80 of the European Parliament and the Commission's reply) to review the Community's support policy in the context of the Lomé Convention and to adjust it to the World Conservation Strategy and to emphasize that in the framework of this policy the Community has a prime responsibility for the natural environment throughout the world.

This item should make it possible to consider applications for support for ecological projects in the developing countries which cannot be financed through the European Development Fund.

* * *

Draft amendment No 221/rev.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6621: Protection of the marine environment

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 100 000 ECU (from 500 000 ECU to 600 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The reinstatement of this appropriation is necessary for the implementation of the Council decision on the creation of a Community information system to prevent and combat pollution caused by hydrocarbons discharged at sea.

* * *

Draft amendment No 222
 tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Article 664: Measures required to implement directives and decisions on the environment

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Split Article 664 into two items

- 6640: Application of legal acts relating to pollution and nuisances
- 6641: Application of legal acts relating to pollution by toxic and dangerous chemicals

Increase appropriations by 900 000 ECU

(Enter an appropriation of 375 000 ECU against Item 6640)

(Enter an appropriation of 1 225 000 ECU against Item 6641)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Enter the remarks contained in the preliminary draft budget for both budgetary lines

JUSTIFICATION

The considerable work entailed in the sixth amendment of Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances seems to sufficiently justify the splitting of this article into two items.

The Commission should have the necessary resources to be able to assume the responsibilities deriving from the application of legal acts approved by the Council.

* * *

Draft amendment No 223/rev.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Article 663: Environmental projects

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 120 000 ECU (from 300 000 ECU to 420 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

These appropriations are mainly intended for the provision of grants for European environmental organizations and for organizing information drives. Experience has shown that these measures are promising but inadequate. Information activities should be intensified especially in the sphere of protection of flora and fauna, the recycling and reutilization of raw materials and methods of cultivation.

* * *

Draft amendment No 224
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

Item 7368: Biology and health protection (Radiation protection)

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 2 000 000 ECU (from 7 468 000 ECU to 9 468 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation for 1983 by 500 000 ECU (from 6 968 000 ECU to 7 468 000 ECU)

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

If this appropriation is not reinstated, the implementation of the five-year programme on biology and health protection will suffer. Protection against risks from exposure to ionized radiation should be continued at at least the same level.

* * *

Draft amendment No 225
tabled by the EPP Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 50: European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add the following:

2. A reserve made up of 323 000 000 ECU of commitment appropriations and 170 000 000 ECU of payment appropriations has been entered against Chapter 100.

* * *

Draft amendment No 226/rev.
tabled by Mr André Rossi, Delatte, Simone Martin, Donnez and Pruvot

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 1: EAGGF — Guarantee Section

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add the following commentary against Title 1:

The common agricultural policy is based on the following three fundamental principles: unity of prices, Community preference and financial solidarity. Without prejudice to the present discussions on the restructuring of the budget, it is quite clear that the principle of the unity of prices must be maintained and that any modulation of price guarantees as a function of the quantities supplied would seriously undermine the very foundations of the CAP.

JUSTIFICATION

The principle of the unity of prices has always been upheld. It is on that basis that the Council came out in favour of financial coresponsibility in order to deal with the structural surpluses in certain sectors rather than establishing a system of degressive prices based on the quantities supplied.

* * *

Draft amendment No 228

tabled by Mr de Clercq, Mr Damseaux, Mr Beyer de Ryke and Mr de Gucht on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part A — Administrative appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 281: Subsidy for the operation of the Community Business Cooperation Centre

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 21 000 ECU (from 126 000 to 147 000 ECU)
Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

It is more vital than ever that European industries should cooperate in order to coordinate their tasks and objectives. This matter must be settled at a professional level.

* * *

Draft amendment No 235

tabled by Mr Georges Donnez, Mr Thomas Maher, Mr André Damseaux, Mr Willy de Clercq, Mr Karel de Gucht and Mr Luc Beyer de Ryke, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 5:	Appropriations for operations in the regional sector
Chapter 54:	Other regional policy operations
Article 541:	Measures to promote integrated operations
Item 5410:	Preparatory studies for integrated operations

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 4 000 000 ECU (instead of the 'p.m.')

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In the area of improvement of economic, social and regional structures, one of the major obstacles to the efficacy of Community financing in all its forms is the dispersal of the financial effort due to the wide range of instruments and funds (ESF, ERDF, EAGGF Guidance) or other structures (ESCS, EIB). To avoid this 'sprinkler' effect the Commission has introduced the formula of integrated actions designed to concentrate the action of the various Community instruments on precise problems which must be clearly defined in geographical terms.

After the entry of a 'p.m.' in the 1981 budget, it appears necessary to endow this item for the financial year 1982 with an appropriation allowing serious preparation of each individual action. In its letter of amendment to the 1982 preliminary draft budget, the Commission has already shown an appropriation of 2 000 000 ECU for housing in Northern Ireland. An additional appropriation of 2 000 000 ECU also appears appropriate for:

- the problems of industrial reconversion in the Nord/Pas-de-Calais region and in the Walloon regions of Belgium,
- the economic problems of the frontier regions in Ireland.

* * *

Draft amendment No 238

tabled by Mr Corentin Calvez, Mrs Tove Nielsen, Mr Sergio Pininfarina, Mrs Marie-Jane Pruvot and Mr Yves Galland, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 6:	Appropriations for operations in the social sector
Chapter 63:	Education and vocational training
Article 632:	European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 200 000 ECU (from 3 800 000 to 4 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Amend the remarks as follows:

Expenditure:

— Chapter 1 'Staff'	1 950 000 ECU
— Chapter 2 'Administrative expenditure'	505 000 ECU
— Chapter 3 'Operational expenditure'	<u>1 551 000 ECU</u>
	4 006 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

Over 90% of the Centre's payments are made in Deutschmarks. The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1982 were prepared on the basis of 1 ECU = DM 2.59361. The exchange rate has now fallen to 1 ECU = DM 2.43744.

The subsidy of 3 800 000 ECU earmarked by the Council was equivalent to DM 9 855 718 in February 1981 but is now only DM 9 262 272.

The loss of DM 593 446 represents 6.02% of the initial amount and cannot be recouped in full by savings since staff and operating costs are for the most part fixed factors unless expenditure on the operational activities is severely curtailed.

A 6% increase on the amounts entered in the draft budget is therefore requested, i.e. 200 000 ECU more.

* * *

Draft amendment No 240

tabled by Mrs Christiane Scrivener, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 6:	Appropriations for operations in the social sector
Chapter 64:	Employment, social protection and health
Article 648:	Community measures in the field of health
Item 6482:	Health protection, hygiene and safety at work

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 180 000 ECU (from 1 500 000 to 1 680 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of appropriations shown in preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Add the following remark:

'EP Resolution, OJ C 346, 31 December 1980:

Financial aid from the Community for undertakings wishing to acquire modern measuring equipment to permit better protection of workers'.

JUSTIFICATION

Health protection at the place of work is essential. The emphasis must be placed on the need for industries which use dangerous products to purchase modern equipment to enable precise monitoring measurements to be taken in order to ensure optimum working conditions.

These factors were stressed in the report adopted by the European Parliament on 19 December 1980 on the protection of workers in the lead industry and in the draft report on asbestos (PE 73·263).

The reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget is to permit financial participation by the Community to assist the industries concerned to acquire the necessary equipment.

* * *

Draft amendment No 243

tabled by Mr de Clercq, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Chapter 70: Energy policy

Article 708: Constitution of strategic stocks of raw materials
(*new*)A) *Expenditure**Create a new article 'Constitution of strategic stocks of raw materials' and enter a p.m.*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

- having regard to the draft report on the situation and further outlook for Community supplies of mineral and vegetable raw materials (PE 72·820)
- having regard to the report drawn up on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee on the surveillance and protection of shipping lanes ensuring Community supplies of energy and strategic materials
- having regard to the Commission's programme in the raw materials sector.

JUSTIFICATION

Europe is very largely dependent on third countries for its energy supplies and for raw materials in general. Three-quarters of the world's stocks of raw materials are found outside the EEC. Furthermore, sources of supply are not sufficiently diversified and there are a number of political and commercial factors which threaten the production of raw materials and their transport to the EEC.

Any interruption in our supplies would have serious social as well as economic repercussions. The Commission is studying ways and means of reducing the Community's dependence on imported raw materials. The Diligent report argues for the protection of shipping lanes ensuring the Community's energy and strategic materials supplies. These proposals do not go far enough. It is important that, like the United States, the European Community should set up strategic stocks of raw materials in order to prevent any sudden crippling of our main industries.

* * *

Draft amendment No 244

tabled by Mr de Clercq, Mr Damseaux, Mr Beyer de Ryke and Mr de Gucht, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 721: Preparation of new research programmes

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 150 000 ECU (from 1 150 000 to 1 300 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Add a fourth indent:

— coordination of data processing and telematics research projects

JUSTIFICATION

The business and financial situation is such that undertakings find it difficult to coordinate and finance themselves the research programmes needed to promote advanced technologies and their application.

* * *

Draft amendment No 247

tabled by Mr Ulrich Irmer on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 7: Appropriations for operations in the energy, industry and technology, research, nuclear safeguards, information market and innovation and transport sectors

Chapter 77: Industry and the internal market

Article 772: Aid for certain crisis-hit industrial sectors

A) *Expenditure*

— Enter the following footnote against the 'p.m.': 'A payment appropriation of 30 000 000 ECU is entered in Chapter 100'

— Create in the remarks against Chapter 100 a line for Article 772: 'Community intervention in favour of certain crisis-hit industrial sectors and enter an appropriation of 30 000 000 ECU'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 30 000 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

— Enter the following footnote against the 'p.m.': 'A commitment appropriation of 100 000 000 ECU appears in Chapter 100'

— Enter a commitment appropriation of 100 000 000 ECU in the line of the remarks against Chapter 100 relating to Item 772

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 totals 100 000 000 ECU¹

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments		
		1982	1983	1984
1982 appropriations	100 000 000 ¹	30 000 000 ¹	30 000 000	40 000 000

¹ Amount shown in Chapter 100

REMARKS

Amend the remarks as follows:

'Proposal for a Council regulation on Community aid for industrial restructuring and conversion operations (OJ C 272, 16. 11. 1978, p. 3).

Proposal for a Council decision on Community aid for restructuring or conversion investments in the ship-building industry (COM(78) 769 final, 11. 1. 1979).

Proposal for a Council decision on Community aid for restructuring or conversion investments in the textile industry, particularly in the man-made fibres industry (COM(78) 769 final, 11. 1. 1979).

These appropriations are intended for the financing by the Commission of aid in crisis-hit sectors of industry for restructuring or conversion investments, in particular:

- measures to promote the mobility and recycling of workers
- measures to encourage the establishment of new industries.

These appropriations may be used in the form of interest rebates.

The appropriations are shown in Chapter 100. They will be released according to the procedure defined in the financial regulation once the Commission has presented to Parliament the broad outline of its proposed interventions by 30 June 1982.

JUSTIFICATION

Since 1978, the Parliament and Commission have felt that Community intervention for the restructuring and conversion of crisis-hit sectors of industry must be a priority for Community budgetary policy.

The Council for its part also felt that Community action of this kind was appropriate and necessary and took decisions on appropriate measures for the textile and ship-building industry and for the social aspects of the steel industry crisis.

However, the Community action has fallen far short of the desired impact simply because the Council has not decided to entrust the Commission with the administration of this policy. It has preferred to intervene itself in the management of the appropriations or even to renationalize the financing of some measures agreed by it.

To prevent the Council from continuing to block budget decisions, the budgetary entry of these appropriations is formulated in such a way as to enable the Commission to implement the appropriations solely on the basis of the budget, i.e. even if the Council persists in its reluctance to adopt the basic regulation.

* * *

Draft amendment No 248
tabled by Mr Manlio Cecovini, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 7: Appropriations for operations in the energy, industry and technology, research, nuclear safeguards, information market and innovation and transport sectors
Chapter 78: Transport
Article 780: Studies preliminary to financial aid in respect of transport infrastructure

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 2 200 000 ECU (from 700 000 to 2 900 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Add the following remark:

EP resolution of 17 April 1980 (Doc. 1-90/80) requesting the inclusion of an appropriation of 2 000 000 ECU to finance a study of the project for the inclusion of the Northern Adriatic in the process of European unification through utilization of the ports of TRIESTE and MONFALCONE.

JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 17 April 1980 the European Parliament drew attention to the problems resulting from the enlargement of the Community in the Eastern Mediterranean following the accession of Greece. It stressed the energy savings which could be achieved by opening rapid transport routes towards the south which would shorten the traditional itineraries from the central Community countries towards the Suez canal.

Stress must also be placed on Community participation in financing of the Austrian PASSAU-SPIEFELD motorway which would provide a direct link between Greece and Yugoslavia and northern Europe with serious repercussions for the south-eastern regions of the Community.

The Assembly has accordingly asked for studies to be drawn up and financing possibilities examined for direct road and rail links between MUNICH and the ports of TRIESTE and MONFALCONE and the development of those ports with a view to using the Adriatic as a natural maritime link with the Mediterranean and the countries located south of Suez as an alternative to the existing or planned land links.

It is therefore necessary to request reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget (900 000 ECU) and also an additional 2 000 000 ECU to finance this study.

* * *

Draft amendment No 249
tabled by Mr Cecovini, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 781: Financial support for transport infrastructure projects

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

— Enter a commitment appropriation of 75 000 000 ECU with the following footnote: 'This appropriation is entered in Chapter 100'

— Enter this appropriation of 75 000 000 ECU in Chapter 100

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Add the following remarks:

EP resolution of 17 April 1980 (Doc. 1-90/80) concerning the inclusion of the northern Adriatic in the process of European unification through the use of the ports of TRIESTE and MONFALCONE.

JUSTIFICATION

1. Owing to the growing importance of international transport, the problems of transport modes are becoming a priority in the Community. Shortcomings are increasingly found in each of the Member States which affect the transport infrastructure of other Member States and even of third countries, to the extent that the consolidation of the common market implies more often than not an increase in the volume of cross-frontier transport.

The following four projects have already been discussed in Parliament:

- the project to include the northern Adriatic in the process of European unification by using the ports TRIESTE and MONFALCONE (Doc. 1-90/80)
- the Channel Tunnel project (resolution of 8 May 1981)
- the project for a motorway to Greece through Austria (resolution of 19 June 1981)
- the development of combined transport (resolution of 18 September 1981).

2. The Community's involvement in those projects warrants at this stage the inclusion in the 1981 budget (Chapter 100, Provisional appropriations) of a commitment appropriation of 5 million ECU for each of those four projects.

3. More generally, it should be stressed that the Council of Ministers took a *decision* on 20 February 1978 'introducing a *consultation* procedure and setting up a *committee* on transport infrastructure' (OJ L 54, 25. 2. 78, p. 16).

However, since July 1976, the Council has done nothing to adopt the regulation which would make Community participation possible in certain circumstances in the *financing* of infrastructure projects of Community interest and would constitute an effective instrument for the development of the common transport policy.

In order to prompt the full implementation of the provisions of the Treaty establishing a common transport policy, the Liberal and Democratic Group proposes that in addition to the 20 million ECU referred to above, 55 million ECU be entered in Chapter 100 to cover the first year of a five-year Community transport infrastructure programme.

* * *

Draft amendment No 250

tabled by Mrs Christiane Scrivener, Mr André Rossi and Mr Charles Delatte on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 9:	Cooperation with developing and other non-member countries
Chapter 92:	Food aid
Article 928:	Food aid refunds
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9280:	Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (cereals)
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9281:	Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (cereals)
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9282:	Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (rice)
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9283:	Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (rice)
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9284:	Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (sugar)
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9285:	Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (sugar)
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9286:	Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (milk powder)
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9287:	Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (milk powder)
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9288:	Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (butteroil)
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9289:	Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (butteroil)
<i>(new)</i>	

A) *Expenditure*

- Create a new Article 928: 'Food aid refunds'
- Create a new Item 9280: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (cereals)'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 64 000 000 ECU
- Create a new Item 9281: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (cereals)'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 ECU
- Create a new Item 9282: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (rice)'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 14 000 000 ECU
- Create a new Item 9283: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (rice)'

- Enter a 'p.m.'
- Create a new Item 9284: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (sugar)'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 1 500 000 ECU
- Create a new Item 9285: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (sugar)'
- Enter a 'p.m.'
- Create a new Item 9286: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (milk powder)'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 92 000 000 ECU
- Create a new Item 9287: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (milk powder)'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 14 000 000 ECU
- Create a new Item 9288: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (butteroil)'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 99 000 000 ECU
- Create a new Item 9289: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (butteroil)'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 9 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

- Delete Item 1001: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (cereals)'
 - Delete the appropriation of 64 000 000 ECU
- Delete Item 1002: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (cereals)'
 - Delete the appropriation of 1 000 000 ECU
- Delete Item 1031: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (rice)'
 - Delete the appropriation of 14 000 000 ECU
- Delete Item 1032: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (rice)'
 - Delete the 'p.m.'
- Delete Item 1101: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (sugar)'
 - Delete the appropriation of 1 500 000 ECU
- Delete Item 1102: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (sugar)'
 - Delete the 'p.m.'
- Delete Item 2001: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (milk powder)'
 - Delete the appropriation of 92 000 000 ECU
- Delete Item 2002: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (milk powder)'
 - Delete the appropriation of 14 000 000 ECU
- Delete Item 2003: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions for the financial year (butteroil)'
 - Delete the appropriation of 99 000 000 ECU
- Delete Item 2004: 'Refunds on Community food grant actions from previous programmes (butteroil)'
 - Delete the appropriation of 9 000 000 ECU

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remark:

Article	Item
9.2.8.	New Article
9.2.8.0	<i>Former Item 6.0.0.1</i>
9.2.8.1	<i>Former Item 6.0.0.2</i>
9.2.8.2	<i>Former Item 6.1.0.1</i>
9.2.8.3	<i>Former Item 6.1.0.2</i>
9.2.8.4	<i>Former Item 6.2.0.1</i>
9.2.8.5	<i>Former Item 6.2.0.3</i>
9.2.8.6	<i>Former Item 6.2.0.2</i>
9.2.8.7	<i>Former Item 6.2.0.4</i>
9.2.8.8	<i>Former Item 6.4.0.1</i>
9.2.8.9	<i>Former Item 6.4.0.2</i>

JUSTIFICATION

The Community's food aid policy must not be dependent on the existence of surpluses. Food aid refunds are not expenditure inherent in the common agricultural policy. They are the consequence of a deliberate development aid policy. These refunds must therefore be shown against Chapter 92 'Food aid' in order to stress the financial effort made by the Community to supply food for the developing countries.

A new Article 928 'Food aid refunds' should therefore be created as proposed by the Commission in its preliminary draft. The corresponding Items in Titles 1 and 2 should accordingly be deleted. This action promotes the budgetary clarity requested on many occasions by the European Parliament and enables expenditure not directly connected with the CAP to be reclassified.

* * *

Draft amendment No 251
tabled by Mrs Scrivener, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 9:	Cooperation with developing and other non-member countries
Chapter 93:	Cooperation with non-associated developing countries
Article 934:	Training of nationals of non-associated developing countries
Item 9340:	Scholarships, visits from experts, further training courses for nationals of non-associated developing countries

- A) *Expenditure*
Reduce the payment appropriation by 100 000 ECU (from 1 100 000 to 1 000 000 ECU)
(Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
Reduce revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 2 500 000 ECU
(Reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Schedule of payments:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 2 500 000 ECU.¹ The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

¹ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1980						
Appropriation for 1981 ¹	888 000	888 000	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1982	2 500 000		2 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	—
Total	3 388 000	888 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	—

¹ Non-differentiated appropriations

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Measures connected with the professional training of nationals of developing countries appear essential, for food aid alone is not enough.

The Commission points out that a growing number of requests refer to the training of instructors and the strengthening of existing training facilities in the developing countries. It therefore seems vital to reinstate the multi-annual commitment deleted by the Council in order to enable the beneficiary countries to programme Community aid in the light of identified priorities and also to allow the Community to draw up and carry out complete training programmes.

* * *

Draft amendment No 254
tabled by Mr Rossi, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing and other non-member countries
Chapter 95: Exceptional measures to assist developing and other non-member countries
Article 951: Plan for emergency measures to assist the least-developed countries
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*
Create a new Article 951 'Plan for emergency measures to assist the least-developed countries' and enter a payment appropriation of 50 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

On the occasion of supplementary budget No 2 the Commission submitted a plan for emergency measures amounting to 40 000 000 ECU to encourage more rapid development in countries suffering from hunger and poverty. These emergency measures should be continued in 1982 in an amount of 50 000 000 ECU.

JUSTIFICATION

At the Paris Conference on the least-developed countries, the Community Member States undertook to devote 0.15% of their GNP by way of public aid to the 31 poorest countries in the world. This subordinate objective of 0.15% should of course form part of the overall objective of 0.7% of GNP by way of public assistance on which the international development strategy for the 1980s is based.

* * *

Draft amendment No 255/rev.
tabled by Mrs Christiane Scrivener, Mr André Rossi, Mr Yves Galland, Mr Jean-François Pintat and Mr Corentin Calvez, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 10: Other expenditure
Chapter 103: General operational reserve for the energy sector
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new chapter entitled overall operational reserve for the energy sector.
Make a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 30 000 000 ECU

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 30 000 000 ECU.¹ The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments	
		1982	1983
1982 appropriation	30 000 000	token entry	30 000 000

¹ See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

REMARKS

Enter the following remark:

The appropriations in Chapter 103 are intended to cover the investment financing requirements for the development of an effective common energy policy.

The appropriations in Chapter 103 are provisional and may not be used until they have been transferred to the relevant budget lines following the procedure stipulated in the financial regulation.

JUSTIFICATION

Despite many positions adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Community stressing the need for the EEC to pursue coordinated action in the energy sector, no real progress has been made in recent years.

The European Parliament considers that the precarious situation of our energy supplies — not only in the short term but also in the longer term — makes it vital for the declarations of intent to be translated into action.

Pending the submission by the Commission of specific proposals to implement these guidelines and until the Council adopts the texts which have already been forwarded to it in some cases for several years, the Liberal and Democratic Group proposes the creation of a general operational reserve reflecting its determination to permit the effective development of a common energy policy.

One area in which immediate action can obviously be taken is that of energy savings. In this connection the Council has already adopted a resolution setting out the guidelines for a Community energy saving programme.

In addition, the development of energy savings is explicitly included among the list of priority actions to be financed by the NCI.

The appropriations entered in this reserve cannot be used until they have been transferred to the relevant budget lines; they are to permit investment in:

- the coal sector (gasification, liquefaction),
- the development of new energies,
- research into nuclear energy (safety and reliability, uranium prospecting),
- research into new technologies,
- development of energy savings.

* * *

Draft amendment No 256
tabled by the EPP Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 50: European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce payment appropriations by 100 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Increase the reserve under Chapter 100 by 100 000 000 ECU

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

The purpose of this general reserve is to make the Commission convert the ideas contained in its Report on the Mandate of 30 May 1980 into specific measures for 1982 and beyond. The restructuring of the budget with a view to greater convergence and an improvement in the quality of the measures, as called for in the mandate, should also include an amendment to Regulation (EEC) No 724/75.

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament proceeds from the assumption that the Commission will fulfil its mandate, i.e. will carry out as requested the restructuring of the budget (including a restructuring within the budget lines) to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of European activities, which should place greater emphasis on solidarity with the weaker Member States.

* * *

Draft amendment No 257
tabled by the EPP Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

A) *Expenditure*

Enter additional payment appropriations of 170 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Chapter 50:	European Regional Development Fund	170 000 000
	Community action in support of national regional policies	(323 000 000)

The purpose of this general reserve is to make the Commission convert the ideas contained in its Report on the Mandate of 30 May 1980 into specific measures for 1982 and beyond. The restructuring of the budget with a view to greater convergence and an improvement in the quality of the measures, as called for in the mandate, should also include an amendment to Regulation (EEC) No 724/75.

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament proceeds from the assumption that the Commission will fulfil its mandate, i.e. will carry out as requested the restructuring of the budget (including a restructuring within the budget lines) to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of European activities, which should place greater emphasis on solidarity with the weaker Member States.

Parliament therefore takes the view that the overall amount of the Commission's original proposal was correct but that, for the reasons mentioned above, the increased amounts should remain under Chapter 100 — in other words in the reserve — until the Council and the Commission have acquitted themselves of their obligations under the mandate from Parliament and the Heads of State and Government.

* * *

Draft amendment No 258
tabled by the EPP Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

A) *Expenditure*

Increase payment appropriations by 220 361 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue accordingly.

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Chapter 60:	Social Fund — Expenditure under Article 4 of the Council decision of 1 February	97 613 000 (129 100 000)
Chapter 61:	Social Fund — Expenditure under Article 5 of the Council decision of 1 February	122 748 000 (219 000 000)

The purpose of this general reserve is to make the Commission convert the ideas contained in its report on the mandate of 30 May 1980 into specific measures for 1982 and beyond. The restructuring of the budget with a view to greater convergence and an improvement in the quality of the measures, as called for in the mandate, should also include an amendment to the Community regulations governing the Social Fund.

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament proceeds from the assumption that the Commission will fulfil its mandate, i.e. will carry out as requested the restructuring of the budget (including a restructuring within the budget lines) to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of European activities, which should place greater emphasis on solidarity with the weaker Member States.

Parliament therefore takes the view that the overall amount of the Commission's original proposal was correct but that, for the reasons mentioned above, the increased amounts should remain under Chapter 100 — in other words in the reserve — until the Council and the Commission have acquitted themselves of their obligations under the mandate from Parliament and the Heads of State and Government.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 259
tabled by the EPP Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2040: Consumption aid for butter

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations by 37 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Increase the reserve under Chapter 100 accordingly.

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

The purpose of this general reserve is to make the Commission convert the ideas contained in its report on the mandate of 30 May 1980 into specific measures for 1982 and beyond. The restructuring of the budget with a view to greater convergence and an improvement in the quality of the measures, as called for in the mandate, should also include an amendment to the Community agricultural regulations.

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament proceeds from the assumption that the Commission will fulfil its mandate, i.e. will carry out as requested the restructuring of the budget (including a restructuring within the budget lines) to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of European activities, which should place greater emphasis on solidarity with the weaker Member States.

* * *

Draft amendment No 260
tabled by the Group of the European Peoples Party

Section I — Parliament

Article 370: Special expenditure of the European Parliament

Item 3708:
(*new*) Contribution to the political parties for the financing of the election campaign

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 500 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Reduce Item 1005 by 70 000 ECU

Reduce Article 106 by 430 000 ECU

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

These appropriations are intended as co-financing for the preparation of information on the second direct elections in 1984. Detailed allocation of this expenditure is being worked out by the Bureau of Parliament.

JUSTIFICATION

This amount is being entered in the budget since the political parties must already begin with preparations for the next European elections.

As with the first European elections in 1979, the first instalment of the money required is being entered in the budget two years in advance.

The same amount has been taken as that entered in the 1977 budget, corrected to allow for inflation, in view of the general restraint regarding Community financing.

This item is however considered necessary mainly because of the fact that the 1984 elections will be considerably more difficult than the first European elections.

Given the slowness of European decisions an extra effort is required to make clear to citizens the purpose and necessity of European unification.

The need for financing via the European Parliament budget, as for 1979, is explained mainly by the fact that these are European rather than national elections for which the national parties would hardly have any resources, if at all, otherwise.

The compensation method has been chosen to make it clear, once again, subsequent to Parliament's opinion of December 1980, that the fixed allowances should only be paid to those Members of Parliament who do in fact take part in Parliamentary activities. Those who attend less than 50% of all meetings (including plenary sessions, committee meetings and group meetings) will receive reduced payments according to a formula to be worked out by Parliament's Bureau. Part of the savings (in this case 3%) is earmarked for this item.

* * *

Draft amendment No 261
tabled by Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 510: ERDF — Specific Community measures

A) *Expenditure*

Unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 17 m ECU.

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 97 000 000 ECU. The likely schedule for payments against commitments is as follows:

(*Reinstate* schedule from preliminary draft budget)

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Community must have the appropriate funds at its disposal to tackle regional problems.

The disparities between the richest and least favoured regions are continuing to increase. Real growth in Community financial commitments for regional development is thus required.

For this reason the Group of European Progressive Democrats proposes to maintain the appropriations requested by the Commission in the preliminary draft.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 262
tabled by the EPP Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2020: Aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed for calves

- A) *Expenditure*
Reduce expenditure by 20 000 000 ECU
- B) *Compensation*
Increase the reserve under Chapter 100 accordingly.
- C) *Revenue*
—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

The purpose of this general reserve is to make the Commission convert the ideas contained in its report on the mandate of 30 May 1980 into specific measures for 1982 and beyond. The restructuring of the budget with a view to greater convergence and an improvement in the quality of the measures, as called for in the mandate, should also include an amendment to the Community agricultural regulations.

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament proceeds from the assumption that the Commission will fulfil its mandate, i.e. will carry out as requested the restructuring of the budget (including a restructuring within the budget lines) to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of European activities, which should place greater emphasis on solidarity with the weaker Member States.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 263
tabled by the EPP Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2033: Other storage costs

- A) *Expenditure*
Reduce appropriations by 10 000 000 ECU.
- B) *Compensation*
Increase the reserve under Chapter 100 accordingly.
- C) *Revenue*
—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

The purpose of this general reserve is to make the Commission convert the ideas contained in its report on the mandate of 30 May 1980 into specific measures for 1982 and beyond. The restructuring of the budget with a view to greater convergence and an improvement in the quality of the measures, as called for in the mandate, should also include an amendment to the Community agricultural regulations.

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament proceeds from the assumption that the Commission will fulfil its mandate, i.e. will carry out as requested the restructuring of the budget (including a restructuring within the budget lines) to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of European activities, which should place greater emphasis on solidarity with the weaker Member States.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 264
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1000: Refunds

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations by 251 000 000 ECU (from 1 497 000 000 to 1 246 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The evolution of world market prices enables savings to be made in this sector.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 267
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1110: Reimbursement of storage costs

A) *Expenditure*

Increase appropriations by 56 500 000 ECU (from 419 000 000 ECU to 475 500 000 ECU)

Chapter 100

Enter 100 m ECU in appropriations for Item 1110

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Add the following sentence:

An amount of 100 000 000 ECU has been entered in Chapter 100.

JUSTIFICATION

The sugar harvest in the EC is extremely high. Therefore the expenditure on storage should be increased to maintain a reasonable world market price.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 268
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1210: Production aid

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations by 10 000 000 ECU (from 390 000 000 ECU to 380 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Enter 10 000 000 ECU for item 1210 in Chapter 100

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

REMARKS

Add the following sentence:

An amount of 10 000 000 ECU has been entered in Chapter 100 for expenditure on this item.

JUSTIFICATION

This modification is designed to ensure budgetary stringency in this sector.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 269/rev.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1511: Production aid for tomato-based products

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations by 50 000 000 ECU (from 434 000 000 ECU to 384 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Chapter 100

Increase appropriations for item 1511 by 50 000 000 ECU (from 20 000 000 ECU to 70 000 000 ECU)

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

REMARKS

Add the following sentence: An amount of 70 000 000 ECU has been entered in Chapter 100.

JUSTIFICATION

Discussions in the Committee on Budgetary Control show that better control of expenditure in this sector is needed.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 270
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1611: Distillation of wine

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations by 64 000 000 ECU (from 284 000 000 ECU to 220 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce by the same amount

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

New calculations of likely expenditure make it necessary to revise the figures entered in the 1982 budget.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 271
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 171: Premiums for tobacco

A) *Expenditure*

Chapter 100

Reduce appropriations for Article 171 by 30 000 000 ECU (from 30 000 000 ECU to nil)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 30 000 000 ECU

REMARKS

Delete the following sentence:

An amount of 30 000 000 ECU has been entered in Chapter 100.

JUSTIFICATION

The need for extra appropriations in reserve has not been proved. The Commission should report as soon as possible with proposals to reform the tobacco market, the cost of which will rise by over 100% between 1981 and 1982.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 272
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 182: Potatoes

A) *Expenditure*

Delete this line from Chapter 100

Reduce appropriations for Article 182 from 10 000 000 ECU to nil.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 10 000 000 ECU

REMARKS

Delete the remarks opposite Article 182 in the draft budget.

JUSTIFICATION

A potato market organization is not desirable.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 273
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 183: Ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin

A) *Expenditure*

Delete this line from the draft budget

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

REMARKS

Delete the remarks opposite Article 183 in the draft budget.

JUSTIFICATION

An ethyl alcohol market organization is not desirable.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 274
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2000: Refunds

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations by 407 000 000 ECU (from 2 505 000 000 ECU to 2 208 000 000 ECU in Item 2 000 and from 110 000 000 ECU to nil in Chapter 100)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce revenue accordingly*

REMARKS

Delete the following sentence:

An amount of 110 million ECU has been entered in Chapter 100.

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission's original calculation was clearly an overestimate.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 276
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2021: Aid for liquid skimmed milk for use as feed for calves

A) *Expenditure**Reduce expenditure by 23 000 000 ECU (from 133 000 000 ECU to 110 000 000 ECU)*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce revenue by the same amount*

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

New calculations of likely expenditure make it necessary to revise the figures entered in the 1982 budget.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 277
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2023: Aid for liquid skimmed milk for use as feed to animals other than calves

A) *Expenditure**Reduce expenditure by 31 000 000 ECU (from 253 000 000 ECU to 222 000 000 ECU)*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce revenue by the same amount*

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

New calculations of likely expenditure make it necessary to revise the figures entered in the 1982 budget.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 278
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 250: Adjusted refunds on cereals exported in the form of certain spiritous beverages

A) *Expenditure**Reduce expenditure by 5 000 000 ECU (from 90 000 000 ECU to 85 000 000 ECU)*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce revenue by the same amount*

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

New calculations of likely expenditure make it necessary to revise the figures entered in the 1982 draft budget.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 279
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 251: Refunds on certain goods obtained by processing agricultural products

A) *Expenditure**Reduce expenditure by 25 000 000 ECU (from 350 000 000 ECU to 325 000 000 ECU)*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce revenue by the same amount*

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

New calculations of likely expenditure make it necessary to revise the figures entered in the 1982 draft budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 280
tabled by Mr Glinne, Mr Klepsch, Sir James Scott-Hopkins, Mr Fanti, Mr Bangemann and Mr de la Malene

Section I — Parliament

List of posts

Add the following to the list of posts reserved for secondments to the political groups:

7 C 2

1 D 2

Amend the list as follows

1 A 4 to A 3

1 A 6 to A 5

1 B 2 to B 1

4 B 4 to B 3

3 C 2 to C 1

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment is made necessary above all by the growing number of officials seconded to the political groups. It also ensures a full representation of grades in the different categories in the reserve as a whole. This amendment involves no additional cost.

* * *

Draft amendment No 281
tabled by Mr Glinne, Mr Klepsch, Sir James Scott-Hopkins, Mr Fanti, Mr Bangemann and Mr de la Malene

Section I — Parliament

List of posts

Amend the establishment plan as follows:

1 A 5 to A 4 (Liberal Group)

2 A 6 to A 5 (EPD and ED Groups)

1 B 3/2 to B 1 (EPP Group)

1 B 3 to A 7 (EPP Group)

1 C 1 to B 3/2 (Communist and Allies Group)

JUSTIFICATION

In line with the policy pursued within the administration of the European Parliament, these regradings are intended to ensure the harmonious career development of the staff of the political groups secretariats. As the cost of these regradings is negligible there is no need to amend the appropriations entered.

* * *

Draft amendment No 282

tabled by Mr Colla, Mr van Miert, Mr Vernimmen, Mr Key and Mr Wettig

Section I — European Parliament

Item 1005: Constituency work and allowances for travel between Member States

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce by 173 600 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce by 173 600 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Amount of 400 ECU per Member over 10 months (instead of 11 months).

JUSTIFICATION

Contacts between Members of Parliament and the population of their constituencies are difficult to establish during the two traditional holiday months of July and August. Consequently 400 ECU for 10 months are sufficient. Moreover, the total amount for the 10 months is sufficient to cover any travel actually effected in July and August.

* * *

Draft amendment No 283

tabled by Mr Colla, Mrs Lizin, Mr van Miert, Mr Vernimmen, Mr Key and Mr Balfe

Section I — European Parliament

Item 1113: Special advisers

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the 20 000 ECU and enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce by 20 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

28 000 ECU were entered in 1981 but only 1 000 ECU were spent. This item is to cover an additional doctor if part-sessions are held in Luxembourg. The cost in respect of other doctors whose services are used by Parliament is entered against a different item 'auxiliary staff'. The latter item is sufficient to cover the cost of an additional doctor in Luxembourg should one be needed. Moreover, decisions taken by Parliament in respect of its place of work make this item of expenditure improbable.

* * *

Draft amendment No 284
 tabled by Mr Colla, Mrs Lizin, Mr van Miert, Mr Vernimmen, Mr Key and Mr Balfe

Section I — European Parliament

Article 142: Restaurants and canteens

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce by 25 000 ECU to 175 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce by 25 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The costs incurred by Parliament in respect of its restaurants and canteens should be covered to a greater extent by a reasonable adjustment of restaurant prices to approximate more closely to the actual cost prices.

* * *

Draft amendment No 285
 tabled by Mr Colla, Mrs Lizin, Mr van Miert, Mr Vernimmen, Mr Key and Mr Balfe

Section I — European Parliament

Article 260: Limited consultations, studies and surveys

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce by 15 000 ECU to 15 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce by 15 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

In 1980 4 299.14 ECU were spent against this article.
 In 1981 approximately 9 700 ECU had been spent by the end of August.
 This data shows that an appropriation of 15 000 ECU will be sufficient.

* * *

Draft Amendment No 286
 tabled by Mr Colla, Mrs Lizin, Mr van Miert, Mr Vernimmen, Mr Key and Mr Balfe

Section I — European Parliament

Item 2721: Participation of the Communities in international exhibitions

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the appropriation of 1 000 ECU and replace by a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce by 1 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

In the event of financial participation in exhibitions, the question arises as to whether an appropriation of 1 000 ECU is of any significance. It appears more appropriate to enter a p.m.

* * *

Draft amendment No 287
 tabled by Mr Colla, Mr Lizin, Mr van Miert, Mr Vernimmen, Mr Key and Mr Balfe

Section I — European Parliament

Chapter 101: Contingency reserve

Article 1010

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce by 1 000 000 ECU to 1 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce by 1 000 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the fact that the appropriations in the European Parliament's budget have been under-utilized by a considerable amount each year, and since reserves are already incorporated in various articles, a smaller general reserve will be sufficient.

* * *

Draft amendment No 288

tabled by Mrs Vayssade, Mr Fuchs, Mr J. Moreau, Mrs Fullet, Mrs Salisch, Mrs Hoff, Mrs Weber and others

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 1122: Survivors' pensions

REMARKS

Replace 'Appropriation to cover the survivors' pension of widows and/or orphans . . .'
by 'Appropriation to cover the survivors' pension of widowers, widows, and/or orphans . . .'

* * *

Draft amendment No 290

tabled by Mr Glinne on behalf of the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 256: Cost of preliminary consultation meetings with trade union representatives

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 15 000 ECU (from 195 000 to 210 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Reintroduce the remarks contained in the preliminary draft budget.

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament believes that the sum proposed by the Commission is the minimum amount necessary to the trade unions if they are to participate adequately in Community consultations. It cannot accept a reduction here, at this point in time, when the need to maintain and improve good relations with the social partners and consult them on various problems.

* * *

Draft amendment No 291

tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 313: Coordination of Surveillance Operations by Member States

A) *Expenditure*

Enter 100 000 ECU as appropriations for payment in place of token entry (Reinstatement of the entry in the preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The negotiations on an agreed Common Fisheries Policy have recently made progress. This fact as well as the need for common action to prevent third countries undertaking unacceptable fishing practices in Community waters justify the expenditure proposed by the Commission and reinstated in this amendment.

* * *

Draft amendment No 292
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Common fisheries and marine policy (new heading)

Chapter 38

(*new*): Specific aid to the fisheries sector (*new*)

Article 380

(*new*): Fuel subsidies for small-scale inshore fishing (*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Chapter 38 entitled 'Specific aid to the fisheries sector'

Create a new Article 380 entitled 'Fuel subsidies for small-scale inshore fishing'

Enter against it a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

The Commission will put before the Council in 1982 a proposal for fuel subsidies for small-scale inshore fishing based on the European Parliament's resolution of 21 November 1980 on the common fisheries policy (OJ No 327 of 15 December 1980, p. 84).

JUSTIFICATION

The appreciable increase in the price of fuel used by fishing boats engaging in small-scale fishing has led to a considerable decline in fishermen's incomes and has prompted the Member States to grant national fuel subsidies unilaterally.

In its resolution of 21 November 1980 on the common fisheries policy the European Parliament called for these national aids to be replaced by Community aid.

This amendment expresses Parliament's strong desire to see this resolution followed up by concrete action. It creates the necessary budgetary framework.

* * *

Draft amendment No 293
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 601: Measures for young people

Item 6012

(*new item*): Special programme for the creation of employment

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission is at present preparing a programme for the creation of new jobs. The aim of the p.m. entry is to make it possible to adopt initial measures for the implementation of this programme.

* * *

Draft amendment No 294/rev.
tabled by Mr Moreau, Mrs Vayssade, Mr Fuchs, Mr Sieglerschmidt and Mrs Fuillet

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 632: European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 200 000 ECU (from 3 800 000 ECU to 4 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

REMARKS

Former item 3010

The European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training, one of the priority measures in the social action programme (Council resolution of 21 January 1974), was set up by Council Regula-

tion (EEC) No 337/75 of 10 February 1975 (OJ No L 39, 13, 2, 1975, p. 4). Under this Regulation the budget of the European Communities must include a subsidy for the Centre each year against a specific item. The appropriation under this item represents the subsidy. The Centre's statement of revenue and expenditure is as follows:

Revenue

Chap. 1: EEC Subsidy	4 000 000
Chap. 2: Sundry revenue	6 000
Total	4 006 000

Expenditure:

Chap. 1: Staff	1 950 000
Chap. 2: Administrative expenditure	505 000
Chap. 3: Operational expenditure	1 551 000
Total	4 006 000

The Centre's authorized staff complement is as follows

Category A	14
Category LA	7
Category B	7
Category C	12
Category D	—
Local staff	5

JUSTIFICATION

The change in the value of the currency used by the centre (DM) leads to the need for a revision of budget requirements for 1982 as expressed in ECU.

* * *

Draft amendment No 295
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7000: Community technological development projects

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce payment appropriations by 3 000 000 ECU (from 20 000 000 to 17 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce by same amount

COMMITMENTS

No commitment appropriations are authorized for 1982

REMARKS

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

(in ECU)

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	42 200 000	p.m.	14 000 000	15 000 000	16 200 000	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	1 200 000	p.m.	300 000	400 000	500 000	—
Appropriation for 1981	23 000 000	p.m.	2 700 000	7 000 000	6 300 000	7 000 000
Appropriation for 1982	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Total	69 400 000	p.m.	17 000 000	22 400 000	23 000 000	7 000 000

JUSTIFICATION

The need to concentrate Community expenditure on actions which could not otherwise be financed e.g. through private investment.

* * *

Draft amendment No 296
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B) — Operating appropriations

Article 705: Promotion of energy investments

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

In the remarks after the last sentence 'this article is to cover expenditure on new measures for speeding up investments to promote the rational utilization of energy',
add:

'in particular to cover interest subsidies on loans granted to the Member States in the context of lending operations to promote investment in the Community (NCI) and earmarked for investment projects for implementation, in and by the Member States, of the Community energy saving programme'.

JUSTIFICATION

Energy saving is of importance not merely to improve the general economic situation of the Member States but also to create employment. By providing interest subsidies through the Community budget for loans granted to the Member States under the NCI, these States will be encouraged to step up energy saving investments and the likelihood of implementation of the Community energy saving programme will be increased.

* * *

Draft amendment No 297/rev.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 781: Financial support for infrastructure Projects

- A) *Expenditure*
Unchanged
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

The last sentence should be reworded to read as follows:

'The financial support is to consist of subsidies or interest rebates for infrastructure projects of Community interest, for example:

- a. a fixed link under the Channel
(See the De Keersmaeker report [doc. 1-93/81])
- b. the rapid building of a motorway through Austria for traffic between the Community and Greece
(See the Helms report [doc. 1-186/81])
- c. the development of combined transport
(See the Gabert report [doc. 1-395/81])
- d. a number of other projects, which form bottlenecks as mentioned in the Commission report on bottlenecks and possible modes of finance (COM 880 323 Fin).'

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment provides further Parliamentary support for certain projects which are well prepared could benefit substantially from expenditure under Article 781. The value to the Community which would result has already been set out in the documents referred to in the amendment to the remarks.

* * *

Draft amendment No 298
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B) Operating appropriations

Chapter 95 —

Article 950: Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries

- A) *Expenditure*
Increase the payment appropriation by 7 000 000 ECU (from 3 000 000 ECU to 10 000 000 ECU)
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue by same amount

JUSTIFICATION

Experience of previous years shows a need for the appropriation against this article to be increased substantially. This is the only way of ensuring a prompt response by the Community to emergencies.

* * *

Draft amendment No 299
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Article 943
 (new): Community pledge to the International Fund for Agricultural Cooperation (IFAD)
 (reinstatement of the article in the preliminary draft budget)

A) *Expenditure*
 Enter a 'p.m.' against this article

B) *Compensation*
 —

C) *Revenue*
 —

COMMITMENTS

Enter a 'p.m.' against this article

JUSTIFICATION

This budget line was created in the 1977 budget following an initiative by the European Parliament and has been maintained ever since. It is intended to cover the participation by the Community as such in the replenishment of the resources of the IFAD for the period 1981/1983.

* * *

Draft amendment No 300
 tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission
 Part B — Operating appropriations

Article 924: Food aid (other commodities)

A) *Expenditure*
 Enter a payment appropriation of 18.9 m ECU against this article

B) *Compensation*
 —

C) *Revenue*
 Increase revenue by same amount

JUSTIFICATION

This appropriation is intended for the supply to developing countries of products other than cereals, dairy products or sugar with a view to the attainment of a better balance in food supplies to the recipient countries and in order to better meet existing needs in those countries.

* * *

Draft amendment No 301
 tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9631: Fourth Financial Protocol with Turkey

A) *Expenditure*
 Enter a token entry and delete the amount of 3 million ECU

Title 10

Enter an amount of 3 million ECU in Chapter 100

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a token entry and delete the amount of 80 million ECU

Title 10

Enter an amount of 80 million ECU in Chapter 100

REMARKS

A reserve of 3 million ECU in payments and 80 million ECU has been entered in Chapter 100.

JUSTIFICATION

It is not likely that the protocol will be signed in the near future, therefore it is more appropriate to enter the money in the reserve chapter until the protocol will be signed.

* * *

Draft amendment No 302
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

Article 941: Community contribution towards schemes concerning developing countries carried out by non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

A) *Expenditure**Increase the payment appropriation by 3.5 m ECU (from 13.5 ECU to 17 m ECU)*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by same amount*

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 4 000 000 ECU (from 16 000 000 ECU to 20 000 000 ECU)

JUSTIFICATION

An increase in this appropriation is necessary because of a substantial increase in applications by NGOs for co-financing of projects.

The proposed utilization of these appropriations is as follows:

Commitments		Payments			
		1981	1982	1983	1984 and subs years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	13 244 000	7 639 000	3 600 000	2 005 000	
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	111 000	111 000	—		
1981 appropriation	14 000 000	3 000 000	6 600 000	3 295 000	1 105 000
1982 appropriation	20 000 000	—	6 800 000	9 700 000	3 500 000
Total	47 355 000	10 750 000	17 000 000	15 000 000	4 605 000

* * *

Draft amendment No 303
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

Chapter 93: Cooperation with non-associated developing countries
Article 933: Cooperation with non-associated developing countries on energy
(Reinstatement of the article in the preliminary draft budget)

A) *Expenditure*
Enter a 'p.m.' against this article

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter an appropriation of 20 m ECU against this article

JUSTIFICATION

The object of this appropriation is to promote the organization of effective cooperation between the Community and non-associated developing countries as a means of reducing the latter's dependence on imported energy sources. This dependence seriously hampers the development potential of these countries. In particular this appropriation should enable the Community to honour the undertakings given at the Nairobi conference.

The proposed schedule of payments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments		
		1982	1983	1984 and subs. years
Appropriations for 1982	20 000 000	—	10 000 000	10 000 000
Total	20 000 000	—	10 000 000	10 000 000

* * *

Draft amendment No 304
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 70: Energy policy
Article 704: Community energy-saving programme
(new) (reinstatement of article in preliminary draft)

A) *Expenditure*
Enter a payment appropriation of 18 000 000 ECU
(Reinstatement of the proposal in the preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase accordingly

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 20 000 000 ECU (reinstatement of the commitment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Reinstate the schedule of payments in the preliminary draft

REMARKS

Restore the remarks shown in the preliminary draft budget.

JUSTIFICATION

Demonstration projects for new technology are a vital part of the 'triad' activity in the energy sector: each of the three legs of research, demonstration and application needs to be soundly-based if the overall approach is to mean anything. Research is covered by Chapter 73, and application by borrowing and lending operations.

The low utilization rate is deplorable. Given the importance of demonstration projects, however, every effort should be made to improve utilization rather than cutting support. The revised method for scrutinizing proposals should help in this, and the Budget Committee is also urged to support the increased staff requested.

The various demonstration programmes are slightly different in nature and should not be amalgamated into a single Article as in the draft budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 305
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy

Item 7035: Projects concerning wave energy
(new item)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 7035: Projects concerning wave energy

Enter a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

Enter a token entry

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

'Council Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 of 12 June 1978 on the quantity of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ L 158, 16. 6. 78, p. 3).

Proposal for a Regulation implementing Regulation No 1302/78 in the sector of wave energy to be tabled by the Commission by 31 March 1982.

The minimum size of projects to be supported is 500 000 ECU.'

JUSTIFICATION

The framework regulation on demonstration projects on new sources of energy (1302/78) envisaged action in various sectors. Implementing regulations have been passed on liquefaction, gasification, on geothermal energy and on solar power.

Proposals have not yet been brought forward for wind, wave and tidal power, although these were also specifically mentioned in Regulation No 1302/78. There is no doubt that each of these has a major contribution to make to energy supplies.

Regulations should be brought forward promptly. This need not be a lengthy process, in view of the regulations already passed.

* * *

Draft amendment No 306
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy

Item 7034: Projects concerning wind energy
(new item)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 7034 — Projects concerning wind energy

Enter a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

Enter a token entry

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

'Council Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 of 12 June 1978 on the quantity of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ L 158, 16. 6. 78, p. 3).

Proposal for a Regulation implementing Regulation No 1302/78 in the sector of wind energy to be tabled by the Commission by 31 March 1982.

The minimum size of projects to be supported is 500 000 ECU.'

JUSTIFICATION

The framework regulation on demonstration projects on new sources of energy (1302) envisaged action in various sectors. Implementing regulations have been passed on liquefaction, gasification, on geothermal energy and on solar power.

Proposals have not yet been brought forward for wind, wave and tidal power, although these were also specifically mentioned in Regulation No 1302/78. There is no doubt that each of these has a major contribution to make to energy supplies. Wind power in particular is a sector where interesting technical developments are being made and economic operation achievable in some circumstances.

Regulations should be brought forward promptly. This need not be a lengthy process, in view of the regulations already passed.

* * *

Draft amendment No 307/corr.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 70: Energy policy
 Item 7033: Projects concerning energy from biomass
 (new item)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 7033 — Projects concerning energy biomass
 Enter a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

Enter a token entry

REMARKS

'Council Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 of 12 June 1978 on the quantity of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources (OJ L 158, 16. 6. 78, p. 3).

Proposal for a Regulation implementing Regulation No 1302/78 in the sector of energy from biomass to be tabled by the Commission by 31 March 1982.

The minimum size of projects to be supported is 500 000 ECU.'

JUSTIFICATION

The framework regulation on demonstration projects on new sources of energy (1302/78) envisaged action in various sectors. Implementing regulations have been passed on liquefaction, gasification, on geothermal energy and on solar power.

Proposals have not yet been brought forward for wind, wave and tidal power, although these were also specifically mentioned in Regulation No 1302/78.

There is no doubt that each of these has a major contribution to make to energy supplies.

Regulations should be brought forward promptly. This need not be a lengthy process, in view of the regulations already passed.

* * *

Draft amendment No 308
 tabled by Mrs Viehoff on behalf of the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 63: Education and vocational training
 Article 634: Continuing training, including cooperation between residential centres for adults
 (*new*) (reinstatement of lending in preliminary draft)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 634: 'Continuing training including cooperation between residential centres for adults'

Enter a payment appropriation of 350 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks:

Article intended for the financing of residential adult centres running European studies programmes for adults on the basis of Article 118 of the Treaty and in line with the wishes expressed by the European Parliament in its Resolution of 16 June 1978 (OJ C 163, 10. 7. 1978, p. 72). Operations covered by Article 290 of the budget (subsidies to institutions of higher education) up to the end of 1981. Reinstatement of the remarks of the Preliminary Draft Budget.

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament, welcomes the Commission's proposals, in its preliminary draft budget, for a new Article 634 on continuing training, including cooperation between residential adult education centres, but believes an amount of 350 000 ECU should be included rather than a token entry in accordance with its previous stand on this issue.

The activities, to be covered by this Article, which are based on Article 118 of the EEC Treaty, are covered by Article 290 (Subsidies to higher education institutions) until the end of 1981, when the Commission intends to draw up a further programme.

In its Resolution of 16 June 1978 (OJ C 163 of 10. 7. 1978), Parliament called for action to support existing adult education centres and to encourage the establishment of new ones as a contribution to European understanding. It is necessary to provide for a distinct budgetary head, and the necessary resources to register Parliament's continuing commitment to these undertakings.

* * *

Draft amendment No 309
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 530: Supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations for payments by 827 300 000 ECU (from 1 654 600 000 ECU to 827 300 000 ECU)

Title 10

Enter 827 300 000 ECU for Article 530

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add the following remarks:

An amount of 827 300 000 ECU is entered in Chapter 100. This will be made available for expenditure in the UK when clear proof has been provided that expenditure under this heading really is for special programmes and does not amount to a payment by the Community enabling the UK Government to reduce its expenditure on structural policy.

JUSTIFICATION

The British Government and the Commission have not responded adequately to frequent requests by the Committee on Budgets and Parliament for assurances that this expenditure really does help economic convergence.

Moreover, since the precise amount of money required to implement the May 30 agreement is not clear at this stage it is appropriate to place part of the amount proposed by Council in Chapter 100.

* * *

Draft amendment No 310/rev.
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 500: European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies

A) *Expenditure*

Enter 170 m ECU against Chapter 100 in addition to the 890 m ECU already entered against Article 500

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter 123 m ECU against Chapter 100 in addition to the 1 520 m ECU already entered against Article 500

Schedule

Unchanged

REMARKS

170 m ECU have been entered against Chapter 100 in payment appropriations and 123 m ECU have been entered against Chapter 100 in commitment appropriations.

JUSTIFICATION

An increase in appropriations is considered necessary to the achievement of the regional policy objectives. However, it is proposed to extend the non-quota section to 20% of the total volume of the Regional Fund. To make this possible, 170 m ECU (15%) should now be entered against Chapter 100.

* * *

Draft amendment No 311
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Title 4:	EAGGF, Guidance Section, and specific measures in connection with the operation of the common agricultural policy (<i>new heading</i>)
Chapter 48:	Expenditure in the agricultural sector
Article 484:	Agricultural research
Item 4841:	Research programmes

A) *Expenditure*

Increase payment appropriations by 1,25 m ECU (from 4,75 m ECU to 6 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 1,25 m ECU

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitments by 1,25 m ECU

Schedule

REMARKS

First part unchanged.

Add the following:

The Council will be supplementing the above programmes with a programme of research *into those fields of biogenetics which are not already covered by the molecular biology technology programme.*

The total figure for the new programmes is 18 602 000 ECU, to be spent over five years, from 1979 to 1983. The appropriation to be entered for 1982, the fourth stage of the programmes, amounts with the new programme to 6 000 000 ECU.

The Council will decide by the end of 1982 on suitable financing measures for the programmes to be implemented in 1983.

JUSTIFICATION

Biogenetics is an important factor for tomorrow's agriculture. It will make it possible to develop varieties of crops which will need little or no fertilizer, and varieties adapted to the climate of countries afflicted by famine.

The Community cannot afford to neglect this key research area. The provision of an additional 1,25 m ECU for biogenetics is a first step towards modern agriculture of this type.

* * *

Draft amendment No 312

tabled by Mr Orlandi, Mr Cariglia, Mr Ruffolo, Mr Lezzi, Mr Gatto, Mr Puletti, Mr Didó, Mr Ripa di Meana and Mr Pelikan

Section III — Commission

(Part A): Administrative appropriations

In accordance with the requests made by the Commission in its preliminary draft budget, add the following posts to the establishment plan of the Commission in respect of staff of the European Cooperation Association (Headquarters):

- (a) 1 A/3, 3 A/4, 3 A/5, 3 A/6, 4 A/7, 4 B/1, 2 B/2, 3 B/3, 4 B/4, 1 B/5, 3 C/1, 10 C/2, 11 C/3, 2 C/4, 1 C/5, 1 D/3 (56 posts);

A) *Expenditure*

Increase payment appropriations in Chapter 11 'Staff' by 2 876 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Reduce appropriations in Chapter 98, Article 980, Item 9800 (operating expenses of the EAC headquarters) by 2 876 000 ECU corresponding to the staff expenditure (reduction from 3 100 000 to 224 000 ECU)

C) *Revenue*

REMARKS

Staff employed by the European Cooperation Association (headquarters) are to be included on the permanent establishment of the Commission under the conditions set out in the resolution adopted by Parliament on 11. 5. 1979 (OJ C 140, 5 June 1979, page 2).

JUSTIFICATION

Expenditure on staff of the EAC (headquarters) has been charged in full to the administrative budget of the Commission since 1969 following an undertaking given by the Community when the association with the African States and Madagascar (AASM) was renewed.

Parliament has repeatedly and clearly stated its view on the desirability of including this staff in the permanent establishment of the Commission; when the 1981 budget was approved, it initiated — on a proposal from the Committee on Budgets — the procedure for establishing these staff members. On that occasion it decided on the permanent integration of the 32 staff members detached to the Directorate-General for Development and pointed out that this initial step must be accompanied by inclusion of headquarters staff of the agency on the establishment plan.

In its Resolution adopted on 11. 5. 1979 (OJ C 140, 5. 6. 1979), Parliament stipulated that:

1. staff of the EAC must all be Commission officials;
2. the present staff arrangements of the EAC were considered unsatisfactory;
3. the Commission was requested to amend, pursuant to Article 149, 2nd paragraph of the EEC Treaty, its proposal relating to the Staff Regulations of Officials:
 - (a) by introducing a proposed revision of the conditions applicable to other servants stipulating that the staff of the future agency and Commission representatives should hold — on a temporary basis — permanent posts,
 - (b) by making a corresponding correction to Article 17(1) of the proposal for a regulation (OJ C 129, 3. 6. 1978, page 4, COM(78) 667 fin.),
 - (c) by introducing a new Section B in Article 17(1) stipulating that the staff members concerned will retain their acquired rights and indicating that benefit from the new provisions is retrospective beginning from the date of first employment by the EAC.

* * *

Draft amendment No 313

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mr Capanna, Mr Vandemeu ebroucke, Mrs Bonino and Mrs Macciocchi

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

List of posts

Increase the staff of DG VIII by creating 40 permanent posts assigned to this directorate-general
Item 1100 ff

Expenditure:

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 911 500 ECU

Revenue:

Increase revenue by 1 911 500 ECU

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Statistical basis: Married official with one child

1 A3/1 post	EUA	63 000
4 A5/1 posts	EUA	176 000
10 A7/1 posts	EUA	330 000
2 B1/1 posts	EUA	77 000
4 B3/1 posts	EUA	113 000
6 B5/1 posts	EUA	135 000
3 C1/1 posts	EUA	79 000
5 C3/3 posts	EUA	117 500
5 C5/1 posts	EUA	100 000
		1 911 500

JUSTIFICATION

The increased role which the Community is called upon to play in the fight against hunger and under-development in the world, in the light of the Colombo-Pisani plan and, in particular, EP Resolution No 1/375/81, makes it necessary and urgent for the number of officials employed in this sector to be increased.

* * *

Draft amendment No 314

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 9.4: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries

Article 9.4.6: Special programme for the adoption of food strategies in the poorest developing countries
(*new*)A) *Expenditure**Enter a payment appropriation of 50 000 000 ECU*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Appropriation to finance the special programme for the adoption of food strategies in the poorest developing countries and the 'adoption' by the EEC of certain developing countries with a view to developing food strategies with local officials, country by country, designed to raise agricultural production to a level permitting internal self-sufficiency in food.

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament and the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly (see Focke report and the relevant resolution adopted on 26 September 1980) have laid particular stress on the need to draw up food strategies suited to the developing countries, thereby endorsing an idea first mooted by the World Food Council. In this connection it is felt that the Community as such must take part in the programme concerned by allocating to it an initial appropriation of 50 000 000 ECU.

* * *

Draft amendment No 315
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 109: Appropriations to cover any adjustments to the emoluments of members of the Commission

- A) *Expenditure*
Reduce expenditure by 60 000 ECU (from 160 000 to 100 000 ECU)
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
Reduce revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The reduction proposed is thought to be justified by the need to guarantee 'sound financial management' in accordance with Article 206a of the EEC Treaty.

* * *

Draft amendment No 316
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 204: Fitting-out of premises

- A) *Expenditure*
Reduce appropriations by 997 000 ECU (from 1 997 000 to 1 000 000 ECU)
- B) *Compensation*
Enter an appropriation of 977 000 ECU under Article 207 'Construction of buildings'
- C) *Revenue*
—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Given the exorbitant rents paid by the Commission, the buildings should be adapted to the needs of the institution by their owners. By constructing its own buildings, the Commission would have a much wider choice of projects and greater opportunities of securing more favourable terms than at present.

* * *

Draft amendment No 317
 tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 2231: Replacement of vehicles

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce expenditure by 80 000 ECU (from 208 000 to 128 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The justification given by the Commission seems unconvincing. It must surely be possible to continue to use most of the present fleet of motor vehicles.

* * *

Draft amendment No 318
 tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 254: Youth Forum of the European Communities

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce expenditure by 100 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

As part of a general adjustment of expenditure not directly associated with the running of the institution, it seems advisable to reduce this appropriation to the level of the expenditure actually incurred in 1980.

* * *

Draft amendment No 320
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 293: Subsidies for non-governmental organizations pursuing humanitarian aims and promoting human rights

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add the following: as specified in the European Convention on Human Rights and in the international agreements on human rights concluded in 1966.

JUSTIFICATION

—

* * *

Draft amendment No 321
tabled Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Maccocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 690: Aid to disaster victims in the Community

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 10 000 000 ECU (from 6 000 000 to 16 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

—

* * *

Draft amendment No 322

tabled Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 920: Food aid in cereals

Item 9204: Community contribution to the emergency world reserve
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 9204 and enter a payment appropriation of 28 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by a corresponding amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

Appropriation to finance the Community's contribution to the setting-up of an emergency world reserve. It represents the cost of a 40% contribution, i.e. 200 000 tonnes of cereals out of a world reserve of 500 000 tonnes (see EP Resolution of 18 September 1980).

JUSTIFICATION

In its Resolution of 18 September 1980 the European Parliament requested that, in the context of the North-South Dialogue, the Commission should make concrete offers concerning 'an appropriate contribution to the emergency food reserve and adoption of the FAO and WFC proposal to guarantee this reserve by means of an international agreement' (paragraph 42).

* * *

Draft amendment No 323

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 925: Food aid transport costs

Item 9252: Setting up of a Community task force to transport food aid
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 9252 and enter a payment appropriation of 40 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Appropriation to finance the conversion and utilization of land, sea and air transport of the armed forces of the nine countries as logistic instruments for the transport and distribution of Community food aid.

JUSTIFICATION

The creation of this new budget item is intended to meet two precise requirements:

- the high proportion of overall expenditure taken up by the cost of transporting food aid and the consequent need for the Community to acquire its own means of transport at a low running cost;
- the need for emergency intervention in developing countries hit by natural or human disasters or by sudden shortages and a guarantee of prompt availability which a disarmed Community task force would provide. That this is possible can be seen from the intervention of military means of transport in Uganda and Algeria.

* * *

Draft amendment No 324

tabled Mr Pannella, Mr Capanna, Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mrs Bonino and Mrs Macciocchi

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Art. 950: Aid to peoples
(*new wording*)

Item 9500: Aid to peoples of developing countries and non-member countries hit by disasters
(*new*)

Item 9501: European emergency intervention force to assist peoples threatened by starvation
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Amend the wording of Article 950: 'Aid to peoples of developing countries and non-member countries hit by disasters'

Enter a payment appropriation of 3 000 000 ECU (appropriation under Article 950)

Create a new item 9501: 'European emergency intervention force to assist peoples threatened by starvation'

Enter a payment appropriation of 301 105 652 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the appropriation entered in Article 950 by 3 000 000 ECU

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 301 105 652 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

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* * *

Draft amendment No 325

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 200: Rents

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce expenditure by 10 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Enter 10 000 000 ECU in Chapter 100

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

—

* * *

Draft amendment No 326

tabled Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 2000: Rents

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriation by 11 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Enter an appropriation of 11 000 000 ECU in Article 206 'acquisition of immovable property' instead of the token entry

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

For years the Commission has been paying exorbitant rents for its offices. In order to ensure that the leases always satisfy the principles of sound financial management (Article 206a (2) of the EEC Treaty), it would be useful if in all leases to be negotiated, being negotiated or renegotiated, a clause was included pursuant to which the rent would be reduced after a certain period. This scarcely ever happens at present. Article 211 of the Treaty of Rome entitles the Community Institutions to acquire or dispose of immovable property. There can be no doubt that in the long term the ownership of buildings ensures better management of the appropriations available to the Institution than tenancy.

* * *

Proposed modification No 327

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2020: Aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed for calves

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the 758 000 000 ECU appropriation and replace it by p.m.

B) *Compensation*

Enter 758 000 000 ECU in Chapter 100

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The budgetary authority considers the entry of this appropriation in the budget to be absolutely scandalous. The EP proposes that a token entry should be made in Item 2020 and that this amount should provisionally be transferred to Chapter 100 pending a review of the management of the EAGGF, Guarantee Section, particularly in view of the need to ensure 'sound financial management'.

* * *

Proposed modification No 328

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2033: Other storage costs

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce expenditure by 20 000 000 ECU (from 304 000 000 to 284 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Pending a comprehensive reform of the entire butter and cream sector, 20 000 000 ECU have been deducted from Item 2033 in order to eliminate excessive expenditure, which is inconsistent with sound financial management.

* * *

Draft amendment No 329

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 2203: Maintenance, use and repair of office machines

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce expenditure by 80 000 ECU (from 280 000 to 200 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the expenditure actually incurred in 1980 and in view of the need to ensure sound financial management (Article 206a of the Treaty), the increase proposed in the draft budget cannot be justified.

* * *

Draft amendment No 331/rev.

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9201: Current programme for cereals other than rice

A) *Expenditure*

Increase by 109 200 000 ECU (from 90 800 000 ECU to 200 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

Appropriation to finance the supply in 1982 of 1 525 663 t of cereals other than rice under the 1980 Food Aid Convention

- of which 727 663 t under commitments already entered into
- plus 798 000 t under an additional commitment to be entered into by the Community (see EP resolution of 18 September 1980 — OJ C 265, 13. 10. 1980, p. 37)

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment is intended as a practical follow-up to the undertakings made in the Ferrero resolution adopted by the European Parliament in September 1980.

This resolution refers to an objective to be attained in 1982. World aid needs in the form of cereals are, according to Commission estimates, 12 500 000 tonnes. Parliament has always supported the Commission's argument that the Ten should make a bigger contribution than the 16.5% which it has formally undertaken to provide under the 1980 Food Aid Agreement. Its contribution for 1982 has been put at 20% here.

Finally, in the Ferrero resolution Parliament reaffirmed the principle, endorsed by most of the member countries, that the share borne by the Community budget, as compared with that borne by the member countries, should increase. Parliament believes that a ratio of 65/35 should be attained in 1982. It is on this basis that Parliament has calculated the implications of the Ferrero resolution for 1982.

* * *

Draft amendment No 332

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9205: Exceptional programme for refugees of ACP countries affected by wars or natural
(new) disasters

A) Expenditure

Create a new item 9205 and enter an appropriation of 70 000 000 ECU

C) Revenue

Increase by 70 000 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

Enter a payment appropriation of 270 000 000 ECU

Schedule

The payment appropriation is intended to finance the purchase of 2 000 000 tonnes of cereals and must be spread over four years, so as to coincide with the duration of the second Convention of Lomé. The payment appropriation authorized for 1982 totals 270 000 000 ECU.

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	1985
1982 appropriations	270 000 000	70 000 000	70 000 000	70 000 000	60 000 000

REMARKS

Appropriation to finance a special food aid programme comprising 2 000 000 tonnes of cereals for refugees in ACP countries affected by wars or natural disasters, in accordance with the undertaking made by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in 1982 and again in 1981 (paragraph 47 of the Focke report and paragraph 66 of the Insanally report respectively).

JUSTIFICATION

The need to create this new budget item arises from two factors:

- the desperate plight of refugees in the ACP countries,
- the specific undertaking made in this connection by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and which the Members of the European Parliament cannot again disavow.

* * *

Draft amendment No 333

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9251: Transport costs for aid under current programmes and operations

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 34 440 000 ECU (from 59 800 000 to 94 240 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The increase in the transport costs for food aid is an automatic corollary of the increase in the volume of aid requested in a previous amendment.

* * *

Draft amendment No 335/rev.

tabled by Mr de Clercq, Mr Damseaux, Mr Beyer de Ryke, Mr de Gucht and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 106: Members' secretarial expenses

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the payment appropriation by 5 500 000 ECU (from 15 500 00 to 10 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

The appropriation to cover Members' secretarial expenses should not be entered as an overall fixed amount and may only be committed within the limits of the budget on submission of supporting documents relating to expenses; it will be for the Bureau of the European Parliament, acting on a proposal from the College of Quaestors, to draw up a regulation and to allocate the 10 000 000 ECU for secretarial expenses in accordance with requirements.

JUSTIFICATION

At a time when it has proved necessary to curb public spending in all the Member States as a result of economic and financial difficulties, it is vital that a similar effort should be made at Community level. The European Parliament too should therefore show greater stringency as far as its own spending is concerned. The total appropriation earmarked for secretarial expenses should therefore be reduced to a reasonable level and payments made only on submission of supporting documents.

* * *

Draft amendment No 337
tabled by Mr Nord on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part A — Administrative appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 283: European Institute of Public Administration

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 300 000 ECU (instead of a 'p.m.') (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

283: New article

This appropriation is intended to cover the Commission's financial contribution to the Institute's running costs.

JUSTIFICATION

The entry of an appropriation of 300 000 ECU (the amount proposed by the Commission in its preliminary draft budget) is required so that the Community can contribute to the operation of this Institute which is to start work in 1982.

The Institute will offer post-graduate courses in public administration in the Member States and organize courses for national or European officials.

Commission representation on the Institute's Board of Management will ensure control over the use of those Community funds.

* * *

Draft amendment No 338/rev.
tabled by Mr Delatte, Mrs Martin, Mr Rossi, Mrs Scrivener and Mrs Pruvot on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Chapter 95: Exceptional measures to assist developing and other non-member countries
Article 952: Exceptional aid for Poland
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 952: 'Exceptional aid for Poland'

Enter a payment appropriation of 35 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the total appropriations entered against the EAGGF Guarantee Section by the same amount

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks against Article 952:

'The Community supplies certain foodstuffs to Poland on favourable purchasing terms. The extra cost of this exceptional aid may be estimated at 35 000 000 ECU for the 1982 financial year'.

Delete at the end of Title II the remarks under paragraph (e) of the section 'for information':

'The Community supplies certain foodstuffs to Poland on favourable purchasing terms. The extra cost of these measures to the EAGGF Guarantee Section may be estimated at approximately 35 000 000 ECU for the 1982 financial year'.

JUSTIFICATION

The cost of the decision to grant Poland favourable terms for the supply of certain foodstuffs (at 15% below the world price level) does not come under CAP spending properly speaking but is the consequence of exceptional aid granted to a third country.

This expenditure of 35 000 000 ECU, which represents the impact in 1982 of the decision to supply Poland with a third food allocation, should therefore be charged to Chapter 95 'Exceptional measures to assist developing and other non-member countries' and a new Article 952 'Exceptional aid for Poland' should be created for this purpose.

* * *

Draft amendment No 339/rev.
tabled by Mrs Scrivener on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 10: Other expenditure

Chapter 104: Overall operational reserve for concerted measures
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

- Create a new chapter 'Overall operational reserve for concerted measures'
- Enter a payment appropriation of 30 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remark:

'This appropriation is intended to cover the funding of specific measures decided during the 1982 financial year in cases where such measures do not come under existing Community financial instruments.

The appropriations in Chapter 104 are provisional in character and may not be used until transferred to the appropriate budgetary line in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Financial Regulation'.

JUSTIFICATION

If the Community does not introduce new policies to meet the major challenges of our time, it can only move backwards. As the European Parliament has stressed on several occasions, the Community must be given additional own resources for this purpose.

It is most unlikely that the Council will agree in 1982 either to launch new common policies or to increase the current level of own resources.

While the European Parliament must, of course, continue to exercise in full its powers in this area, it must also avoid any paralysis of Community activity (which might lead to attempts to gradually re-nationalize present Community policies) by proposing temporary solutions that can be applied immediately.

Whenever a new common policy appears necessary but cannot be introduced immediately, more specific action involving all the Member States might be contemplated. In this way, the Community will not lose sight of a vital problem which, in the present economic circumstances, cannot for the time being be dealt with under a genuine common policy.

Once such new measures carried out at European level have proved effective, the Member States will doubtless agree more readily to the introduction of genuine common policies in the sectors concerned and consequently to an increase in the Community's own resources.

Concerted measures which do not come under existing Community financial instruments could be taken in the areas of employment, energy, research, advanced technology, etc.

The creation of an overall operational reserve for concerted measures, with an endowment of 30 000 000 ECU, reflects the European Parliament's determination to prevent Community activity from being brought to a standstill.

Proposed modification No 349
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 2020: Aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed for calves

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce by 33 m ECU (from 758 m ECU to 725 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Decrease revenue by 33 m ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Encouragement should not be given to this energy-wasteful process of drying and rehydration of milk.

* * *

Proposed modification No 350
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 200: Refunds on milk and milk products

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce by 200 m ECU (from 2 615 m ECU to 2 415 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Decrease revenue by 200 m ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Since world prices for dairy products tend to be determined by Community export subsidy levels, rather than the reserve, as recent events and price levels have shown, the Community should reduce its high levels of export restitution, which are unnecessary to maintain its export trade.

* * *

Draft amendment No 351
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 210: Computer Centre Operations

A) *Expenditure*

Increase appropriations in Chapter 100 by 5 400 000 ECU (new Article 210)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase by 5 400 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

JUSTIFICATION

Restoration in Chapter 100 of the overall appropriations for Chapter 21 as in the preliminary draft budget, pending a report by the Commission to the European Parliament on the programme for the restructuring of the Data Processing Centre (2 400 000 remains earmarked for Article 215).

* * *

Draft amendment No 352/rev.
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 6471: Pilot projects on better housing for migrant workers

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations by 400 000 ECU (from 450 000 to 50 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 400 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

Reduce by 650 000 ECU (from 700 000 to 50 000 ECU)

JUSTIFICATION

This line should now be run down as there has been no convincing explanation why such 'pilot projects' continue to be required year after year.

* * *

Draft amendment No 353
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 6402: Work organization and job enrichment

A) *Expenditure*

Delete this line and the appropriations of 85 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 85 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

This line and the appropriations are redundant now that the Dublin Foundation is established.

* * *

Draft amendment No 355
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 293: Subsidies for certain activities of non-governmental organizations pursuing humanitarian aims and promoting human rights

A) *Expenditure*

Transfer 100 000 ECU to Chapter 100

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Part of these appropriations should be kept in Chapter 100, pending a report by the Committee on Budgetary Control on the allocation of these appropriations.

* * *

Draft amendment No 356
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 291: Subsidies to European movements

A) *Expenditure*

Transfer 100 000 ECU to Chapter 100 (new Article 291)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Part of these appropriations should be kept in Chapter 100, pending a report by the Committee on Budgetary Control on the allocation of these appropriations.

* * *

Draft amendment No 357
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 2942: Grants for nationals of non-member countries

A) *Expenditure**Reduce appropriations by 160 000 ECU to a token entry*B) *Compensation*

—

*Reduce revenue by 160 000 ECU*C) *Revenue**Reduce revenue by 150 000 ECU*

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

This line and appropriations are too small to be effective and should be discontinued during 1982.

* * *

Draft amendment No 358
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 2391: Joint interpreting service

A) *Expenditure**Reduce appropriations by 648 000 ECU to a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce by 648 000 ECU.*

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Given Parliament's decision to hold plenary sessions in Strasbourg, with Committee and Group Meetings in Brussels, the Parliament should discontinue its involvement in the organization of interpretation services in Luxembourg for Community Institutions.

* * *

Draft amendment No 359
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 230: Stationery and office supplies

A) *Expenditure**Transfer 1 000 000 ECU to Chapter 100 (new Article 230)*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Appropriations will be considered for release from Chapter 100 following the adoption of a Report by the Committee on Budgetary Control, presently being drawn up.

* * *

Draft amendment No 360
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 1400: Running costs of restaurants and canteens

A) *Expenditure**Transfer 150 000 ECU to Chapter 100 (new Item 1400)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Appropriations will be considered for release from Chapter 100 following the adoption of a Report by the Committee on Budgetary Control, presently being drawn up.

* * *

Draft amendment No 361
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 1302: Special equipment for missions

A) *Expenditure*

Delete this item and the appropriation of 33 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 33 000 ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

There is no merit in a line for tropical clothing for staff.

* * *

Draft amendment No 362
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 1221: Installation, resettlement and transfer allowances for staff

A) *Expenditure*

Transfer 500 000 ECU to Chapter 100 (new Item 1221)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The report of the Court of Auditors for 1978 showed maladministration of installation allowances in the Commission. Appropriations should be released from Chapter 100 only after full explanation and proof in the Committee of Budgetary Control that the criticisms of the Court, and of Parliament, have been heeded.

* * *

Draft amendment No 363
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 115: Overtime

A) *Expenditure*

Transfer 750 000 ECU to Chapter 100 (new Article 115)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The report of the Court of Auditors for 1978 showed maladministration of overtime in the Commission. Appropriations should be released from Chapter 100 only after full explanation and proof in the Committee of Budgetary Control that the criticisms of the Court, and of Parliament, have been heeded.

* * *

Draft amendment No 369/rev.
tabled by European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 6011: Aid to promote employment

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriations by 42 000 000 ECU (from 82 951 200 to 124 951 200 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 92 500 000 ECU (from 112 100 000 to 204 600 000 ECU)

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 204 600 000.¹

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	110 808 000	33 955 000	18 946 200	15 288 800	2 800 000	39 818 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	13 000	5 000	5 000	3 000	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	108 000 000	35 640 000	27 000 000	10 100 000	3 000 000	32 260 000
Appropriation for 1982	204 600 000	0	79 000 000	87 500 000	22 420 000	15 680 000
Total	423 421 000	69 600 000	124 951 200	112 891 800	28 220 000	87 758 000

JUSTIFICATION

Since the EEC has limited resources it is essential that these should be concentrated if they are to be effective. In the view of the movers, the Community should give top priority to reducing the total of young unemployed, who, as a class, are the most prone to become alienated from the values and aims of a Community that has failed to help them. Aid from the Social Fund under this item can be immediately effective in helping to create jobs for young people.

Furthermore, a large increase in this item is essential in the light of the initiatives on job creation which the Commission is expected to launch in 1982.

* * *

Draft amendment No 370/rev.
tabled by European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 6010: Aid in the fields of vocational training and geographical mobility

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 76 450 000 ECU (from 205 164 000 to 281 614 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 180 100 000 ECU (from 274 100 000 to 454 200 000 ECU)

¹ See Article 1(3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 454 200 000.¹

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	371 195 000	85 070 000	49 001 000	59 109 000	9 300 000	168 715 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	29 000	10 000	10 000	9 000	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	264 000 000	87 120 000	65 700 000	24 800 000	7 400 000	78 980 000
Appropriation for 1982	454 200 000	0	166 903 000	194 103 000	54 820 000	38 374 000
Total	1 089 424 000	172 200 000	281 614 000	278 021 000	71 520 000	286 069 000

JUSTIFICATION

Since the EEC has limited resources it is essential that these should be concentrated if they are to be effective. In the view of the movers, the Community should give top priority to reducing the total of young unemployed, who, as a class, are the most prone to become alienated from the values and aims of a Community that has failed to help them. Aid from the Social Fund under this item can be immediately effective in giving young people useful training and a better hope of future work.

* * *

Draft amendment No 371/rev.
tabled by European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 611: Measures for handicapped persons

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 50 242 000 ECU (from 53 357 400 to 103 599 400 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 51 500 000 ECU (from 93 500 000 to 145 000 000)

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 145 000 000.¹

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

¹ See Article 1(3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	81 922 000	15 092 000	94 400	26 247 600	2 000 000	38 488 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	23 000	8 000	8 000	7 000	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	90 000 000	29 700 000	22 400 000	8 450 000	2 520 000	26 930 000
Appropriation for 1982	145 000 000	0	91 091 000	32 113 000	18 700 000	13 090 000
Total	316 945 000	44 800 000	103 599 400	66 811 600	23 220 000	78 508 000

JUSTIFICATION

Article 611 should be a priority item within the Fund: expectations have been raised by the International Year of the Disabled which the Community should seek to fulfil.

* * *

Draft amendment No 372/rev.
tabled by European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 943: Community pledge for ICAD
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Reinstate this line with a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Reinstate the token entry

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment restores the original appropriation in the preliminary draft budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 373
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 942: Energy cooperation with developing countries
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 942 'Energy cooperation with developing countries' and enter payment appropriations of 2 500 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

Enter commitment appropriations of 5 000 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment restores the original appropriation in the preliminary draft budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 374
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 924: Food aid (other commodities)

A) *Expenditure*

Increase by 5 million ECU (from a p.m.)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment restores the original appropriation in the preliminary draft budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 375
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9221: Current programme for sugar

- A) *Expenditure*
Increase by 1.1 m ECU (from 1.7 m ECU to 2.8 m ECU)
- B) *Compensation*
 —
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment restores the original appropriation in the preliminary draft budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 376/rev.
 tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9204: World emergency reserve for cereals
 (*new*)

- A) *Expenditure*
Enter new heading:
'World emergency reserve for cereals' with 3 m ECU in payments
- B) *Compensation*
 —
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment makes provision for a new line to be created to be used as and when circumstances demand.

* * *

Draft amendment No 377
 tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9201: Current programme for cereals other than rice

- A) *Expenditure*
Increase by 28 m ECU (from 87 m ECU to 115 m ECU)
- B) *Compensation*
 —
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment restores the original appropriation in the preliminary draft budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 378
 tabled by Mr Kellett-Bowman, Mr Christopher Jackson, Mr Hopper, Mr Beazley and Lord O'Hagan

Section III — Commission (Part A)

List of posts:

Convert from temporary to permanent posts:

- 11 × A 6/7
 1 × B 1
 9 × B 3/2
 1 × C 1
 7 × C 3/2

JUSTIFICATION

In the Data-processing Centre the Commission has now 246 posts and between 80 — 100 short-term contracted personnel. Of the 246 posts, 29 are temporary. This makes reorganization of the Data-processing Centre almost impossible. The Council has refused these conversions, although there is no additional impact on the budget.¹

* * *

Draft amendment No 379
 tabled by Mr Kellett-Bowman, Mr Christopher Jackson, Mr Hopper, Mr Beazley and Lord O'Hagan

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 294: Study grants
 Item 2943: Start-up grants to organizations
 (new)

- A) *Expenditure*
Enter 100 000 ECU in payment appropriations
- B) *Compensation*
 —
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

To enable the Commission to make start-up grants to enable professional societies to form European bodies together with similar bodies in the other Member States.

JUSTIFICATION¹

* * *

Draft amendment No 380

tabled by Mr Newton Dunn, Mr Moreland, Mr Hutton, Mr Beazley, Mr Marshall

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 690: Aid to disaster victims in the Community

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 15 000 000 ECU (from 6 000 000 to 21 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

This restores the Internal Disaster Fund to the same size as in the 1981 budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 381

tabled by Mr Newton Dunn, Mr Moreland, Mr Purvis, Mr Beazley, Mr Provan

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 1005: Constituency work and allowances for travel

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 173 600 ECU (to 2 625 700 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase accordingly

¹ See remarks

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Members have to maintain contact with their constituents for all twelve months of each year.

* * *

Draft amendment No 382

tabled by Mr Newton Dunn, Mr Beazley, Mrs Squarcialupi, Mr Sherlock, Mrs Scrivener, Mr Collins

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 648: Community measures in the field of health
 Item 6485: 'Contribution to United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control'
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 50 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

UNFDAC is the United Nations fund which assists growers of hard drugs like opium to change to different crops. This is very important to the Community because of the rapidly rising incidence of drug abuse among our young people.

* * *

Draft amendment No 383

tabled by Mr Newton Dunn, Mr Harris, Mr Turner, Mr Beazley, Mr Provan

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Appropriations for operations in the fisheries sector
 Chapter 37: *Social measures in the fisheries sector*
 (new)
 Article 371: *Schemes relating to a common policy on education and vocational training in the fisheries sector*
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 150 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase accordingly*

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

An identical amendment was accepted by the European Parliament at the first reading of the 1981 draft budget on 6 November 1980.

On 11 May 1979 the European Parliament adopted a motion for a resolution¹ which called for the implementation of a common policy on education and professional training in the fisheries sector. The resolution emphasized that the restructuring of the Community's fishing fleet which would follow the introduction of a common fisheries policy necessitated the retraining of fishermen, so as:

- (a) to coordinate educational and training resources, develop links between those responsible for training, promote research and exchange of information; and
- (b) to establish the capability to provide specialist advice and technical assistance as part of a fisheries development policy, especially with the Lomé countries.

* * *

Draft amendment No 384

tabled by Mr Klepsch, on behalf of the EPP Group, Mr Bangemann on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group, Mr de la Malène on behalf of the Group of the EPD and Mr Fergusson

Section III — Commission

Article 291: Subsidies to European movements

A) *Expenditure**Increase payment appropriations by 290 000 ECU*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by a corresponding amount.*

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The 10 000 ECU reduction made by the Council to the Commission's proposal means in fact that after allowing for inflation the European movements would get less than in 1981. We believe, however, that the European movements perform a very important task in informing the public and that a considerable increase in the subsidies is necessary. The appropriation should therefore be raised from 210 000 to 500 000 ECU.

* * *

¹ OJ No C 140, 5 6 1979, pp 115-7

Draft amendment No 385/rev.

tabled by Mr Rumor, Mr Gallagher, Mr de Pasquale, Mr Seefeld, Mr Collins, Mr Pedini, Mr Poniatowski, Mr Ferri, Mr Bersani, Mr J. Moreau

Section I — European Parliament

List of posts

Add: 2 A3, 6 A5/4, 6 A7/6, 1 B1, 1 B3/2, 4 C1, 8 C3/2

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 501 340 ECU, broken down as shown below.

B) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount, of which 61 450 ECU shall be provided from taxation on salaries.

JUSTIFICATION

These posts will be frozen until the proposed new committees are actually set up. When the posts come to be released, it will be left to the Bureau, after consulting the Committee on Budgets, to distribute them fairly between the newly established bodies.

Breakdown of appropriations:

Expenditure

Item 1100:	393 495
Item 1101:	43 050
Item 1102:	59 045
Item 1130:	11 815
Item 1131:	3 935

Revenue

Chapter 40:	34 880
Chapter 41:	26 570

* * *

Draft amendment No 386

tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 1110: Auxiliary staff

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriations by 301 600 ECU (from 3 016 000 to 2 714 400 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the fact that it has not been appropriate to invoke fully the establishment plan there is no need for expansion of auxiliary staff

* * *

Draft amendment No 387
tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 1100: Basic salaries

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 7 320 000 ECU (from 73 200 000 to 65 880 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

There is more scope for reducing this item in regard to that part of the establishment plan which is not operative.

* * *

Draft amendment No 388
tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 3706: Other political activities

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 194 660 ECU (from 1 946 600 to 1 751 940 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The amount devoted to this item is considered to be grossly excessive.

* * *

Draft amendment No 389
tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 3705: Contribution to secretarial expenses of the political groups of the European Parliament

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 395 700 ECU (from 3 957 000 to 3 561 300 ECU)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The amount devoted to this item is considered to be grossly excessive.

* * *

Draft amendment No 390
tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 255: Miscellaneous expenditure on the organization of and participation in conferences and congresses and in meetings organized outside the places of work of the institution

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 34 200 ECU (from 342 000 to 307 800 ECU)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The incidence of meetings outside the places of work should be reduced.

* * *

Draft amendment No 391
tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 240: Entertainment and representation
Item 2400: Members of the institution

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 38 000 ECU (from 380 000 to 342 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

In a period of recession it is considered that savings must be made where possible.

* * *

Draft amendment No 392
tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 2253: Subscriptions to news agencies

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 30 500 ECU (from 305 000 to 274 500 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

A 60% increase in appropriations for this item is considered to be totally unjustified.

* * *

Draft amendment No 393
tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 2232: Hire

A) *Expenditure**Reduce* the appropriation by 55 000 ECU (from 550 000 to 495 000 ECU)B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue**Reduce* revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

There is ample scope for economies particularly through greater coordination of journeys.

* * *

Draft amendment No 394

tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 2000: Rent

A) *Expenditure**Reduce* the appropriation by 200 000 ECU (from 17 200 000 to 17 000 000 ECU)B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue**Reduce* revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

JUSTIFICATION

A token reduction in rents should be made to serve notice that the over-proliferation of offices in Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg should be reversed.

* * *

Draft amendment No 395

tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 142: Restaurants and canteens

A) *Expenditure**Reduce* the appropriation by 20 000 ECU (from 200 000 to 180 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

There is evidence of excessive subsidies to the various restaurants and canteens and higher prices should be charged.

* * *

Draft amendment No 396
tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 130: Mission expenses, travel expenses and incidental expenditure

Item 1301: Staff

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 802 500 ECU (from 8 025 000 to 7 222 500 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The number of missions is considered excessive.

* * *

Draft amendment No 397
tabled by Mr Hord, Mr Harris, Mr Forth, Mr Hutton and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 1005: Constituency work and allowances for travel between Member States in the course of their duties

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 245 210 ECU (from 2 452 100 to 2 206 890 ECU)

- B) *Compensation*
- C) *Revenue*
Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Allowance for travel between Member States is considered to be too generous having regard to actual travel requirements.

* * *

Draft amendment No 398
 tabled by Mr J. D. Taylor, Mrs Kellett-Bowman, Mr Patterson, Mr Spencer and Mr Tuckman

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

- Article 541: Measures to promote integrated operations
 Item 5411: Community measures in the framework of integrated operations (Belfast and Naples)

- A) *Expenditure*
Enter a payment appropriation of 30 000 000 ECU (instead of the p.m.)
- B) *Compensation*
-
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

It is essential to make payments on these projects which have been agreed as top priority for integrated operations.

* * *

Draft amendment No 399
 tabled by the Committee on Budgets

Section I — European Parliament

PAYMENTS

Modify Parliament's establishment plan as follows:
create an A 2 ad personam post

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgets points out that *ad personam* posts are shown in the establishment plan only as long as the beneficiaries remain in the service of the institution.

It points out also that the rules in force at the European Parliament for the creation of such posts lay down 3 criteria: the candidate must be at least 60 years of age when the decision is taken, he must have a minimum seniority in the service of 12 years and have reached the last step in his career bracket.

The committee considers that these rules should be applied to a person who meets the first two of the above criteria and who, from 1933 to 1945 and especially during the Second World War, was the victim of political, racial and religious persecution.

* * *

Draft amendment No 400

tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — European Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 1005: *Activities among the electorate and allowance for special travel by Members in the course of their duties* (amended heading)

A) *Expenditure*

2 425 100 ECU (unchanged)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Amend the remarks as follows:

'A monthly sum of 400 ECU per Member over 11 months should be made available to allow the 434 Members to maintain permanent contact with the population of their country. An annual sum of 1 250 ECU should be made available to Members for travel in the Member States in the course of their duties outside the meeting places in the Community. Travel to Spain and Portugal, countries which have applied for membership, may, with the Bureau's approval, be covered by the 1 250 ECU.'

JUSTIFICATION

This addition to the remarks has become necessary as a result of a recent decision by the Bureau.

* * *

Draft amendment No 401
tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — European Parliament

PAYMENTS

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 350 000 ECU (from 225 000 to 575 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Add the following to the remarks:

'This appropriation will also have to cover the sum necessary for the acquisition of President Jean Monnet's residence, in accordance with the action decided on by Parliament'.

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment is a precautionary step in case it should prove impossible to carry forward this amount, which appeared in the 1980 and 1981 budgets, to the 1982 financial year.

* * *

Draft amendment No 402
tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — European Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 142: Restaurants and canteens

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the payment appropriation by 25 000 ECU (from 200 000 to 175 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Transfer the same amount to Chapter 100

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remark under Chapter 100:
'Amount earmarked for Article 142'

JUSTIFICATION

The costs incurred by Parliament in respect of its restaurants and canteens should be covered to a greater extent by a reasonable adjustment of restaurant prices to approximate more closely to the actual cost prices.

* * *

Draft amendment No 403/rev.
tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — European Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 2990: Subsidies and financial contributions towards the cost of group visits

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 800 000 ECU (from 1 700 000 to 2 500 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by the same amount

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament's contribution, which is at present very low, should be increased so as to enable more groups to be received than has hitherto been possible.

* * *

Draft amendment No 404
tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — European Parliament

Article 370: Special expenditure of the European Parliament

Item 3708: Contribution to the costs of preparations for the next European elections
(*new*)

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

This appropriation is to cover a contribution to the cost of preparations for the information campaign leading up to the second direct elections in 1984. The Bureau of the European Parliament will lay down the conditions governing this expenditure.

* * *

Draft amendment No 405
tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section V — Court of Auditors

Article 130: Mission expenses, travel expenses and incidental expenditure

Item 1301: Staff

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 120 000 ECU (from 350 000 to 470 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

JUSTIFICATION

The rapporteur considers the circumstances to be such as to warrant reinstatement, in accordance with the Court's wishes, of the appropriations for mission expenses since, in relation to the appropriations actually used by the Court, the cuts made by the Council could well hinder the Court in the fulfilment of its tasks and the appropriations actually used in 1981 already exceed those originally entered in the 1981 budget. The rapporteur believes, then, that the Court's request must be met and that, accordingly, the appropriations in Item 1301 should be increased from 350 000 to 470 000 ECU. This increase is all the more necessary because of the paucity of the funds (only 50 000 ECU) available to the Court in Chapter 101 (Contingency reserve).

* * *

Draft amendment No 406
tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section V — Court of Auditors

Establishment plan

Add the following posts: 1 B1 — 1 B2 — 2 LA6 — 2 LA7 — 3 C3

Total: 9 posts

A) *Expenditure*

Unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

- C) *Revenue*
Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the existing structure of the sectors to which it is proposed to allocate the 9 posts requested but rejected by the Council, of the 'job description' of the posts submitted by the Court of Auditors and of the fact that most of the new posts requested are intended to meet the requirements of the language service — requirements that could not easily be met with fewer posts — the rapporteur is favourable to the creation of the 9 posts requested.

However, the rapporteur considers that he should not recommend to the Committee on Budgets that it endorse the reinstatement of the appropriations needed to cover the salary payments corresponding to the 9 posts requested for a period of 6 months. These appropriations would amount to 122 958 ECU.

Since, however, the Court only recently started the open competitions for the recruitment of persons to fill the 50 or so posts still vacant on its establishment plan and since, therefore, initiation of the procedures for filling the 9 posts in question can be scheduled for the second half of next year, he considers that no appropriation should be entered in the budget as a consequence of the creation of those 9 posts.

* * *

Draft amendments No 407
tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section V — Court of Auditors

Article 260: Limited consultations, studies and surveys

- A) *Expenditure*
Enter a payment appropriation of 20 000 ECU (instead of a p.m.)
- B) *Compensation*
Reduce the appropriations in Chapter 100 (Article 260) by 10 000 ECU
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue by 10 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

The rapporteur proposes that for Article 260 'Consultations, studies and surveys', an appropriation of 20 000 ECU should be provided. Of this amount, 10 000 ECU should remain in Chapter 100, where they have been placed by the Council. The rapporteur acknowledges the cogency of the arguments behind the Court's requests for increasing appropriations. However, in the interests of budgetary austerity, he feels that the amount requested by the Court for Article 260 (50 000 ECU) should be reduced.

* * *

Draft amendment No 408
tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section IV — Court of Justice

Establishment plan

Create the following posts:

- Cat. A 1 post (1 A5)
Cat. B 3 posts (1 B1, 1 B3, 1 B5)

Cat. C	11 posts (1 C1, 1 C2, 4 C3, 2 C4, 3 C5)
Cat. LA	7 posts (7 LA6)
Total	22 posts

Upgrade the following post:

1 A6 to A5

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 422 890 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 381 210 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

For 1982 the Court of Justice requested the creation of 43 posts which had been refused by the Council the previous year. The Committee on Budgets has checked the soundness of the requests in question and acknowledges the fact that the Court, in its efforts to arrive at a compromise, has reduced its request to 22 posts. It feels that Parliament should approve the creation of these posts in the light of the evidence supplied as to the constant increase in the Court's activities.

* * *

Draft amendment No 409

tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section IV — Court of Justice

Article 140: Restaurants and canteens

Item 1400: Current operating expenses of the restaurants and canteens

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 11 000 ECU (from 13 000 to 24 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

JUSTIFICATION

The Court needs a canteen capable of serving meals. This requirement has not been disputed by the Council, which, nevertheless, has neglected to increase the appropriation under Article 140 from the 1981 level (13 000 ECU) to the level requested by the Court in the preliminary draft (24 000 ECU). The Committee on Budgets has taken note of the Council's declaration to the effect that retention of the 1981 appropriation was due to a misunderstanding. It therefore accedes to the Court's request, which the Council does not oppose.

* * *

Draft amendment No 410

tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section II — Council

Annex I — Economic and Social Committee

List of posts

Complete the list of posts by creating 11 posts and converting 6 posts as follows:

Creation of posts

Cat.	A	1 A7
	B	1 B3
	BS	1 BS3
	C	4 C3, 1 C4
	LA	1 LA6, 2 LA7

Conversion of posts

Cat.	A	1 A3	to A2
		1 A7	to A6
	B	1 B2	to B1
	C	3 C5/4	to C3/2

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation under Title 1 by 160 000 ECU (from 15 293 000 to 15 453 100) broken down as follows:

Item	1100	113 600	ECU
	1101	11 850	
	1102	18 100	
	1103	1 400	
	1130	3 400	
	1131	700	
	1141	4 300	
Article	119	4 800	
Item	1211	400	
Article	124	1 500	

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 160 000 ECU, 18 810 ECU of which will be provided by taxation on staff remuneration

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the Committee's requirements and the exhaustive justification it gives in support of the requested amendments to its establishment plan, as well as the need for budgetary rigour and the advisability of working towards a compromise with the Council, the rapporteur feels that the Committee's requests should be met. Nevertheless he feels that the 15 new posts and 8 conversions requested at the meeting of the Committee on Budgets on 30 September and 1 October should be reduced to 11 new posts and 6 conversions.

* * *

Draft amendment No 411

tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section II — Council

Annex I — Economic and Social Committee

Article 250: Expenditure on formal meetings and meetings in general

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 300 000 ECU (from 2 500 000 to 2 800 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The rapporteur feels that the fact that the Council has reduced the 3 000 000 ECU requested to 2 500 000 ECU under Article 250 of the draft budget could jeopardize the normal conduct of committee meetings and activities. He therefore proposes that the appropriation of 2 500 000 ECU approved by the Council be increased to 2 800 000 ECU.

* * *

Draft amendment No 412

tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section II — Council

Annex I — Economic and Social Committee

Title 10: Other expenditure

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation intended for Article 250 by 200 000 ECU (from 75 000 to 275 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment is the corollary to the amendment tabled to Article 250 to increase appropriations for expenditure on meetings and will provide the committee with a total additional sum of 500 000 ECU.

The allocation of 200 000 ECU (of the 500 000) to the provisional appropriations will enable the budgetary authority to monitor the trend of expenditure on committee meetings as and when requests for transfers are submitted by the committee throughout the year.

* * *

Draft amendment No 413

tabled by Mr Spinelli on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

STATEMENT OF REVENUE

Item 8010: Community borrowing and lending operations for balance of payments support (1975)

Item 8011:	Community borrowing and lending operations for balance of payments support (1981)
Article 802:	Euratom borrowing and lending operations
Article 803:	Community borrowing and lending operations to promote investment in the Community

REMARKS

Add the following sentence after the reference to the legal basis against each of the lines concerned:

'This line constitutes the authorization granted to the Commission by the budgetary authority, for the financial year under consideration, to contract loans in order to attain the objectives set out in the relevant decisions.'

Add at the end of the remarks a further sentence as follows:

'These remarks constitute a condition for the implementation of the budget as defined in the heading of the item.'

JUSTIFICATION

Pending a Council decision on the detailed arrangements for the budgetization of borrowing and lending operations as proposed by the Commission and accepted by Parliament (see the current revision of the Financial Regulation), the rapporteur proposes acceptance of the presentation suggested by the Council both for the budget proper (Revenue and Expenditure) and for Annex II to the budget entitled 'Borrowing and lending operations'.

He considers it necessary nevertheless to insert in the remarks against the various budget lines in question (for both revenue and expenditure) a sentence used previously in the 1977 budget, the purpose of which is to confirm that the borrowing and lending operations are authorized by the budgetary authority for the financial year under consideration when it adopts the budget.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 414
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1000: Refunds (cereals)

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 174 000 000 ECU (from 1 497 000 000 to 1 323 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The trend in world prices enables savings to be made in this sector.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 415/rev.
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Part B: Operating appropriations
 Title 1: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section
 Chapter 10: Cereals and rice
 Article 100: Refunds on cereals

A) *Expenditure*

Amend the wording as follows and *allocate* appropriations accordingly:

Article 100:	Refunds on cereals	
Item 1000:	Refunds on common wheat and flour	930 150 000 ECU
Item 1001:	Refunds on barley	291 100 000 ECU
Item 1002:	Refunds on other cereals	44 300 000 ECU
Item 1003:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year	60 650 000 ECU (unchanged)
Item 1004:	Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes	1 000 000 ECU (unchanged)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Amend and *complete* the remarks to Article 200 as follows:

Former Article 620: 'An appropriation of 110 m ECU is entered in Chapter 100 for Items 2000 and 2002.'

Expenditure relating to refunds on exports of milk products to State-trading countries may not exceed the level of expenditure of the previous financial year unless the appropriate committees of the European Parliament have been notified in advance.

Former Item 6200 has been subdivided as follows:

Item 2000:	Refunds on butter and butteroil
Item 2001:	Refunds on skimmed-milk powder
Item 2002:	Refunds on other milk products

* * *

Item 2003:	Former Item 6201
Item 2004:	Former Item 6202
Item 2005:	Former Item 6203
Item 2006:	Former Item 6204

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgetary Control has concluded that greater precision of the wording is an essential precondition for stricter management of appropriations and the exercise of parliamentary control on that management. It is unacceptable, for instance, that an amount of 2 500 million ECU should be shown under one single item, thereby rendering proper control practically impossible. Furthermore, additional safeguards are necessary in the particularly sensitive sector of exports to State-trading countries.

The Committee on Budgets endorses this justification but has adjusted the figures in accordance with amending letter No 1/82 adopted by the Council on 19. 10. 1981.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 416
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 103: Rice
Item 1034: Rice conversion premiums
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

The Commission will submit proposals early in 1982 for the payment of conversion premiums in this sector.

JUSTIFICATION

Expenditure in this sector would be better used for conversion premiums than for export refunds.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 417
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1611: Distillation of wine

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 68 000 000 ECU (from 284 000 000 to 216 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Recent calculations of probable expenditure make it necessary to revise the amounts entered in the 1982 budget.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 418/rev.
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Part B: Operating appropriations
Title 2: EAGGF — Guarantee Section
Chapter 20: Milk and milk products
Article 200: Refunds on milk and milk products

A) *Expenditure*

Amend the wording as follows and allocate appropriations accordingly:

Article 200:	Refunds on milk and milk products	
Item 2000:	Refunds on butter and butteroil	757 750 000 ECU
Item 2001:	Refunds on skimmed-milk powder	304 050 000 ECU
Item 2002:	Refunds on other milk products	1 036 200 000 ECU
Item 2003:	Refunds on skimmed-milk powder supplied under the food-aid programme for the current financial year	79 900 000 ECU (unchanged)
Item 2004:	Refunds on skimmed-milk powder supplied under previous food-aid programmes	12 200 000 ECU (unchanged)
Item 2005:	Refunds on butteroil supplied under the food-aid programme for the current financial year	89 700 000 ECU (unchanged)
Item 2006:	Refunds on butteroil supplied under previous food-aid programmes	8 000 000 ECU (unchanged)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

* * *

Proposed Modification No 419
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2021: Aid for liquid skimmed milk for use as feed for calves

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce expenditure by 20 000 000 ECU (from 133 000 000 to 113 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Reduce* revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Recent calculations of probable expenditure make it necessary to revise the amounts entered in the 1982 budget.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 420
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 2120: Premiums for suckler cows

A) *Expenditure**Increase* the payment appropriation by 33 m ECU (from 97 m ECU to 130 m ECU)B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase* revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of the premium for suckler cows is twofold:

- to reduce stocks of milk powder,
- to improve the quality of veal.

By substituting whole milk for milk powder, the Community will derive an additional benefit, mainly the saving of the energy necessary to transport the milk and convert it into powder.

However, in certain cases, where the holding is remote from the centres of production, it makes more sense to transport milk powder than liquid milk.

* * *

Draft amendment No 421
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

Part B — (Operating appropriations)

Titles 3 to 10

Reinstate on each left-hand page of Part B a column showing — for each budget line — the commitment appropriations for the financial years 1982, 1981 and 1980.

(Reinstatement of the nomenclature of the preliminary draft budget)

JUSTIFICATION

The rapporteur considers that the presentation of commitment appropriations in columns on the left-hand page makes for greater budgetary clarity by facilitating comparison of commitment and payment appropriations and enabling commitment appropriations to be aggregated by chapter, title and section.

This new presentation of the nomenclature will not require an amendment to the Financial Regulation.

* * *

Draft amendment No 422
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4: EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific measures associated with the operation of the common agricultural policy (*new heading*)

Chapter 48: Expenditure in the agricultural sector

Article 485: Community agricultural product export agency
(*new*):

A) *Expenditure*

Create an Article 485: 'Community agricultural product export agency'

Ener a payment appropriation of 81 635 m ECU

B) *Compensation*

Decrease the payment appropriation against the following items or articles by the amounts shown:

Article 100:	Refunds on cereals:	14.97 m ECU
Item 1030:	Refunds on rice:	0.37 m ECU
Article 110:	Refunds on sugar and isoglucose:	6.295 m ECU
Article 120:	Refunds on olive oil:	0.05 m ECU
Item 1300:	Refunds (oilseeds):	0.05 m ECU
Item 1500:	Refunds (fresh fruit and vegetables):	0.70 m ECU
Item 1510:	Export refunds (processed fruit and vegetables):	0.05 m ECU
Article 160:	Refunds on products of wine-growing sector:	0.31 m ECU
Article 170:	Refunds on tobacco:	0.19 m ECU
Article 200:	Refunds on milk and milk products:	25.05 m ECU
Item 2064:	Other measures under progress to expand market for milk and milk products:	20.00 m ECU
Article 210:	Refunds on beef and veal:	7.88 m ECU
Article 220:	Export refunds for sheepmeat and goatmeat:	p.m.

Article 230: Refunds on pigmeat:	1·11 m ECU
Article 240: Refunds on eggs:	0·21 m ECU
Article 241: Refunds on poultrymeat:	0·90 m ECU
Article 251: Refunds on certain goods obtained by processing agricultural products:	<u>3·50 m ECU</u>
	81·635 m ECU

C) *Revenue*
Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

Schedule

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

'The aim of the Community agricultural product export agency is to expand Community markets, in particular by promoting the conclusion of long-term contracts for the export of agricultural products. The implementation of these appropriations is subject to normal budgetary control by the Court of Auditors and the European Parliament.'

JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 17 June 1981 on improvements to be made in the common agricultural policy, the European Parliament called for the strengthening of the commercial policy in the farm sector.

A Community agricultural product export agency will meet that objective. It will endeavour to arrange the conclusion of long-term contracts for the supply of agricultural products with a view to establishing a genuine commercial policy in the agricultural product sector.

Such measures would, moreover, permit savings to be made on refunds.

The financial resources of this Community export agency will be derived from export refunds (at a rate of 1%, equivalent to 61·635 m ECU) and an appropriation of 20·0 m ECU to be used to find new outlets for milk and milk products on external markets.

This expenditure should be subject to normal budgetary control by Parliament and the Court of Auditors.

* * *

Draft amendment No 423/rev.
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operation appropriations

Title 4:	EAGGF — Guidance Section, and specific agricultural measures
Chapter 48:	Expenditure in the agricultural sector
Article 487:	Measures to combat irregularities in the EAGGF sector (<i>new heading</i>)
Item 4870:	(formerly Article 487)
(<i>new</i>)	Community supervision of the application of agricultural rules

A) *Expenditure*

Amend the heading of Article 487 to read 'Measures to combat irregularities in the EAGGF sector'

Create a new Item 4870: 'Community supervision of the application of agricultural rules'

Enter a payment appropriation of 0·1 m ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget under Article 487)

B) *Compensation*

Delete the 'p.m.' shown against Article 487 ('Community supervision of the application of agricultural rules')

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by 0.1 m ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Against new Item 4870, *enter* the remark appearing against Article 487.

JUSTIFICATION

Measures to combat fraud are an essential complement to the common agricultural policy if the latter is to retain credibility among European public opinion.

This is the purpose of creating Article 487 'Measures to combat irregularities in the EAGGF sector'.

The Committee on Budgets considers that Community supervision of the application of agricultural rules and the training of national inspectors are complementary measures.

* * *

Draft Amendment No 424

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

Part B

PAYMENTS

Title: Appropriations for operations in the regional sector

Chapter 50: — ERDF — Community action in support of national regional policies

Article 500: — ERDF — Community action in support of national regional policies

A) *Expenditure**Chapter 100*

Enter a payment appropriation of 170 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Chapter 100

— enter a commitment appropriation of 323 000 000 ECU

REMARKS

Amend and amplify the remarks as follows:

'The appropriations are placed in reserve in Chapter 100 in order to oblige the Commission to convert the ideas put forward by it on the basis of the mandate of 30 May 1980 into practical action in 1982 and subsequent years.

The Council and Commission must make the necessary arrangements to ensure the transparency of Community aid and compliance with the principle of additionality in the financing of national projects.'

Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 amounts to 1 843 million ECU. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	1 514 600 000	550 000 000	255 000 000	123 000 000	45 000 000	551 600 000
Appropriations outstanding from 1980	31 900 000					
Appropriations for 1981	1 463 000 000	299 200 000	420 000 000	275 000 000	55 000 000	445 700 000
Appropriations for 1982	1 843 000 000 ¹		385 000 000	630 000 000	340 000 000	488 000 000
Total	4 862 500 000	849 200 000	1 060 000 000²	1 028 000 000	440 000 000	1 485 300 000

¹ including 323 m ECU in Chapter 100

² including 170 m ECU in Chapter 100

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgets considers it necessary to restore the level of appropriations requested by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget (i.e. 1 843 m ECU in commitment appropriations and 1 060 m ECU in payment appropriations); however, the corresponding increase in appropriations over the figures shown in the draft budget (+ 323 m ECU in commitment appropriations and + 170 m ECU in payment appropriations) has been entered in Chapter 100 so as to oblige the Commission to utilize these appropriations in conformity with the ideas put forward by it in connexion with the mandate of 30 May 1980.

* * *

Draft amendment No 425

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Article 530: Supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations for payments by 827 300 000 ECU (from 1 654 600 000 to 827 300 000 ECU)

Title 10

Enter 827 300 000 ECU for Article 530

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add the following remarks:

'An amount of 827 300 000 ECU is entered in Chapter 100. This will be made available for expenditure in the UK when clear proof has been provided that expenditure under this heading really is for special programmes and does not amount to a payment by the Community enabling the UK Government to reduce its expenditure on structural policy.

Community involvement in the funding of each investment under these special programmes must be clearly indicated.'

JUSTIFICATION

The British Government and the Commission have not responded adequately to frequent requests by the Committee on Budgets and Parliament for assurances that this expenditure really does help economic convergence.

Moreover, since the precise amount of money required to implement the 30 May agreement is not clear at this stage it is appropriate to place part of the amount proposed by the Council in Chapter 100.

* * *

Draft amendment No 426

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 5410: Preparatory studies for integrated operations

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 2 000 000 ECU (instead of the 'p.m.')

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In the area of improvement of economic, social and regional structures, one of the major obstacles to the efficacy of Community financing in all its forms is the dispersal of the financial effort due to the wide range of instruments and funds (ESF, ERDF, EAGGF Guidance) or other structures (ECSC, EIB). To avoid this 'sprinkler' effect the Commission has introduced the formula of integrated actions designed to concentrate the action of the various Community instruments on precise problems which must be clearly defined in geographical terms.

After the entry of a 'p.m.' in the 1981 budget, it appears necessary to endow this item for the financial year 1982 with an appropriation allowing serious preparation of each individual action.

An appropriation of 2 000 000 ECU has been entered to deal with the problems of industrial reconversion in the Nord/Pas-de-Calais region and in Walloon regions of Belgium.

* * *

Draft amendment No 427

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 6601: Pollution measurements, intercalibration and surveillance systems

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 30 000 ECU (from 90 000 to 120 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The appropriation requested is essential to maintain the 1981 level of funding for operation of the European surveillance network for air pollution by SO₂ and suspended particulate matter, and to extend this network to include measurement of NO_x and photochemical oxidizing agents.

* * *

Draft amendment No 428

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 6602: Assessment of environmental hazards due to chemical substances

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 40 000 ECU (from 290 000 ECU to 330 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This high priority and essential programme in an area which lends itself perfectly to coordination at Community level will continue the objective assessment of hazards created by chemical substances under all possible circumstances to human beings and to the environment in connection with air, water and soil pollution.

* * *

Draft amendment No 429
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Title 6: Appropriations for operations in the social sector
 Chapter 66: Protection of the environment and consumers
 Article 660: Protection and improvement of the environment
 Item 6603: Permanent inventory of sources of information on
 the environment in the Community

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 60 000 ECU (from 320 000 to 380 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

These appropriations are needed to meet the criteria defined by the Council itself for setting up and maintaining an information system on national and Community legislation and statutory provisions on the environment. The schemes concerned are ENDOC (information sources), ENREP (environmental research projects), ENEX (environmental experts), the creation of a Community information system on the recovery of waste products and ENLEX (environmental legislation).

* * *

Draft amendment No 430
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Title 6: Appropriations for operations in the social sector
 Chapter 66: Protection of the environment and consumers
 Article 661: Community operations concerning the environment
 Item 6610: Aid for the development of clean technologies which cause little or no pollution
 and consume fewer natural resources, notably raw materials

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 500 00 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The object of reinstating these appropriations is to bring about progress in the Community's environmental policy. Under the conditions prevailing today it is more than ever necessary to maintain and improve the environment by limiting the discharge of polluting and toxic substances, producing less waste and using fewer raw materials.

* * *

Draft amendment No 431
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

Item 6611: Protection of the natural environment in certain sensitive areas of Community interest

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 2 500 000 ECU

REMARKS

Unchanged

Schedule

Commitments		Payments		
		1981	1982	1983 and subsequent years
1981 appropriations	—	—	—	—
1982 appropriations	2.5	—	1	1.5
Total	2.5	—	1	1.5

JUSTIFICATION

Through these appropriations the Community must make a significant contribution to the maintenance, management or acquisition by the public authorities of important biotopes and homogeneous areas for protection and conservation of Community fauna and flora.

* * *

Draft amendment No 432
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

Item 6612: Implementation of Community rules and regulations governing certain forms of
 pollution

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The implementation of Community regulations must be speeded up especially in respect of the quality of water and air and the processing of toxic wastes in certain areas and smaller communities. The serious nature of the environmental problem, the extent of the financial implications and the economic interest of the activities concerned in specific areas justify financial support.

* * *

Draft amendment No 433
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6613: Environmental measures which can help to create new jobs

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 500 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 1 500 000 ECU

REMARKS

Unchanged

Schedule

—

Commitments		Payments		
		1981	1982	1983 and subsequent years
1981 appropriations	—	—	—	—
1982 appropriations	1.5	—	0.5	1
Total	1.5	—	0.5	1

JUSTIFICATION

Training facilities at all levels of responsibility are essential for an effective environmental policy. The training of environmental specialists required for the preservation and improvement of the human and natural environment makes it more than justified to reinstate these appropriations. The aim is in particular to conserve and where possible restore increasingly scarce natural assets and to create new employment possibilities.

* * *

Draft amendment No 434
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Chapter 94: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries

Article 946: Ecology in the developing countries
 (new)

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 4 000 000 ECU

Schedule

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments		
		1981	1982	1983 and subsequent years
1981 appropriations	p m	p m	—	—
1982 appropriations	4 000 000	—	1 000 000	3 000 000
Total	4 000 000	p m	1 000 000	3 000 000

REMARKS

Add the following remarks:

'Promotion of environmental protection in the developing countries on the basis of the environmental action programmes applicable in the Community. (The authorized commitment appropriation for 1982 is 4 million).'

JUSTIFICATION

This item is a consequence of the wish of the Parliament and Commission (expressed in EP Resolution 1-112/80 and in the Commission's reply thereto) to review the Community's support policy under the Lomé Convention and adjust it to the World Conservation Strategy, while emphasizing that priority must be given in the context of this policy to the responsibility of the Community for the natural environment in the world.

This item will enable requests for assistance with ecological projects in the developing countries which cannot be financed through the European Development Fund to be met.

* * *

Draft amendment No 435
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6615: Harmonization of environmental statistics
(*new*)

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*
 Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*
 —

C) *Revenue*
 —

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Compilation of an environmental nomenclature with a view to the harmonization of Community environment statistics.

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission must compile comparable statistics on the basis of a future environmental nomenclature in order to enable increasingly scarce environmental assets to be better protected.

* * *

Draft amendment No 436
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6620: Community participation in the action plan for the Mediterranean

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 420 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Community has participated from the outset in the definition and development of this plan by making available its own experience and giving financial support which up to now has remained symbolic (30 000 ECU) measured against the economic and political significance of cooperation with the Mediterranean countries for the Community.

The announced reduction in the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) contribution will have an adverse effect on the continuation of activities under this plan and this at a time when various programmes are operational.

From the political angle it would be regrettable for a process of cooperation which has so far proved an incontrovertable success to be halted through financial problems.

* * *

Draft amendment No 437

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6621: Protection of the marine environment

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 100 000 ECU (from 500 000 to 600 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This appropriation must be reinstated to enable the Council's decision on the creation of a Community information system for the prevention of marine pollution by hydrocarbons and control of such pollution to be implemented.

* * *

Draft amendment No 438
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6670: Consumer protection studies

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 30 000 ECU (from 400 000 to 430 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This slight increase in appropriations is barely sufficient to allow for implementation of the second action programme recently approved by the Council. Physical and economic protection of the consumer must not remain a dead letter.

* * *

Draft amendment No 439
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6673: Measures required for the application of the consumer directives

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 20 000 ECU (from 130 000 to 150 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This increase is necessary to enable the Commission to discharge its responsibility for the application of the directives on cosmetic products, textile designation, food product labelling and standardization.

* * *

Draft amendment No 440
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 690: Aid to disaster victims in the Community

a) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation by 4 000 000 ECU (from 6 000 000 to 10 000 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The appropriation earmarked by the Council for emergency first aid is totally inadequate to meet the annual volume of expenditure incurred by the Community under this heading.

The appropriation proposed by the Commission should be reinstated (10m ECU instead of 6m ECU).

* * *

Draft amendment No 441
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7000: Community technological development projects

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce payment appropriations by 3 000 000 ECU (from 20 000 000 to 17 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Unchanged

REMARKS

—

Schedule

Amend the schedule as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	45 200 000	p m	11 000 000	16 000 000	17 200 000	1 000 000
Appropriations outstanding from 1980	1 200 000	p m	300 000	400 000	500 000	—
Appropriations for 1981	23 000 000	p m	2 700 000	7 000 000	6 300 000	7 000 000
Appropriations for 1982	23 000 000	p m	3 000 000	3 600 000	5 000 000	11 400 000
Total	92 400 000	p m	17 000 000	27 000 000	29 000 000	19 400 000

JUSTIFICATION

The advisability of reducing the payment appropriations for 1982 without cutting the commitment appropriations for that year.

* * *

Draft amendment No 442

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 7010: Prospecting for uranium in the Community

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 750 000 ECU (from 1 250 000 to 3 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 8 000 000 ECU (instead of a p. m.)

Schedule

Enter a schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation entered for 1982 is 8 000 000 ECU. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981, to be covered by new payment appropriations	2 450 000	1 900 000	550 000			
Appropriations outstanding from 1980	1 400 000	300 000	700 000	400 000		
Appropriations for 1981	p.m	p.m.	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m.
Appropriations for 1982	8 000 000	—	2 750 000	3 250 000	3 000 000	p.m.
Total	11 850 000	2 200 000	4 000 000	3 650 000	3 000 000	

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Community will require indigenous uranium resources as insurance against political upheaval.

* * *

Draft amendment No 443

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Article 702: Community projects concerning coal

A) *Expenditure*

Chapter 100: provisional appropriations

Enter a payment appropriation of 20 000 000 ECU (Article 702)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

Chapter 100: provisional appropriations

Enter a commitment appropriation of 40 000 000 ECU (Article 702)

Schedule

Enter a payments schedule as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 40 000 000 ECU. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Appropriation for 1981	p m	—		1		
Appropriation for 1982	40 000 000 ²	—	20 000 000	20 000 000		
Total	40 000 000 ²	p m	20 000 000 ²	20 000 000		

¹ and subsequent years.

² entered in Chapter 100

REMARKS

Replace existing text with:

Amend the final sentence as follows:

'This article is for measures to aid the coal industry, whether in the production, consumption or transport sectors.'

JUSTIFICATION

Coal has a major role to play in meeting Europe's energy needs, especially in view of growing public reticence about the main alternative of nuclear power. There remains much to be done in converting power stations and industry from oil to coal.

It is vital to foster stable conditions for the long-term development of the domestic coal industry. Coal imports come from a small number of sources; some of these, such as Poland and South Africa, may not prove reliable; world coal prices are rising steeply as trade builds up. The conditions must be created to allow the domestic industry to play a leading role in meeting overall demand at a competitive price.

Sums have regularly been sought in the budget for coal support. The chances are better this year of a package emerging which will reconcile the interest of producer and consumer Member States.

* * *

Draft amendment No 444
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 93: Cooperation with non-associated developing countries
Article 933: *Energy aid to developing countries* (new heading; previously 'Energy programming')

- A) *Expenditure*
Increase the payment appropriation by 1 500 000 ECU (from a token entry to 1 500 000 ECU)
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
Increase the revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add the following remarks:
'Appropriations should also be allocated to the purchase and installation of solar pumps for irrigation in Africa'.

JUSTIFICATION

This article relates to the vital role Europe should play *vis-à-vis* the developing countries. These appropriations, multiplied by 10, should be allocated to the purchase and installation of solar pumps for irrigation in Africa.

* * *

Draft amendment No 445
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 781: Financial support for transport infrastructure projects

- A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Chapter 100

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 10 m ECU**Schedule*

Commitments		Payments		
		1981	1982	1983 and subsequent years
1981 appropriations	—	—	—	—
1982 appropriations	10	—	p m	10
Total	10	—	—	10

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

Proposal for a regulation concerning support for transport infrastructure project of Community interest (OJ No C 297 of 2 September 1976, p. 9).

This financial support must take the form of a subsidy or interest rebate granted to infrastructure projects of Community interest.

JUSTIFICATION

1. Because of the growing importance of international transport, the problem of transport links is becoming a priority issue in the Community. Each Member State is suffering more and more as a result of the inadequacy of the transport infrastructures of the other Member States, or of third countries, since the consolidation of the Common Market generally involves an increase in cross-frontier transport.

The Committee on Transport emphasizes that Parliament has already given consideration to three projects.

These are:

- the construction of a Channel Tunnel (Resolution of 8 May 1981)
- the project to build a motorway link with Greece through Austria (Resolution of 19 June 1981)
- the development of combined transport (Resolution of 18 September 1981).

2. The participation by the Community in these projects of Community interest justifies the immediate entry in the 1982 budget (under Chapter 100, Provisional appropriations) of a commitment appropriation of 10 m ECU for each of the three projects.

* * *

Draft amendment No 446

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9632: Special aid for Turkey

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add the following sentence to the remarks:

'The European Parliament will release only the appropriations for projects begun before 31 October 1981 when the 3rd Financial Protocol expires.'

JUSTIFICATION

Following the military coup d'état which abolished fundamental freedoms in Turkey, dissolved the National Assembly and led to the arrest of politicians and trade unionists, the European Parliament believes that any form of economic cooperation with Turkey should be frozen until democracy is restored, a parliamentary system reinstated and a civilian government returned. For this reason, the sums involved in the financial protocol signed with Turkey are suspended, or at least that portion uncommitted on 31.10.81 when the 3rd EEC-Turkey Protocol expires.

* * *

Draft amendment No 447
tabled by Mr Spinelli on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

Statement of Expenditure

Amend the heading of the items below as follows:

Article 791:	Euratom borrowings
Article 830:	Community loans raised for the purpose of giving balance of payments support (1975)
Article 831:	Community loans raised for the purpose of giving balance of payments support (1981)
Chapter 84:	Loans raised to promote investment in the Community

REMARKS

Add the following sentence after the reference to the legal basis against each of the items concerned:

'*This line constitutes the authorization granted to the Commission by the budgetary authority, for the financial year under consideration, to contract loans in order to attain the objectives set out in the relevant decisions.*'

Add at the end of the remarks a further sentence as follows:

'*These remarks constitute a condition for the implementation of the budget as defined in the heading of the item.*'

JUSTIFICATION

Pending a Council decision on the detailed arrangements for the budgetization of borrowing and lending operations as proposed by the Commission and accepted by Parliament (see the current revision of the Financial Regulation), the rapporteur proposes acceptance of the presentation suggested by the Council both for the budget proper (Revenue and Expenditure) and for Annex II to the budget entitled 'Borrowing and lending operations'.

He considers it necessary nevertheless to insert in the remarks against the various budget lines in question (for both revenue and expenditure) a sentence used previously in the 1977 budget, the purpose of which is to confirm that the borrowing and lending operations are authorized by the budgetary authority for the financial year under consideration when it adopts the budget.

The reference to the guarantee (adopted by the Council for the hearing of each of these items) should be deleted in that these budgetary lines also constitute an authorization and not just simply a guarantee.

* * *

Draft amendment No 448
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9630: Third Financial Protocol with Turkey

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add the following sentence to the remarks:

'The European Parliament will release only the appropriations for projects begun before 31 October 1981 when the 3rd Financial Protocol expires.'

JUSTIFICATION

Following the military coup d'état which abolished fundamental freedoms in Turkey, dissolved the National Assembly and led to the arrest of politicians and trade unionists, the European Parliament believes that any form of economic cooperation with Turkey should be frozen until democracy is restored, a parliamentary system reinstated and a civilian government returned. For this reason, the sums involved in the financial protocol signed with Turkey are suspended, or at least that portion uncommitted on 31.10.81 when the 3rd EEC Turkey Protocol expires.

* * *

Draft amendment No 449
tabled by Mr Spinelli on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III (Part A) Commission

Lists of Posts

Add the following to the list of posts:

Permanent posts (local staff)

Regrade 66 local staff posts into permanent posts as follows:

2 C2, 2 C3, 2 C4, 20 D1, 20 D2, 20 D3

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriations under Chapter 11 by 621 000 ECU. These appropriations are broken down as follows:

Item	1100	455 000
	1101	48 000
	1102	58 000
	1103	3 000
	1130	13 000
	1131	3 000
	1141	13 000
Article	119	28 000

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the appropriations under Item 1112 'local staff' by 320 000 ECU

B) *Revenue*

Increase revenue as a whole by 301 000 ECU of which 59 000 ECU under Article 400 and 31 000 ECU under Article 401

REMARKS

Add the following remarks against Item 1112:

'The number of new posts created for local staff in 1982 is limited to 30.'

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission requested the establishment of 100 local staff for 1982; the Council rejected this request on grounds of budgetary stringency.

In its vote adopting the 1981 budget Parliament agreed to the establishment of 65 local staff.

The present amendment would result in the establishment of two-thirds (66) of the posts requested by the Commission.

However, this decision is accompanied by a limitation on the number of local staff who can be recruited in 1982.

The object of the amendment to the remarks is to enable the Commission to recruit 30 local staff in 1982 to fill posts created by the setting up of two new Commission delegations outside the Community.

* * *

Draft amendment No 450

tabled by Mr Spinelli on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part A)

Lists of Posts

Conversion of posts (Computer Centre)

Convert the following 29 temporary posts into permanent posts:

10 A6, 1 A7, 1 B1, 3 B2, 6 B3, 1 C1, 3 C2, 4 C3

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

Add the following remarks against Item 1100 (Basic salaries):

'The conversion of 29 temporary posts at the Computer Centre into permanent posts is subject to the reorganization of the work of the Centre'.

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission requested this conversion because the duties carried out by these 29 temporary staff have acquired permanent character.

The Council took the view that consideration of this matter should be deferred pending the restructuring of the Centre.

The purpose of this amendment is to authorize this conversion in the course of the financial year 1982, but to make it subject to the reorganization of the work of the Centre which has been called for by Parliament¹ and by the Commission itself and which was the subject of a recent report by the Court of Auditors.

* * *

Draft amendment No 451

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III (Part A) Commission

Lists of Posts

Add the following to the list of posts

Permanent posts (European Association for Cooperation)

Add the following 56 posts:

Category A 1 A3, 3 A4, 3 A5, 3 A6, 4 A7;
 B 4 B1, 2 B2, 3 B3, 4 B4, 1 B5;
 C 3 C1, 10 C2, 11 C3, 2 C4, 1 C5;
 D 1 D3;

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriations under Chapter 11 by 1 020 000 ECU. These appropriations are broken down as follows:

Item	1100	740 000
	1101	79 000
	1102	95 000
	1103	12 000
	1130	22 000
	1131	5 000
	1141	22 000
Article	119	45 000

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the appropriations against Items 9800 and 9801 (EEC subsidy for the operation of the European Association for Cooperation (EAC)) by 1 498 000 ECU

C) *Revenue*

Increase the appropriations under Articles 400 and 401 by 92 000 ECU and 50 000 ECU respectively

Reduce revenue as a whole by 620 000 ECU

REMARKS

Add the following remarks against Item 1100 (Basic salaries)

'The establishment of persons employed by the EAC as permanent staff of the Community is subject to the reform of the statute of that Association.'

¹ See, in particular, Parliament's resolution of 18 June 1981

The posts for the European Association for Cooperation (Headquarters) are incorporated in the Commission's establishment plan in accordance with the conditions set out in the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 11 May 1979 (OJ No C 140, 5.6.79, p. 142).

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission requested that employers of the European Association for Cooperation be integrated within its own complement as temporary staff.

The Council gave a favourable response to this request but preferred to await a decision on the restructuring of EAC before taking a final decision.

In its vote on the 1981 budget, Parliament established the 32 members of EAC staff seconded to the Commission as permanent staff. It seems Association's headquarters should also be established. This amendment also proposes that these 56 employees be given the status of *permanent* officials in order to facilitate any future secondment.

This regularization of the administrative position of the EAC staff must be made subject, however, to a final decision on its statute which should be taken as soon as possible.

* * *

Draft amendment No 452
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III (Part A) Commission

Lists of Posts

Regrading of posts (careers policy)

Regrade the following 185 posts:

10 A5 to A4
10 A6 to A5
25 B2 to B1
10 B3 to B2
10 BST 3 to BST 2
80 C2 to C1
35 C3 to C2
5 LA5 to LA4

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriations under Chapter 11 by 217 000 ECU. These appropriations are broken down as follows:

Item	1100	163 000
	1101	17 000
	1102	20 000
	1130	6 000
	1131	1 000
Article	119	10 000

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue as a whole by 217 000 ECU of which 21 000 ECU under Article 400 and 11 000 ECU under Article 401

REMARKS

Add the following remarks against Article 1100 (Basic salaries):

"The Commission undertakes to reinstate one third of the posts in question at their present level from 1986 onwards and as the age distribution in the establishment plan permits — as seems likely at present — a more harmonious career development.

JUSTIFICATION

No regrading of posts has been approved by the Budgetary Authority for three years.

For 1982 the Commission has requested the regrading of 286 posts to allow a more normal development of certain careers and ensure a more balanced promotions policy. The Council has not agreed to the regrading of a single one of these posts.

This amendment reinstates about 65% of the regradings requested by the Commission.

* * *

Draft amendment No 453/rev.
tabled by Mr Spinelli on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part A)

Lists of Posts

Add the following to the list of posts:

Permanent posts

Add the following 120 posts to cover specific requirements:

Category A 3 A2¹, 10 A4, 10 A5, 10 A6, 11 A7;

B 5 B1, 5 B2, 7 B3, 7 B4, 5 B5;

C 8 C1, 8 C2, 10 C3, 10 C4, 11 C5;

Add the following 100 posts to cover the accession of Greece:

Category A 2 A4, 4 A5, 6 A6, 6 A7;

B 2 B1, 2 B2, 4 B3, 4 B4, 3 B5;

C 5 C1, 8 C2, 10 C3, 10 C4, 10 C5;

D 2 D1, 2 D2, 1 D3;

LA 1 LA3, 2 LA4, 6 LA5, 5 LA6, 5 LA7

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriations under Chapters 11, 12, 20, 22 and 23 by 5 971 000 ECU

These appropriations are broken down as follows:

Item	1100	2 600 000
	1101	275 000
	1102	330 000
	1103	75 000
	1130	75 000
	1131	17 000
	1141	73 000
	1144	1 000
Article	119	148 000
Item	2200	110 000
	2210	295 000
	2220	36 000
	2300	39 000
	2310	47 000
	2311	95 000
	2353	16 000

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue as a whole by 5 971 000 ECU of which 338 000 ECU under Article 400 and 182 000 ECU under Article 401

REMARKS

Add the following remarks against Item 1100 (Basic salaries):

'The priority sectors in the lists of posts for the financial year 1982 are those proposed by the Commission in the fields of *economic policy* (competition, ECSC anti-crisis measures, environment and consumer protection, borrowing and lending operations), *tightening up of controls* (own resources and EAGGF — Guarantee Section), *external relations* (delegations, trade relations, development aid), *information* (creation of new information offices, particularly in Hamburg), *joint interpreting services*; the posts made necessary by the accession of Greece (Administrative and linguistic posts), are also accorded priority.

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission requested the creation of 315 new permanent posts for 1982, including 167 to cover administrative requirements and 148 to cover the accession of Greece.

The Council approved only 36 new posts, of which 4 were for the security services and 31 for Greek officials.

In view of the urgent need for certain posts requested by the Commission — and the fact that only 58 new posts were approved in 1980 — it seems justified to allow a modest increase in the Commission's administrative posts (+ 121) and in the posts for Greek members of staff (+ 100).

In overall terms this amendment to the list of posts (+ 221) represents a 2.5% increase in the number of 'operating' posts and a 1.9% increase in the total number of Commission posts.

* * *

Draft amendment No 454

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure
Chapter 28: Subsidies for balancing budgets
Article 287: Office for Official Publications

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce by 17 500 ECU (from 16 588 500 to 16 571 000)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

In Volume 7/A of the preliminary draft budget, the Commission highlighted how *per capita* spending on staff welfare was much higher in the other institutions. This amendment has the effect of reducing *per capita* expenditure in the Office for Official Publications to a more reasonable 40 ECU, as in the corresponding line in the Commission's budget.

The Parliament notes that *per capita* spending on the corresponding line in the Council's budget is 111 ECU.

* * *

¹ Including 1 *ad personam* A1.

Draft amendment No 455

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 2881: Financial contribution to research projects at the European University Institute, Florence

A) *Expenditure*

Replace the dash by an appropriation of 250 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

Reduce the appropriation in Item 2940 (research and study grants) by 250 000 ECU

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

REMARKS

Replace the present text with the following:

'Appropriation to cover a financial contribution to certain research projects being conducted at the European University Institute, Florence.'

JUSTIFICATION

The appropriation requested by the Commission for this item should be reinstated but the appropriation in Item 2940, used in previous years to subsidize research grants for the Florence Institute, should be reduced by the same amount.

* * *

Draft amendment No 459

tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6610: Aid for the development of clean technologies which cause little or no pollution and consume fewer natural resources, notably raw materials

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 1 500 000 ECU (instead of the token entry) (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 5 500 000 ECU for 1983

Schedule

The commitment appropriation granted for 1982 is 5 500 000 ECU.
Indicative schedule of payments:

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
1982 appropriations	5 500 000	1 500 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The inclusion of appropriations for this and the subsequent actions (6611, 6612 and 6613) is intended to bring about progress in the Community's environmental policy which is at present stagnating. Under the conditions prevailing today it is more than ever necessary to maintain and improve the environment by limiting the discharge of pollution and toxic substances, producing less waste and using fewer raw materials.

That being so, it appears necessary to prepare long-term activity plans on the basis of recommendations contained in the Alber report (Doc. 1-276/81); commitment appropriations should be included for this purpose for 1983.

On the basis of the results already achieved in 1982 the 1983 budget should contain an indicative calendar for specific actions beginning in 1984 and continuing in subsequent years.

* * *

Draft amendment No 460
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6611: Protection of the natural environment in certain sensitive areas of Community interest

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 ECU (instead of a token entry) (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 3 500 000 ECU for 1983

Schedule

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
1982 appropriations	3 500 000	1 000 000	1 250 000	1 250 000	

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Through these appropriations the Community must make a significant contribution to the maintenance, management or acquisition by the public authorities of important biotopes and homogeneous areas for protection and conservation of Community fauna and flora.

* * *

Draft amendment No 461

tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6612: Implementation of Community rules and regulations governing certain forms of pollution

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 ECU (instead of a token entry) (reinstatement of appropriations in preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 3 500 000 ECU

Schedule

The commitment appropriation granted for 1982 is 3 500 000 ECU.

Indicative schedule of payment:

Commitments		Payments			
		1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
1982 appropriations	3 500 000	1 000 000	1 250 000	1 250 000	

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the constant series of environmental scandals the implementation of Community regulations must be speeded up especially in respect of the quality of water and air and the processing of toxic wastes in certain areas and smaller communities. The serious nature of the environmental problem, the extent of the financial implications and the economic interest of the activities concerned in specific areas justify financial support.

* * *

Draft amendment No 472
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6482: Health protection, hygiene and safety at work

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 180 000 ECU (from 1 500 000 ECU to 1 680 000 ECU)
(reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission must continue to implement its action programme on the safety and health of workers in their working environment.

* * *

Draft amendment No 473
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 7368: Biology and health protection

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 2 000 000 ECU (from 7 468 000 ECU to 9 468 000 ECU)
(reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation for 1982 by 500 000 ECU (from 6 968 000 ECU to 7 468 000 ECU) (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft)

Schedule

Reinstate schedule in preliminary draft.

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

If this appropriation is not reinstated implementation of the five-year programme of biological health protection will be jeopardized. Protection against risks of exposure to ionizing radiation must continue undiminished.

* * *

Draft amendment No 477
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

Staff

<i>Convert</i>	1 A4 post to 1 A3 post
<i>New</i>	7 A5/4
	7 B
	11 C
	1 D

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 795 800 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

As was clearly explained in Sections 1.11 and 5.3 of the draft opinion, it has become urgently necessary to strengthen the staff complement which has remained practically unchanged since 1977:

Convert 1 A4 post to A3

+ 7 A5/4
+ 7 B
+ 11 C
+ 1 D

With the recognition of the Service for Environmental Affairs and Consumer Protection as a fully-fledged DG for the implementation of action programmes on the environment and consumer protection and to implement the recommendations contained in the Alber report, this staff increase, whose justification is implicitly recognized by the Council, must take place if the Community's environmental policy is to be taken seriously in future.

* * *

Draft amendment No 478
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 7367: Medical Research II and III concerted action

(Inclusion of the third medical research programme already proposed in the preliminary draft in the wording of the budget line)

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

The activities described in the proposal for the concerted action programme, medical research III, are aimed at the gradual coordination of the national programmes in thirty fields grouped in three main sectors:

- health care
- financial, technological and human potential
- impact of the environment on health
(reinstatement of remarks in preliminary draft).

JUSTIFICATION

As the third medical research programme has now been proposed, it would be extremely desirable for this action, as described in the preliminary draft, to be included in the remarks in the draft budget at this stage.

* * *

Draft amendment No 479

tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 7302: Study and protection of the environment — direct action

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 458 000 ECU (from 13 739 000 ECU to 14 197 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 293 000 ECU (from 14 982 000 ECU to 15 275 000 ECU) (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft)

Schedule

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	902 707	902 707				
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	602 089					
Appropriation for 1981	15 168 000	13 258 293	2 511 796			
Appropriation for 1982	15 275 000		11 685 204	3 589 796		
Total	31 947 796	14 161 000	14 197 000	3 589 796		

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Unlike the Committee on Energy and Research which has approved an increase of about 2 m ECU in the appropriations, this committee considers that it is only justified to reinstate the original appropriation.

* * *

Draft amendment No 480

tabled by Mr Jacques Moreau, Mr Beumer, Mr Bismarck, Mr Bonaccini, Mr Caborn, Mr Deleau, Mrs Desouches, Mr Dimopoulos, Mrs Forster, Mr Ingo Friedrich, Mr Giavazzi, Mr Herman, Mr Hopper, Mr Leonardi, Mr Macario, Mr Marcozani, Mr Marshall, Mr Mihr, Mr Petronio, Mr Purvis, Mr Schinzel, Mr Wagner und Mr Walter

Section I — Parliament

List of posts (DG II)

Add an A 7/6 post (secretariat of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs)

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by an appropriate amount

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue accordingly

JUSTIFICATION

This post in the secretariat is necessary for the following reasons:

heavier workload in the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs in the sector 'functioning of the common market', with a particular view to the implementation of Articles 9-37 and 155 in conjunction with Articles 85-90 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, Judgment No 120/78 dated 20 February 1979 of the Court of Justice (ECR 1979, p. 649) and the resolutions of the European Parliament of 9 July 1981 (OJ C 234, 14. 9. 1981, p. 58) and 15 October 1981 (minutes of the sitting of 15. 10. 1981, pp. 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 50, 64 and 66).

* * *

Draft amendment No 481

tabled by Mrs Martin on behalf of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 500: European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies

A) *Expenditure*

Increase payment appropriations by 170 000 000 ECU (from 890 000 000 ECU to 1 060 000 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitment appropriations by 323 000 000 ECU (from 1 520 000 000 ECU to 1 843 000 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Reinstate the schedule shown in the preliminary draft budget.

JUSTIFICATION

The appropriations proposed by the Council in support of national regional policies do not do justice to the size of the problems existing in this area. On the contrary, the difference in standards of living between the developed and less-favoured regions of the European Community is growing from year to year. This necessitates a restructuring of the 1982 budget in favour of the Regional (and Social) Fund. The Council draft involves a 10% cutback in real terms compared with 1981 which is unacceptable.

The Commission's preliminary draft must be considered as the absolute minimum. Should payment appropriations prove to be insufficient in the course of the financial year, the shortfall must be made up in the form of a supplementary budget.

* * *

Draft amendment No 482

tabled by Mrs Martin on behalf of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 510: European Regional Development Fund — Specific Community measures

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitment appropriations by 17 000 000 ECU (from 80 000 000 ECU to 97 000 000 ECU) (Reinstatement of the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget)

Schedule

Reinstate the schedule shown in the preliminary draft budget.

JUSTIFICATION

Pursuant to the regulation establishing the Regional Fund commitment appropriations for the non-quota portion currently account for 5% of the overall total of commitment appropriations. (Hence the reference in the justification to the draft amendment to Article 500). In the event of an alteration to this quota as part of the second revision of the Fund's regulation, which is to come into force in 1982, provision must be made for a corresponding transfer of payment and commitment appropriations.

* * *

Draft amendment No 483

tabled by Mrs Martin on behalf of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 5400: Regional studies undertaken at the request of the Member States

A) *Expenditure*

Increase payment appropriations by 50 000 ECU (from 350 000 ECU to 400 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

JUSTIFICATION

A detailed knowledge of the economic and social situation in the regions of the Community is an essential precondition for the effective implementation of regional policy measures, both at national and at Community level. The majority of the studies undertaken by the Member States or by the Commission serve to attract investment in less-favoured regions of the European Community.

* * *

Draft amendment No 484

tabled by Mrs Martin, on behalf of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 5410: Preparatory studies for integrated operations

A) *Expenditure*

Replace the 'p.m.' by payment appropriations of 2 000 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriations in the letter of amendment to the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of these appropriations is to enable the Commission to participate in the financing of the necessary studies for the preparation of integrated operations. The committee attaches great importance to these pilot projects in which the Community's various financial instruments are to be coordinated with national and local resources.

Studies have been carried out to date for regional development programmes in Naples and Belfast.

The subjects for study for 1982 are selected by the Commission in collaboration with the Member States.

* * *

Draft amendment No 485
 tabled by Mrs Martin on behalf of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 5411: Community measures in the framework of integrated operations

A) *Expenditure*

Replace the 'p.m.' by payment appropriations of 28 000 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriations in the letter of amendment to the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Regional Development and Regional Planning considers the integrated measures for regional development as a promising start to the operational coordination of the various financial instruments of the Community in collaboration with national and local authorities. The appropriations proposed are intended to finance a housing and urban development programme in Belfast. (A similar pilot project was started in Naples in 1980.)

* * *

Draft amendment No 486
 tabled by Mrs Martin on behalf of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 54: Other regional policy operations

Article 542: Setting up of a 'Mediterranean plan' to assist the Mediterranean members of the European Community and the applicant countries Portugal and Spain.
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a 'p.m.'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

A new budget line should be created for the setting up of a development fund, on the basis of a Council regulation, to assist the less-favoured Mediterranean countries.

For the time being the Committee is satisfied with a 'p.m.'

JUSTIFICATION

As the Community expands southwards the gap in living standards within the Community is growing. In order to prevent this gap from widening further, specific aid is required, in the form of low-interest loans, which takes account of the specific needs of the Mediterranean regions.

The purpose of the fund would be to help, on the basis of detailed development programmes including job creation in industry, trades and services sectors, vocational training of workers and the setting up of a 'European Development Corporation' for the transfer of technological and administrative know-how to the regions concerned.

* * *

Draft amendment No 487

tabled by Mrs Boot, Mr Notenboom, Mr van Aerssen, Mr Malangré and Mr Croux

Section III — Commission (Part A)

Article 283: European Institute of Public Administration

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 300 000 ECU (instead of a token entry) (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

This amount is intended as a subsidy for the European Institute of Public Administration in Maastricht, as described in the preliminary draft.

JUSTIFICATION

It is of great importance for a contribution to be made, through scientific research geared to practical administration problems, to the training of national civil servants and the officials of the European Institutions. In view of the increasing interdependence and integration within the framework of the European Community there is a growing recognition of a need for comparative studies.

* * *

Draft amendment No 488

tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 109: Provisional appropriations to cover any adjustments to the allowances of Members

A) *Expenditure*

Replace the appropriation of 2.4 m ECU by a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

Enter the amount of 2.4 m ECU against Article 109 in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations'

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remark in Chapter 100 against the amount of 2.4 m ECU: this appropriation is earmarked for Article 109 'Provisional appropriations to cover any adjustments to the allowances of Members'.

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgets has decided that all the reserves entered against specific articles should, in the context of the preparation of the draft budget of Parliament for 1982, be placed in a general reserve in Chapter 100 from which they may be transferred to the operational chapter only by a formal transfer pursuant to the financial regulation. However, these appropriations remain earmarked for their original destination in Chapter 100. In this way the Committee on Budgets wishes to safeguard budgetary clarity and create the conditions necessary for more continuous control over the utilization of these appropriations during implementation of the budget. This latter condition will be met when the responsible bodies of Parliament are called upon to pronounce, by way of transfer, on the movement of these appropriations to Article 109.

* * *

Draft amendment No 489

tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 119: Provisional appropriation to cover any adjustments to the remuneration of officials and other servants

A) *Expenditure*

Replace the appropriation of 4 m ECU by a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

Enter the amount of 4 m ECU shown against Article 119 in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations'

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Enter in Chapter 100 the following remark against the amount of 4 m ECU: this appropriation is earmarked for Article 119 'Provisional appropriation to cover any adjustments to the remuneration of officials and other servants'.

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgets has decided that all the reserves entered against specific articles should, in the context of the preparation of the draft budget of Parliament for 1982, be placed in a general reserve in Chapter 100 from which they may be transferred to the operational chapter only by a formal transfer pursuant to the financial regulation. However, these appropriations remain earmarked for their original destination in Chapter 100. In this way the Committee on Budgets wishes to safeguard budgetary clarity and create the conditions necessary for more continuous control over the utilization of these appropriations during implementation of the budget. This latter condition will be met when the responsible bodies of Parliament are called upon to pronounce, by way of transfer, on the movement of these appropriations to Article 119.

* * *

Draft amendment No 490
tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 129: Provisional appropriations to cover any adjustments to the remuneration and allowances paid to officials and other servants

A) *Expenditure*

Replace the appropriation of 85 000 ECU by a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

Enter the amount of 85 000 ECU shown in Article 129 in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations'

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Enter in Chapter 100 against the amount of 85 000 ECU the following remark: this appropriation is intended for Article 129 'Provisional appropriations to cover any adjustments to the remuneration and allowances paid to officials and other servants'.

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgets has decided that all the reserves entered against specific articles should, in the context of the preparation of the draft budget of Parliament for 1982, be placed in a general reserve in Chapter 100 from which they may be transferred to the operational chapter only by a formal transfer pursuant to the financial regulation. However, these appropriations remain earmarked for their original destination in Chapter 100. In this way the Committee on Budgets wishes to safeguard budgetary clarity and create the conditions necessary for more continuous control over the utilization of these appropriations during implementation of the budget. This latter condition will be met when the responsible bodies of Parliament are called upon to pronounce, by way of transfer, on the movement of these appropriations to Article 129.

* * *

Draft amendment No 491
tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Chapter 20: Immovable property investments, rental of buildings and associated expenditure

Article 209: Other expenditure

A) *Expenditure*

Replace the appropriation of 495 000 ECU by a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

Enter the amount of 495 000 ECU shown in Article 209 in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations'

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Enter in Chapter 100, against the amount of 495 000 ECU, the following remark: this appropriation is intended for Article 209 'Other expenditure'.

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgets has decided that all the reserves entered against specific articles should, in the context of the preparation of the draft budget of Parliament for 1982, be placed in a general reserve in Chapter 100 from which they may be transferred to the operational chapter only by a formal transfer pursuant to the financial regulation. However, these appropriations remain earmarked for their original destination in Chapter 100. In this way the Committee on Budgets wishes to safeguard budgetary clarity and create the conditions necessary for more continuous control over the utilization of these appropriations during implementation of the budget. This latter condition will be met when the responsible bodies of Parliament are called upon to pronounce, by way of transfer, on the movement of these appropriations to Article 209.

* * *

Draft amendment No 492
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 737: Indirect and concerted action — technological development
Item 7370: Biomolecular engineering

A) *Expenditure*

Title 10: Other expenditure

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 ECU, earmarked for Item 7370 (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft budget, but in Chapter 100)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by a similar amount

COMMITMENTS

Title 10: Other expenditure

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

Enter a commitment appropriation of 4 000 000 ECU, earmarked for Item 7370 (reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft budget, but in Chapter 100)

Schedule

Enter a payments schedule as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1982 is 4 000 000 ECU. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments	
		1982	1983 and subs. years
Appropriation for 1982	4 000 000 ¹	1 000 000 ¹	3 000 000
Total	4 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000

¹ In Chapter 100

REMARKS

Delete the existing remarks and *enter* the following:

'Appropriation to cover proposal for a five-year programme (1981 to 1985) on biomolecular engineering, sent to the Council on 11 January 1980 (COM(79) 793 final).

This indirect action programme concerns the development of, on the one hand, second-generation enzyme reactors for synthesizing new products which are important for Community industries, and, on the other hand, genetic engineering methods liable to enable the productivity of micro-organisms and cultivated plants to be improved.

The appropriation covers:

- (a) staff expenditure in respect of five officials (A(2), B(1) and C(2));
- (b) recurring administrative and technical operating expenditure (in particular, meetings and missions);
- (c) expenditure to meet the Commission's financial obligations resulting from cost-sharing research, coordination or study contracts to be concluded with individuals or bodies in the Member States. (former Item 3370/7370.)

Commitment and payment appropriations are entered in Chapter 100.

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament has supported the implementation of this programme in a very important sector. Funds are placed in Chapter 100 until agreement is reached in Council.

* * *

Draft amendment No 493

tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission (Part A)

Lists of posts

Add the following to the lists of posts:

Permanent posts:

3 A7

2 B5

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation by 144 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase the revenue by a similar amount

REMARKS

Add the following to the remarks against Item 1100:

'Priority in the lists of posts for 1982 is also to be given to the energy sector (in particular, demonstration projects)'.

JUSTIFICATION

Demonstration projects are a vital part of any energy policy and very suitable for action at a Community level. Additional staff are necessary to deal with the large number of applications submitted to improve the utilization of funds and to extend activity to all the sectors originally foreseen.

* * *

Draft amendment No 494
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 1100: Basic salaries

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add the following:

'Priority in the lists of posts for 1982 is also to be given to the energy sector (in particular, demonstration projects)'.

JUSTIFICATION

Demonstration projects are a vital part of any energy policy and very suitable for action at a Community level. Additional staff are necessary to deal with the large number of applications submitted, to improve the utilization of funds and to extend activity to all the sectors originally foreseen.

* * *

Draft amendment No 495
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission (Part A)

Lists of posts

Regrading of posts (careers policy): Research staff (not included in general Commission figures)

1 A4 to A3 (indirect action)

10 A5 to A4 (5 direct action, 5 indirect action)

2 A6 to A5 (1 indirect action, 1 temporary)

1 B1 to A7 (indirect action)

1 B3 to A7 (indirect action)

11 B2 to B1 (5 direct action, 2 indirect action, 4 temporary)

1 B4 to B3 (temporary)

13 C2 to C1 (7 direct action, 3 indirect action, 3 temporary)

1 D2 to D1 (direct action)

A) *Expenditure*

No extra expenditure is sought. Research staff costs are covered by programme costs.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

JUSTIFICATION

No upgradings have been granted to the research staff for the last two years. Incentive is therefore lost and adjustments when setting up new projects are rendered impossible.

* * *

Draft amendment No 496
tabled by Mr Adam on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Article 207: Construction of buildings

Item 2079: Other constructions
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter an appropriation of 632 900 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

This appropriation is intended for the construction of a building for the technical and professional school set up in 1963 by the Joint Research Centre at Ispra. It corresponds to about one third of the total estimated cost.

JUSTIFICATION

In 1963, because of inadequate rooms, the school was housed in rooms intended for the storage of central workshop equipment. The rooms are inadequately lit, there is practically no recirculation of air, noise from the workshop disturbs classes and the rooms are too long for lectures to be easily heard.

It is therefore necessary to construct premises that will meet hygiene and safety requirements.

* * *

Draft amendment No 497
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy

Item 7030: Projects for the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

In the remarks column, *enter* the following phrase:

'The minimum size of projects supported is 500 000 ECU'.

JUSTIFICATION

- (a) The Commission has received large numbers of applications for financial support for demonstration projects. Delays in processing the paperwork have led to a low utilization rate of funds.
- (b) One aim of the demonstration projects is to gain experience from which others can learn. It is unlikely that much useful knowledge is widely disseminated to, for example, Germany from an over-small project in, for example, the United Kingdom.

* * *

Draft amendment No 498
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy

Item 7031: Projects concerning geothermal energy
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

In the remarks column, *enter* the following phrase:

'The minimum size of projects supported is 500 000 ECU'.

JUSTIFICATION

- (a) The Commission has received large numbers of applications for financial support for demonstration projects. Delays in processing the paperwork have led to a low utilization rate of funds.
- (b) One aim of the demonstration projects is to gain experience from which others can learn. It is unlikely that much useful knowledge is widely disseminated to, for example, Germany from an over-small project in, for example, the United Kingdom.

* * *

Draft amendment No 499
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 703: Projects concerning new sources of energy
Item 7032: Projects concerning solar energy
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

In the remarks column, *enter* the following phrase:
'The minimum size of project supported is 150 000 ECU'.

JUSTIFICATION

- (a) The Commission has received large numbers of applications for financial support for demonstration projects. Delays in processing the paperwork have led to a low utilization rate of funds. The problem is particularly acute for this item.
- (b) One aim of the demonstration projects is to gain experience from which others can learn. It is unlikely that much useful knowledge is widely disseminated to, for example, Germany from an over-small project in, for example, the United Kingdom.

* * *

Draft amendment No 500
tabled by Mr Gordon Adam for the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 704: Community energy-saving programme
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

In the remarks column, *enter* the following phrase:
'The minimum size of projects supported is 150 000 ECU'.

JUSTIFICATION

- (a) The Commission has received large numbers of applications for financial support for demonstration projects. Delays in processing the paperwork have led to a low utilization rate of funds. The problem is particularly acute for this article.
- (b) One aim of the demonstration projects is to gain experience from which others can learn. It is unlikely that much useful knowledge is widely disseminated to, for example, Germany from an over-small project in, for example, the United Kingdom.

* * *

Draft amendment No 501

tabled by Mrs Gaiotti de Biase, Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti, Mrs Lenz, Mrs Schleicher and Mrs Rabbethge on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD Group)

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

*Establishment plan**Increase staff in the*

- service responsible for providing information to the press and to women's associations in the Directorate-General for Information
- office responsible for matters relating to employment and equal treatment of women, in the Directorate-General for Employment and Social Affairs:
 - 3 A grade posts
 - 3 B grade posts
 - 3 C grade posts

A) *Expenditure**Increase expenditure by the same amount*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Because of the progressive increase in their responsibilities and given the specific situation of women in the sectors falling within their terms of reference, these services are no longer able to perform correctly and in full the tasks assigned to them especially in respect of the requests set out in the resolution on the rights of women.

* * *

Draft amendment No 502

tabled by Mrs Ewing, Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Article 426: Specific regions — United Kingdom

Item 4263: Agricultural development programme for the Highlands and Islands
(*new*)

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new budget line and *enter* against it a 'p. m.'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The first periodic report on the social and economic situation in the Community recognized the Highlands and Islands as the least-favoured region of the European Community. The creation of a new budget line would make it possible to initiate measures to remedy the situation in this region.

* * *

Draft amendment No 503

tabled by Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation by 960 000 ECU (from 9 600 000 to 10 560 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 960 000 ECU (from 9 600 000 to 10 560 000 ECU)

Schedule

The foreseeable schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments			
		1981	1982	1983	1984
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations					
Appropriations outstanding from 1980	8 696	8 696 ¹			
Appropriations for 1981	5 000 000	5 000 000			
Appropriations for 1982	10 000 000		10 560 000		
Total	15 568 696	5 008 696	10 560 000		

¹ Automatically carried over.

REMARKS

10% of the appropriations granted have been set aside, however, for compensatory measures in the field of the environment.

JUSTIFICATION

If it is necessary to earmark 10% of the appropriations to offset the negative effects of the planned measures on the environment, this amount must not be deducted from the appropriations needed for the drainage operations.

While environmental concerns are legitimate, they must not compromise the main objective, which is a coherent drainage programme.

* * *

Draft amendment No 504

tabled by Mr Ansquer, Mr Flanagan and Mr Clement on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Title 4: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guidance Section and specific measures connected with the operation of the common agricultural policy (new wording)

Chapter 42: Measures to assist less-favoured areas

Article 423: Specific regions — France

Item 4235: Measures to assist overseas departments

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation by 8.5 million ECU (from 1.5 to 10 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 8.5 m ECU (from 1.5 to 10 m ECU)

Schedule

The foreseeable schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows.

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	4 047 887	p m	—	—	—	—
Appropriations outstanding from 1980	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriations for 1981	p m	p m	—	—	—	—
Appropriations for 1982	10 000 000	—	10 000 000	—	—	—
Total	14 047 887	p m	10 000 000	—	—	—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

On 30 June 1981 the Council adopted a directive on the development of agriculture in the French overseas departments.

The duration of the joint measures is limited to five years, i.e. from 1982 to 1987 and their estimated total cost is 85 m ECU.

The 1982 budget, however, makes provision for only 1.5 m ECU.

This amount bears no relation whatsoever to the cost of the five-year programme adopted by the Council.

While acknowledging that one-fifth of the total amount will not be needed during the first year, it is nevertheless essential for a suitable appropriation to be made available.

The amount of 10 m ECU seems to us to be the absolute minimum.

* * *

Draft amendment No 505

tabled by Mrs Fuillet, Mrs Pery, Mrs Vayssade, Mrs Theobald-Paoli, Mr Sutra, Mrs Duport and Mr Motchane

Section III — Commission (Part A)

Establishment plan

Amend the establishment plan as follows:

Add: 3 officials in category A, grade A 7/6
 3 officials in category B, grade B 3/2
 3 officials in category C, grade C 3/2

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 938 685 ECU¹

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 770 645 ECU²

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

1. In *Directorate-General V* there is currently an office responsible for problems connected with the employment of women.

The office, which deals with problems connected with the employment of women, is seriously understaffed, and its powers are limited.

Therefore:

— its staff must be increased so that it can carry out its work on employment and vocational training more effectively,

¹ Based on the breakdown of the new posts

² + 168 040 ECU from taxation on remunerations

— its powers and role must be extended so that it can deal with all aspects of the policy relating to women and take on responsibilities in this field.

2. The main reason for the difficulties encountered by women is their lack of information. To remedy this situation, the Commission of the European Communities must give its information service for women the means to act more effectively. A considerable increase is therefore necessary in the staff of the *DG X service responsible for providing information to women's circles* (including women's associations and press and university study centres on the problems of women), so that its activities can be extended, its audience increased and specific information campaigns launched.

This has been requested by Parliament on several occasions (resolution on information policy adopted by the EP in January 1981, resolution on the situation of women adopted by the EP in February 1981).

* * *

Draft amendment No 506

tabled by Mr Glinne, Mr Dankert, Mr Jacquet, Mr Seefeld, Mr Arndt, Mrs Castle

Section I — Parliament

List of posts: Amend the establishment plan as follows:
Convert 3 posts D 3/2 into 3 posts C 5/4

A) *Expenditure*

As the cost of these conversions is negligible there is no need to amend the appropriations entered

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

JUSTIFICATION

The conversion of the posts would enable three members of staff to be placed in the staff category most appropriate to the functions they carry out. This amendment concerns the staff of the bars on the premises of Parliament in Brussels (3 Bd de l'Empereur) and Luxembourg (Schuman Building).

* * *

Draft amendment No 507

tabled by Mr Glinne, Mr Dankert, Mr Jacquet, Mr Seefeld, Mr Arndt and Mrs Castle

Section I — Parliament

List of posts

Regrade 10 posts as follows:

1B2 to B1

4B4 to B3

3C1 to B5/4

1C2 to C1

1D1 to C3/2

A) *Expenditure*

As the cost of these regradings is negligible there is no need to amend the appropriations entered

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment concerns 10 members of staff who are aged over 45 years and have served Parliament for more than 15 years. They are all at present blocked in the last step of their grade. This amendment will give them the opportunity to resume normal career development.

* * *

Draft amendment No 508
tabled by Mr Junot, Mr Israel and Mr Deleau on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 99: Cooperation with non-member countries
(*new*)

Article 990: Operations under commercial and economic cooperation agreements with non-member countries
(*new*)

(reinstatement of the chapter entered in the preliminary draft)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 5 000 000 ECU (reinstatement of the appropriation entered in the preliminary draft)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Add the State of Israel to the list of countries

* * *

Draft amendment No 509
tabled by Mr Hume, Mr Cluskey, Mr Treacy, Mr Griffiths, Mr von der Vring, Mr Pattison, Mr Horgan and Mr Albers

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Item 4511: Community measures in the framework of integrated operations

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 28 000 000 ECU (instead of the token entry)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue accordingly*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*Remarks: *Introduce* the following remarks:

'Appropriations to finance specific projects as part of integrated operations, in association with national or local authorities where these projects fall outside the scope of the Community's existing financial instruments.

The Commission will propose the first project — for housing in Northern Ireland (Belfast) — at an appropriate date.'

(Reinstatement of the remarks in the letter of amendment to the preliminary draft budget).

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission has introduced the concept of integrated operations designed to concentrate the action of the various Community instruments on problems which must be clearly defined in geographical terms. The two areas already selected as pilot projects — Belfast and Naples — are particularly appropriate in view of their particular problems. It is essential that appropriations be made available to ensure that these projects are as effective as possible. Their significance is not limited only to the two areas concerned; they are significant also for the evolution of Community regional policies through the development of the concept of integrated operations, and thus for those other regions which can benefit.

The European Parliament believes the Commission's proposals should be supported.

* * *

Draft amendment No 510

tabled by Mr Forth, Mr Harris, Mr Curry, Mr Møller and Mr Cottrell

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 3706: Other political activities

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 150 000 ECU (from 1 946 600 to 1 796 600 ECU)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The amount devoted to this item is considered to be grossly excessive.

* * *

Draft amendment No 511
tabled by Mr Forth, Mr Harris, Mr Curry, Mr Møller and Mr Cottrell

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 3705: Contribution to secretarial expenses of the political groups of the European Parliament

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 250 000 ECU (from 3 957 000 to 3 707 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The amount devoted to this item is considered to be grossly excessive.

* * *

Draft amendment No 512
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — European Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 203: Cleaning and maintenance

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the payment appropriation by 500 000 ECU (from 3 900 000 to 3 400 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

This sum is exorbitant. Better coordination of contracts with the subcontractors will make it possible to reduce expenditure.

* * *

Draft amendment No 513
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Capanna and Mr Vandemeulebroucke

Section I — European Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 109: Provisional appropriations to cover any adjustments to the allowances of Members

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the payment appropriation by 1 200 000 (from 2 400 000 to 1 200 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

JUSTIFICATION

A subsequent adjustment of Members' allowances in the course of the 1982 financial year should not be included in the budget estimates. Such a practice would merely consolidate the 'payments jungle'.

* * *

Proposed modification No 514/PdM

tabled by Mr Cottrell, Mr Moreland, Mr Kellett-Bowman, Mr Harris and Mrs Ewing

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 207: Financial contribution by milk producers

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by +410 000 000 ECU (from -410 000 000 ECU to nil)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

JUSTIFICATION

The co-responsibility levy, which acts as a tax on the dairy sector, is no longer required since the surplus problem no longer exists. It should therefore be abolished.

* * *

Draft amendment No 515

tabled by Mr Ferrero, Mr Pajetta, Mr Vitale, Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli and Mr Galluzzi

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 9.4: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries

Article 9.4.6: Plan of action to combat world hunger
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 252 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

p.m.

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

'Resolution of the European Parliament on the European Community's contribution to the campaign to eliminate hunger in the world' (OJ No C 265 of 13. 10. 1980)

Resolution of the European Parliament on the manifesto of the Nobel Prize winners

Communication from the Commission on a plan of action to combat world hunger (COM (81) 560 final)

The appropriation is to finance Community measures suggested by Parliament and proposed by the Commission as part of the campaign against hunger in the world.

In connection with the efforts to be made to achieve a level of 0.15% of GDP, the Community must earmark additional financial resources equivalent to an annual increase of 0.01% of its GDP.

* * *

Proposed modification No 517

tabled by Mr Lezzi, Sir James Scott-Hopkins, Mr Bangemann, Mr Leonardi, Mr de la Malène and Mr Macario

Section I — European Parliament

Revenue

Title 9: Miscellaneous revenue

Chapter 91: (Voluntary) contribution by Members to a retirement pension scheme
(*new*):

Enter the following new budget line (Chapter 91):

'(Voluntary) contribution by Members to a retirement pension scheme' and enter a p.m.

JUSTIFICATION

Procedures are in progress, in contact with the other institutions, for the definition of a pension scheme, for Members of the European Parliament; negotiations may be completed during the 1982 financial year; it is therefore appropriate to provide a budget line for this purpose.

* * *

Draft amendment No 518

tabled by Mr P. de Keersmaecker, Mr Clinton, Mr Adonnino, Mr Narducci and Mr del Duca

Section III — Commission

Revenue

Title 4: Miscellaneous Community taxes, levies and dues

Chapter 43: Promotion of exports and consumption of milk products in conjunction with
(*new*) producers' organizations

Article 430: Promotion of exports and consumption of milk products in conjunction with
(*new*) producers' organizations

A) *Revenue*

Create a new Chapter 43 and a new Article 430: 'Promotion of exports and consumption of milk products in conjunction with producers' organizations'

Enter a p.m.

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

Resources representing the financial contribution of milk producers (co-responsibility) accruing from the operation of Regulation (EEC) No 1079/77, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 857/81, and assigned to special objectives.

JUSTIFICATION

Resources accruing from the co-responsibility levy are, in contrast to normal own resources, assigned to special objectives, i.e. the measures laid down in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1079/77 — promotion of milk products and enlargement of markets, etc. This arrangement is in line with the proposals recently made by the Court of Auditors and will enhance budgetary transparency.

* * *

Draft amendment No 519
tabled by Mr Bangemann on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section I — Parliament

List of posts

Upgrade one A3 post into A2 for the Directorate-General for Committees and Interparliamentary Delegations

A) *Expenditure*

unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

It is important to develop parliamentary activities in the fields of institutional (constitutional) questions and human rights and therefore to provide appropriate coordination and increased staff for the secretariats of the parliamentary bodies responsible for these matters.

Accordingly, it appears to be organizationally desirable for the head of division of the Political Affairs Committee secretariat to coordinate the secretarial activities of that committee as well as the secretariats of the institutional committee and the committee on human rights, each secretariat having its own head and staff, and for his post therefore to be upgraded to A2 principal adviser.

As regards the increase in staff needed also for the Committee on the Situation of Women and the Committee on Fisheries, this should be provided for by the transfer of four A5/4 posts, four A7/6 posts, one B1 post, one B3/2 post, four C1 posts and eight C3/2 posts from within the secretariat's establishment (see draft amendment to the motion for a resolution contained in the draft report drawn up by Mr Ansquer on Section I — Parliament — of the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1982, Doc. 1-670/81).

* * *

Proposed modification No 521/PdM
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 200: Refunds on milk and milk products

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations
4. Item 2000: Refunds on milk and milk products
Reduce appropriations in this line by 110 000 000 ECU to zero

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 110 000 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

Agricultural credits in Chapter 100, at 722 million ECU, are enormously higher than they have ever been before. It is clear from the rectifying letter that such reserves are unnecessary and should be reduced.

* * *

Proposed modification No 522/PdM
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 1000: Refunds on cereals

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations
1. Item 1000: Refunds on cereals
Reduce appropriations in this line by 90 000 000 ECU to zero

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 90 000 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

Agricultural credits in Chapter 100, at 722 million ECU, are enormously higher than they have ever been before. It is clear from the rectifying letter that such reserves are unnecessary and should be reduced.

* * *

Proposed modification No 523/PdM
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 2020: Aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed for calves

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

5. Item 2020: Aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed for calves

Reduce appropriations in this line by 35 000 000 ECU to zero

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 35 000 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

Agricultural credits in Chapter 100, at 722 million ECU, are enormously higher than they have ever been before. It is clear from the rectifying letter that such reserves are unnecessary and should be reduced.

* * *

Proposed modification No 524/PdM
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 2033: Other storage costs

A) *Expenditure*

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

6. Item 2033: Other storage costs

Reduce appropriations in this line by 25 000 000 ECU to zero

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 25 000 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

Agricultural credits in Chapter 100, at 722 million ECU, are enormously higher than they have ever been before. It is clear from the rectifying letter that such reserves are unnecessary and should be reduced.

* * *

Proposed modification No 525/PdM
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Chapter 28: Monetary compensatory amounts levied or paid in trade in agricultural products

A) *Expenditure*

Chapter 100: Provision appropriations

8.: Consequences of monetary adjustments

EAGGF: Guarantee Section (Titles 1 and 2)

Reduce appropriations by 150 000 000 ECU (from 365 000 000 to 215 000 000 ECU)

Footnote: Reduce appropriations for Chapter 28 by 150 000 000 ECU (from 303 000 000 ECU to 153 000 000 ECU (pro rata))

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 150 000 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

MCAs will be adjusted in the course of the agricultural price-fixing of 1982 (as they have been in all recent price-fixings), whereas the budget assumes unchanged MCAs. Such an adjustment in MCAs — which will reduce their costs — will represent a move back towards unity of the market.

* * *

Draft amendment No 526
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Article 661: Community operations concerning the environment

Item 6614: *Ecology in the developing countries*
(*new*)

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Enter a token entry

REMARKS

Promotion of environmental protection in the developing countries on the basis of the environmental action programmes applicable in the Community

JUSTIFICATION

This item is a logical addition to Items 6610-6613 and a consequence of the wish of the Parliament and Commission (expressed in EP Resolution 1-112/80 and in the Commission's reply thereto) to review the Community's support policy under the Lomé Convention and adjust it to the World Conservation Strategy, while emphasizing that priority must be given in the context of this policy to the responsibility of the Community for the natural environment in the world.

This item will enable requests for assistance with ecological projects in the developing countries which cannot be financed through the European Development Fund to be met.

* * *

Draft amendment No 528
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Title 10: Other expenditure
Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

- A) *Expenditure*
Enter 5 million ECU (Chapter 70)
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 25 million ECU

REMARKS

Overall reserve for Chapter 70 for programmes proposed by the Commission on which the Council has not yet taken a decision, or which will be proposed soon, reflecting the priority which Parliament attaches to the energy sector, including in particular measures promoting the use of coal and stimulating investment to promote a common energy policy.

JUSTIFICATION

1. The provision of a general reserve for the energy sector would enable speedier implementation of decisions taken after the budget is adopted on various Commission proposals now pending.
2. It would also enable the Commission to make new proposals to stimulate energy investment, which is urgently required, with the possibility of implementation starting during 1982.
3. The energy objectives agreed by the European Council, the Council of Energy Ministers and the European Parliament, stress the importance of reducing oil consumption by substitution with coal.
4. The technique of providing a general reserve enabling appropriations to be transferred to particular lines as and when they are needed, should improve the poor rate of utilization, which has been a long-standing criticism made by the Parliament.

* * *

Draft amendment No 529
tabled by Mr Møller, Mr Hord, Mr Johnson, Mr Tyrell, Mr Marshall, Mr Tuckman and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

Article 205: Security and surveillance of buildings

- A) *Expenditure*
Reduce by 10 000 ECU (from 1 300 000 to 1 290 000 ECU)
- B) *Compensation*
Enter 10 000 ECU in Chapter 100
- C) *Revenue*
Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Awaiting the result of a study of the possibilities for a closer coordination of the Commission's and the Parliament's Information Services in the Member States.

* * *

Draft amendment No 530

tabled by Mr Møller, Mr Hord, Mr Marshall, Mr Tuckman, Mr Kirk and Mr Tyrell

Section I — Parliament

Statement of revenue

Chapter 90: Proceeds from sale of movable and immovable property

Article 903: Proceeds from payment of private travel agency taking over Parliament's travel
(*new*) service

A) *Revenue*

Enter a new budget line:

Article 903: 'Proceeds from payment of private travel agency taking over Parliament's travel service' and *make* a token entry

JUSTIFICATION

Awaiting the result of a study of the possibility of putting the Parliament's travel service out to public tender.

* * *

Draft amendment No 531

tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission (Part A)

Lists of posts

Add the following to the list of posts:

Permanent posts

Add the following 99 posts to cover specific requirements

Category A 1 A2¹, 7 A4, 7 A5, 10 A6, 11 A7;
B 5 B1, 5 B2, 7 B3, 4 B4, 2 B5;
C 8 C1, 8 C2, 10 C3, 6 C4, 8 C5;

Add the following 100 posts to cover the accession of Greece:

Category A 2 A4, 4 A5, 6 A6, 6 A7;
B 2 B1, 2 B2, 4 B3, 4 B4, 3 B5;
C 5 C1, 8 C2, 10 C3, 10 C4, 10 C5;
D 2 D1, 2 D2, 1 D3;
LA 1 LA3, 2 LA4, 6 LA5, 5 LA6, 5 LA7

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriations under Chapters 11, 12, 20, 22 and 23 by 5 552 025 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue as a whole by 5 552 025 ECU

REMARKS

Add the following remarks against Item 1100 (Basic salaries):

'The priority sectors in the lists of posts for the financial year 1982 are those proposed by the Commission in the fields of *economic policy* (competition, ECSC anti-crisis measures, environment and consumer protection, borrowing and lending operations), *tightening up of controls* (own resources and EAGGF — Guarantee Section), external *relations* (delegations, trade relations, development aid), *joint interpreting services*; the posts made necessary by the accession of *Greece* (administrative and linguistic posts), are also accorded priority.

¹ *Ad personam*

JUSTIFICATION

This amendment should be seen in conjunction with Amendment 453 from the Committee on Budgets, and Amendments 1, 5 and 2 from the Committee on External Economic Relations. The present amendment differs from Amendment 453 in that it adds 99 posts instead of 120 posts for specific requirements, the difference of 21 posts being covered by amendments 1, 5 and 2.

By voting for the present amendment and Amendments 1, 5 and 2, the Parliament will be both supporting the position of the Committee of Budgets towards staff increases in the Commission and making a specific allocation of 21 new posts to external delegations in Brazil, Canberra, Belgrade and New Delhi.

* * *

Draft amendment No 532

tabled by Mr Møller, Mr Tyrell, Mr Hord, Mr Marshall, Mr Tuckman and Mr Kirk

Section I — Parliament

Chapter 22: Movable property and associated expenditure

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

In the remarks column *enter* the following text:

The possibility of creating a Community Purchasing Office should be exploited with a view to obtaining savings on the purchasing of movable property.

JUSTIFICATION

The need for economical management.

* * *

Draft amendment No 533

tabled by Mr Moreland, Mr Seligman, Dame Shelagh Roberts, Mr Newton Dunn and Mr Marshall

Section III — Commission

Part B: Operating appropriations

PAYMENTS

Article 704: Projects concerning new sources of energy (reinstatement of article in preliminary draft budget with amended heading)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter payment appropriations of 18 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter commitment appropriations of 6 000 000 ECU

Schedule

See below

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Commitments outstanding in line 703 of the draft budget are 146 010 000 ECU, i.e. are running far ahead of payments. To restore the full 20 000 000 proposal from the Commission may be unrealistic. The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	6 520 000	3 000 000	3 520 000	—	—	—
Appropriations outstanding from 1980	19 040 000		3 480 000	7 500 000	8 060 000	—
Appropriations for 1981	24 000 000		5 500 000	5 500 000	6 500 000	6 500 000
Appropriations for 1982	6 000 000		5 500 000	500 000	—	—
Total	55 560 000	3 000 000	18 000 000	13 500 000	14 560 000	6 500 000

* * *

Draft amendment No 534

tabled by Mr Denis, Mr Baillot, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere and Mr Verges

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 9202: Prior programmes for rice

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 3 270 000 ECU (instead of the p.m.)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

REMARKS

This appropriation is to finance the allocation of 10 000 tonnes of rice to Vietnam in respect of which a decision should be taken before the end of 1981.

JUSTIFICATION

The serious food supply situation in Vietnam makes it necessary for the EEC to resume its food aid to that country at the earliest possible opportunity thus putting an end to the use of food supplies as a political weapon.

* * *

Proposed modification No 535

tabled by Mrs Le Roux, Mr Pranchere, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs Poirier, Mr Fernandez, Mr Wurtz and Mr Piquet

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 207: Financial contribution by milk producers

- A) *Expenditure*
Delete the negative expenditure of 410 m ECU
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

This contribution by producers is equivalent to an absorption levy to apply pressure on milk prices and discourage producers. It is all the less justified at present as there are no stocks of dairy products and possibilities for exporting exist which the Community is not able to meet. In addition, contrary to the initial commitments, the co-responsibility funds are only being used to a small extent to finance measures to dispose of dairy products and serve primarily to reduce agricultural expenditure from the EAGGF.

* * *

Draft amendment No 536
tabled by Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs de March, Mr Martin, Mr Wurtz, Mr Fernandez, Mr Bucchini and Mr Piquet

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

- Chapter 25: Refunds on certain goods obtained by processing agricultural products
- Article 252: Adjusted refunds for products of the wine-growing sector and fruit exported in
(*new*) the form of spirituous beverages

- A) *Expenditure*
Enter a p.m.
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
—

REMARKS

Pending the definition of an organization of the market in alcohol, the Council is requested to adopt a regulation enabling refunds to be granted for exports of products of the wine-growing sector and of fruit used for the production of spirituous beverages.

JUSTIFICATION

Without awaiting the conclusion of the organization of the market for alcohol, the Council has decided to grant refunds on exports of cereals used for the production of grain-based beverages (whisky, gin, etc.).

The inclusion of whisky in the common organization of the market in the cereals sector has led to discrimination against other spirituous beverages as confirmed in a recent opinion from the Legal Affairs Committee of the European Parliament. However, Protocol No 19 to the 1972 Accession Treaty prohibits any discrimination between different types of spirituous beverage.

To ensure that other producers of such beverages are not penalized, it is desirable for them also to be allowed to benefit from refunds on exports of products in the wine-growing sector and of fruit used for the production of spirituous beverages.

* * *

Draft amendment No 537
 tabled by Mr Verges, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs de March, Mr Martin, Mr Chambeiron

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1113: Measures for sugar producers in the French Overseas Departments

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

The Council is requested to improve Regulation EEC No 3330/74 to ensure *precise coverage* of the costs entailed by the transport of cane sugar from the refinery to the port of discharge in Europe.

JUSTIFICATION

Inadmissible discrimination existed against cane sugar from the Overseas Departments until 1981: while payment in respect of beet sugar was made to the producer on an ex-refinery basis, cane sugar from the Overseas Departments was paid for fob.

To put an end to this injustice by ensuring equal treatment for beet and cane sugar, the European Parliament has decided to enter the appropriations required to cover in full the cost of transporting cane sugar from the refinery to the port of discharge in Europe.

* * *

Draft amendment No 538
 tabled by Mr Verges, Mr Martin, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs de March and Mr Pranchère

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 185: Specific products of the Overseas Departments
 (*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

The Council is requested to adopt a regulation ensuring better protection against competition from third countries for certain specific products of the Overseas Departments: vanilla, geranium and vetiver.

JUSTIFICATION

Réunion, a French Overseas Department, is the only country integrated into the Community which produces vanilla and essential oils of geranium and vetiver. No Community regulation ensures protection for these products which face competition from third countries.

In view of the vital importance of the three products to the economy of Réunion and having regard to the joint effort undertaken by the French Government and the European Community to develop the Réunion high plateau, the European Parliament has decided to enter the appropriations necessary to ensure the continuation and protection of this type of production.

* * *

Proposed modification No 539
tabled by Mrs Le Roux, Mr Pranchere, Mr Fernandez, Mrs Poirier and Mr Wurtz

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2040: Consumption aid for butter

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the payment appropriation by 20 m ECU (from 76 to 56 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

The Council is requested to extend this aid for the consumption of butter to all EEC countries and to abolish it for the United Kingdom until that country ceases to benefit from a derogation in respect of imports of New Zealand butter at reduced prices.

JUSTIFICATION

It is not equitable for the United Kingdom which already benefits from a derogation in respect of reduced price imports of New Zealand butter to continue to receive aid for butter consumption under the heading of 'absorption of butyric fat surpluses'.

On the other hand it would be normal for this aid to be extended to all the Member States of the EEC.

* * *

Proposed modification No 540
tabled by Mr Pranchere, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs Le Roux, Mr Fernandez, Mr Wurtz, Mrs Poirier, Mr Piquet and Mr Bucchini

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2120: Premiums for suckler cows

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 53 m ECU (from 97 m ECU to 150 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Item 2020: Aid for skimmed milk powder for use as feed for calves

Reduce the payment appropriation by 53 m ECU (from 712 to 659 m ECU)

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The 1982 draft budget shows a 45% reduction on appropriations for the premium for suckler cows by comparison with 1981. This reduction is incomprehensible since the Commission states that it wishes to reduce the conversion of milk into powder form.

On the contrary, the suckler cow premiums should be increased to assist the production of calves fed with natural milk; this would help to improve the quality of veal while also reducing stocks of milk powder and the expenditure occasioned by them.

This premium should also be extended to mixed herds.

* * *

Proposed modification No 541

tabled by Mrs Le Roux, Mr Pranchere, Mr Fernandez, Mrs Poirier, Mrs de March and Mr Bucchini

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 231: Intervention for pigmeat

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 5 m ECU (from 38 to 43 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Decrease Article 251 by 5 m ECU (from 325 to 320 m ECU)

C) *Revenue*

—

JUSTIFICATION

In order to improve breeders' revenue and regularize production it is necessary to improve protection against imports and strengthen the intervention arrangements.

* * *

Proposed modification No 542

tabled by Mrs de March, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mr Martin, Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Fernandez

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1501: Compensation for withdrawals and buying-in and for processing and free distribution operations

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 30 m ECU (from 120 to 150 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

The Council is invited to enact rapidly new regulations for fruit and vegetables so as to improve the situation of producers and afford them better protection against imports.

JUSTIFICATION

The production of fresh fruit and vegetables, including that part intended for processing, represents 11 to 12% of the value of final Community production. In contrast, EAGGF Guarantee expenditure on this sector amounts to only 4 to 6% of total agricultural expenditure.

There is an urgent need to improve Community regulations in the fruit and vegetables sector to provide producers with adequate revenue and to strengthen the protection they are given against imports, in particular by: closer alignment of withdrawal price and target price, more automatic implementation of safeguard measures, more effective triggering of preventive withdrawals, extension of a reference mechanism to new products, as well as the introduction and enforcement of time-tables for imports based on seasonal complementarity.

Improvement of these regulations will obviously entail an increase in budget expenditure on this sector.

* * *

Proposed modification No 543
tabled by Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere, Mr Martin, Mrs de March, Mr Fernandez, Mrs Le Roux, Mr Wurtz, Mr Bucchini and Mr Maffre-Baugé

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 250: Adjusted refunds on cereals exported in the form of certain spirituous beverages

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the payment appropriation of 85 m ECU and enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

JUSTIFICATION

So as not to penalize producers of quality alcohols obtained from grapes and fruit, the question of refunds should be included in the framework of an organization of the market in alcohols.

In the absence of this market organization, the refunds are not justified.

* * *

Proposed modification No 544
tabled by Mr Pranchere, Mr Martin, Mrs Le Roux, Mr Fernandez, Mrs de March and Mr Bucchini

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 251: Refunds on certain goods obtained by processing agricultural products

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the payment appropriation by 15 m ECU (from 325 to 310 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Increase by 10 m ECU Item 2062: 'Market development measures'

Increase by 5 m ECU Article 231: 'Intervention for pigmeat'

C) *Revenue*

—

JUSTIFICATION

The refunds granted on products outside Annex II benefit essentially only the processing industry, the proportion of agricultural products in the processed products being very small.

The increase in appropriations in this sector has been much more rapid than in the appropriations directly affecting agricultural products.

The Commission should keep a closer watch on this sector, which would enable substantial savings to be made, and these could in turn be used to improve intervention in the pigmeat sector and for encouraging the market in milk products.

* * *

Draft amendment No 545

tabled by Mrs Le Roux, Mr Martin, Mr Pranchere, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier and Mr Maffre-Baugé

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 3010: Withdrawal and buying-in

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 1.5 m ECU (from 15 750 000 to 17 250 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Decrease the payment appropriation by 1.5 m ECU under Article 360 (from 21 500 000 to 20 000 000 ECU)

C) *Revenue*

—

JUSTIFICATION

The appropriations earmarked for fisheries should not be used to destroy and dismantle a substantial proportion of fishing vessels. On the contrary, they should make it possible to improve the intervention arrangements so as to give fishermen better prices and afford them better protection against imports.

* * *

Draft amendment No 546

tabled by Mrs Le Roux, Mr Martin, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier and Mr Bucchini

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 30: Common organization of the market in fishery products

Article 302: Specific measures concerning fisheries
(*new*)

Item 3020: Assistance with fuel costs for non-industrial inshore fishing
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

The Council is invited to adopt in 1982 a regulation introducing Community aid that may supplement national aid with fuel costs for non-industrial inshore fishing.

JUSTIFICATION

The increase in the price of fuel used by fishing vessels and the substantial distortions between the Member States pose a serious threat to the activity of many fishermen.

In order to cushion the effect of the rise in the cost of fuel, it would be desirable to grant assistance to non-industrial inshore fishing.

* * *

Draft amendment No 547

tabled by Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere, Mr Bucchini and Mr Piquet

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 42: Measures to assist less-favoured areas

Item 4230: Restructuring and conversion of vineyards in Languedoc-Roussillon and certain other French regions

A) *Expenditure*

Replace the heading 'restructuring and conversion of vineyards in Languedoc-Roussillon and certain other French regions' by the following text: 'improvement of vine-growing and the quality of wine production in Languedoc-Roussillon and certain other French regions'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The restructuring and conversion operations are designed to prepare for the enlargement of the Common Market by the grubbing-up of vines and the elimination of many wine growers. Instead of encouraging grubbing-up and pointless conversion, it is better to improve wine growers' income and the quality of production.

* * *

Draft amendment No 548

tabled by Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere, Mr Martin, Mrs Le Roux, Mrs de March and Mr Bucchini

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

- Chapter 43: Structural measures connected with the common organization of markets
 Article 434: Oilseeds sector
 (*new*)
 Item 4340: Improvement of the soya sector
 (*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 434 'Oilseeds sector' and a new Item 4340 'Improvement of the soya sector'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

The Council is invited to adopt in 1982 a regulation laying down special measures to develop soya production in the Community.

JUSTIFICATION

There is an urgent need to reduce the Community's dependence and rapidly to take measures to encourage the development of soya cultivation in the Community.

* * *

Draft amendment No 549

tabled by Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Martin, Mr Bucchini, Mr Pranchere, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Gremetz

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

- Chapter 43: Structural measures connected with the common organization of markets
 Article 435: Protein plants sector
 (*new*)
 Item 4350: Improvement of the protein plants sector
 (*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 435 'Protein plants sector' and a new Item 4350 'Improvement of the protein plants sector' and *enter a p.m.*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

The Council is invited to adopt in 1982 a regulation laying down special measures to develop production in the protein plants sector.

JUSTIFICATION

There is an urgent need to take effective measures to encourage the development of protein plant crops, of which the Community still has a considerable deficit.

* * *

Draft amendment No 550

tabled by Mr Baillot, Mrs de March, Mrs Le Roux, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mr Martin, Mr Bucchini and Mr Chambeiron

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 690: Aid to disaster victims in the Community

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 10 m ECU (from 6 to 16 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

JUSTIFICATION

Sufficient appropriations must be entered to ensure that emergency aid can be provided without delay to disaster victims in the Community.

* * *

Draft amendment No 551

tabled by Mr Verges, Mr Chambeiron, Mrs de March, Mr Maffre-Baugé and Mr Piquet

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 690: Aid to disaster victims in the Community

Item 6900: Aid to disaster victims in the overseas departments
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a p.m.

Enter an appropriation of 5 m ECU in reserve in Chapter 100

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

JUSTIFICATION

The overseas departments are countries which are essentially dependent on agricultural production. These countries are exposed to seasonal hurricanes which cause serious damage and sometimes reduce the production of certain crops to zero. In 1979 and 1980 the departments in the West Indies and Réunion were hit by hurricanes David, Frederick, Hyacinthe, etc.

To repair damage caused by these natural disasters, the European Parliament has granted aid which has been most welcome and proved extremely valuable.

The European Parliament has therefore decided to create a special budget line with a *sufficient* volume of appropriations in order to provide immediate aid to the French overseas departments ravaged by hurricanes to enable them to rapidly repair their production facilities and assist in the reconstruction of essential infrastructures (highways, bridges, dykes, port installations) and to provide new housing for disaster victims.

* * *

Draft amendment No 552
tabled by Mr Martin, Mr Baillot, Mr Frischmann, Mrs Poirier and Mr Wurtz

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 780: Studies preliminary to financial aid in respect of transport infrastructure

- A) *Expenditure*
Reduce the appropriation by 150 000 ECU (from 700 000 to 550 000 ECU)
- B) *Compensation*
—
- C) *Revenue*
Reduce revenue by the same amount

JUSTIFICATION

The aim is to economize on expenditure for studies in respect of infrastructural studies relating to the proposed accession of new Member States.

Since the enlargement of the Community would have obvious adverse consequences, it would be appropriate to concentrate studies on the infrastructures required by the ten present Member States.

* * *

Draft amendment No 553
tabled by Mr Denis, Mr Verges, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mr Poirier, Mr Pranchere, Mr Baillot and Mr Maffre-Baugé

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 9201: Current programme for cereals other than rice

- A) *Expenditure*
Increase the payment appropriation by 93 000 000 ECU (from 90 800 000 to 183 000 000 ECU)
- B) *Compensation*
The increase in the quantities to be delivered by way of food aid results in an increase in food aid refunds which is precisely compensated by the reduction in refunds for commercial exports
- C) *Revenue*
Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

This appropriation is to cover the delivery in 1982 of 1 500 000 tonnes of cereals other than rice including 727 337 under the commitments entered into through the convention on food aid — with 772 700 tonnes as an additional commitment by the EEC to world food aid.

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this amendment is to increase food aid by the EEC through the supply of cereals to a level approximating more closely to the world needs estimated by the Commission at 125 m tonnes for 1982. Faced with the deterioration in the world food situation and the dramatic increase in shortages and hunger, the EEC must step up the volume of its aid especially as it is able to increase its cereals production relatively easily.

This amendment therefore proposes the doubling of food aid by way of cereals which should be additional to and not a replacement for national aid.

* * *

Draft amendment No 554

tabled by Mr Denis, Mr Verges, Mrs de March, Mr Baillot, Mr Pranchere, Mrs Poirier and Mr Damette

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9203: Current programme for rice

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 32 700 000 ECU (from 32 700 000 to 65 400 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

The increase in the quantities to be delivered by way of food aid will result in an increase in food aid refunds compensated fully by the reduction in refunds in respect of commercial exports

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remark:

This appropriation is to cover the delivery in 1982 of 130 000 tonnes of rice under the Food Aid Convention — including 100 000 tonnes under existing commitments and 100 000 tonnes as a further commitment (see EP resolution of 18.9.1980 — OJ C 265, 13.10.1980).

JUSTIFICATION

Like the amendments on cereals, this amendment seeks to double food aid provided by the EEC through rice deliveries.

* * *

Draft amendment No 555

tabled by Mr Denis, Mr Baillot, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere, Mr Verges, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Fernandez

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 9213: Current programme for butter-oil

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the appropriation by 112 000 000 ECU (from 101 700 000 to 213 700 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remark:

This appropriation is to cover the delivery of 100 000 tonnes of butter-oil in 1982.

JUSTIFICATION

As part of the doubling of food aid by the EEC particular attention must be given to the increase in butter-oil supplies; this is extremely valuable to populations suffering from a shortage of fat products.

* * *

Draft amendment No 556

tabled by Mr Denis, Mr Baillot, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mr Pranchere, Mrs Poirier, Mr Verges, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Maffre-Baugé

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Article 9.2.4.: Food aid (other commodities)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 100 000 000 ECU (instead of the p.m.)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

—

REMARKS

This appropriation is intended to bring about a substantial diversification in EEC food aid as proposed by the Commission in its draft document on exceptional food aid to the least-developed countries (products concerned: oil seeds, leguminous crops, meat, infant foods).

JUSTIFICATION

The proposed appropriation of 100 000 000 ECU is to enable the EEC to diversify its food aid significantly in order to better meet the needs of the local populations; this aid would also permit more effective action in the event of disasters (hurricanes, earthquakes etc.).

The amount of 10 000 tonnes proposed initially was extremely small in relation to the requirements and possibilities of the EEC. The proposed aid should enable the requests from several developing countries, international agencies and non-governmental organizations which have so far been refused to be met now; it should also enable Community food aid to be supplemented and rendered more homogeneous. In addition this aid should benefit the least developed countries as a matter of priority.

* * *

Draft amendment No 557

tabled by Mr Denis, Mr Baillot, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere and Mr Verges

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 9251: Transport costs for aid under current programmes and operations

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 63 200 000 ECU (from 59 800 000 to 123 000 000)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount**Schedule*

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This increase results from the increase and diversification of food aid requested in other amendments.

* * *

Draft amendment No 558

tabled by Mr Denis, Mr Baillot, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere and Mr Verges

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 94: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries

Article 946: Contribution by the EEC to the financing of the new, substantial action programme decided on by the Paris Conference on the least developed countries
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure**Enter an appropriation of 200 000 000 ECU*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount**Schedule*

—

REMARKS

This appropriation is intended for an initial contribution by the EEC for 1982 to the financing of the substantial new action programme decided upon at the Paris Conference.

JUSTIFICATION

Food aid from the EEC must contribute to meet the most urgent needs; however, poverty, shortages and hunger can only be ended by development of the least advanced countries themselves; on the basis of projects established by each of the countries concerned in the light of their own specific needs the new action programme could enable the vicious circle of underdevelopment and hunger to be broken. In addition to the contribution by the Member States, the EEC must finance this programme and contribute to a more equitable world economic order.

* * *

Draft amendment No 559
tabled by Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mr Martin, Mrs Poirier, Mrs de March, Mr Pranchere, Mrs Le Roux,
Mr Chambeiron, Mr Piquet, Mr Bucchini and Mr Denis

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9601: Aid to prepare for the accession of Portugal to the EEC

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the payment appropriation of 15 m ECU

B) *Compensation*

Enter a payment appropriation of 15 m ECU in Item 9600

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

The Council is requested to suspend all negotiations on the accession of Portugal to the EEC and to pursue instead a policy of cooperation with that country.

JUSTIFICATION

The accession of Spain and Portugal would undoubtedly have serious repercussions on the agriculture and economy of the Mediterranean regions.

To avoid those repercussions it is essential to suspend negotiations on enlargement. However, an effective policy for cooperation with these countries should be developed at the same time on the basis of the cooperation agreements with the other countries of the Mediterranean basin involving reciprocal advantages.

* * *

Draft amendment No 560
tabled by Mrs Hoffmann, Mr Frischmann, Mr Gremetz, Mr Chambeiron, Mrs de March, Mr Denis,
Mr Efremidis, Mr Adamou, Mr Alavanos

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9631: Fourth financial protocol with Turkey

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the payment appropriation of 3 m ECU and *enter* a *p.m.*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on 4 May 1981 calling for the suspension of the EEC/Turkey Association unless democratic institutions and practices were restored within two months. Since that time, the Turkish military regime has organized a sham constituent assembly while in reality retaining all civilian and military powers; moreover it has recently dissolved the political parties. Were the agreements under the Fourth Financial Protocol to be maintained the Turkish junta would interpret this as a further encouragement by the EEC for a deliberate policy of infringements of human rights and freedoms.

* * *

Draft amendment No 561
tabled by Mrs Hoffmann, Mr Frischmann, Mr Gremetz, Mr Chambeiron, Mrs de March and Mr Denis

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9631: Fourth financial protocol with Turkey

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the payment appropriation of 3 m ECU and enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on 4 May 1981 calling for the suspension of the EEC/Turkey Association unless democratic institutions and practices were restored within two months. Since that time, the Turkish military regime has organized a sham constituent assembly while in reality retaining all civilian and military powers; moreover it has recently dissolved the political parties. Were the agreements under the Fourth Financial Protocol to be maintained the Turkish junta would interpret this as a further encouragement by the EEC for a deliberate policy of infringements of human rights and freedoms.

* * *

Draft amendment No 562
tabled by Mr Pranchere, Mrs de March, Mr Martin, Mrs Poirier, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mr Bucchini and Mrs Le Roux

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 96: Cooperation with Mediterranean countries

Article 967: Appropriations for financial cooperation with Spain
(*new*)

Item 9670: Financial protocol with Spain
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure**Enter a p.m.*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

The Council is requested to suspend all negotiations on the accession of Spain to the EEC and, on the contrary, to pursue a policy of cooperation with that country.

JUSTIFICATION

The accession of Spain and Portugal would undoubtedly have serious repercussions on the agriculture and economy of the southern regions.

To avoid such repercussions, the negotiations on enlargement must be suspended; however, it would be desirable at the same time to develop an effective policy for cooperation with these countries on the basis of mutual advantages and by analogy with the cooperation agreements with the other countries of the Mediterranean basin.

* * *

Draft amendment No 563

tabled by Mr Denis, Mr Verges, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere, Mr Baillot and Mr Maffre-Baugé

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9700: Financing of buffer stocks

A) *Expenditure**Enter a p.m.*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

—

Schedule

REMARKS

The Council is requested to implement its decision of 28 September 1981 agreeing to participation by the EEC in the joint fund as soon as the latter takes effect. This Community participation would be additional to the national participation. The Parliament accordingly proposes the entry in the EEC budget of an additional appropriation equivalent to 10% of the overall contribution by the ten Member States.

JUSTIFICATION

Through this amendment the European Parliament wishes to underline the importance which it attaches to the implementation of the common fund which would help to put an end to the unbridled depletion of raw materials and enable the producer countries to progress towards a self sufficient development.

* * *

Draft amendment No 564

tabled by Mr Denis, Mr Baillot, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere and Mr Verges

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 9701: Financing of measures for the structural improvement of the world market

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

Schedule

REMARKS

To be fully effective, the implementation of the Community fund must relate both to the regulation of markets and to market structures which is the purpose of the second section.

To implement the Council decision of 20 September 1981 the European Parliament proposes that participation by the Community as such should be additional to the contribution from the Member States and equivalent to 10% of their total.

JUSTIFICATION

Through this amendment the Parliament wishes to stress the need for rapid implementation of the second section of the Community fund.

* * *

Draft amendment No 565

tabled by Mr Wurtz, Mr Frischmann, Mr Damette, Mr Baillot and Mr Martin

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 2530: Mines Safety and Health Commission

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 100 000 ECU (from 250 000 to 350 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

It is essential to increase significantly the appropriation for the Mines Safety and Health Commission and commissions for the other extractive industries. With increased funds at its disposal the Commission would be able to extend its study meetings to workers' trade union representatives without excluding any representative trade union organization.

The desire expressed by the Community authorities to guarantee the Member States greater energy independence through greater use of coal should be backed up by further studies to establish whether some coalfields in the EEC can resume production.

But at the same time as technical studies are carried out, it is essential that safety at work be guaranteed, taking account of the concern expressed by workers' organizations.

* * *

Draft amendment No 566
tabled by Mr Frischmann, Mrs Le Roux, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mrs Hoffmann, Mr Chambeiron and Mr Baillot

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Item 2531: Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 150 000 ECU (from 150 000 to 300 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Great disparities exist in the health of different socio-professional categories and there is widespread ignorance of the effects of some types of work on health.

A colloquium recently organized by the National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM) revealed the need to involve employees' representatives directly in the organization of inquiries in this field.

If the appropriations for the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work are considerably increased, experts meetings could be opened to direct representatives of employees such as works councils and committees on hygiene and safety in undertakings.

* * *

Draft amendment No 567
tabled by Mr Frischmann, Mrs de March, Mr Wurtz, Mrs Hoffmann, Mr Damette, Mr Baillot and Mr Chambeiron

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 256: Cost of preliminary consultation meetings with trade union representatives

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 205 000 ECU (from 195 000 to 400 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

If a European social area is to be effectively organized, trade union organizations must be closely involved in the elaboration of Community policies. By systematically organizing preliminary consultation meetings with trade union representatives, without excluding any representative workers' organization, it would be possible effectively to initiate measures to harmonize social legislation at the highest level that would receive wide popular support.

* * *

Draft amendment No 568

tabled by Mr Frischmann, Mr Denis, Mr Baillet, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchere, Mr Verges and Mr Wurtz

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 262: Comprehensive Community studies and general surveys

A) *Expenditure**Increase the payment appropriation by 150 000 ECU (from 1 350 000 to 1 500 000 ECU)*B) *Compensation**Decrease Item 2720 'expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events' by the same amount*C) *Revenue*

—

JUSTIFICATION

The new appropriations would serve

- to cover expenditure on a comparative study of the unemployment situation in the Member States and the economic, social and human consequences of its development,
- to set up a comparative study on the working conditions of employees in industry and service industries on the basis of such criteria as:
 - income
 - social protection (illness, accidents, death, maternity, etc.)
 - working hours
 - the work load
 - equality between men and women
 - responsibilities for equal work
 - qualifications for equal work
 - vocational training
 - safety in the undertaking
 - retirement
- to set up a further study on the positive effects to be expected from a general improvement in working conditions and upward harmonization of social legislation in order to arrive at a high level of employment.

* * *

Draft amendment No 569

tabled by Mrs Poirier, Mr Fernandez, Mr Pranchere, Mr Piquet, Mrs de March, Mr Maffre-Baugé and Mr Wurtz

Statement of revenue

Title I: Own resources
 Article 100: Levies, premiums, supplementary or compensatory amounts, additional amounts or part amounts and other duties established by the institutions of the Communities in respect of trade with non-member countries under the common agricultural policy (Article 2 (a) of the Council decision of 21 April 1970)

A) *Revenue*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Expenditure*

—

REMARKS

Complete the remarks as follows:

this revenue will increase during the year as a result of the abolition of the derogation granted to the United Kingdom for imports of butter from New Zealand.

JUSTIFICATION

The derogation arrangements introduced in 1973 for imports of New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom were solely for the purpose of aiding the United Kingdom to adjust to Community mechanisms. The taxation of milk producers on the grounds of alleged surpluses makes prolongation of this derogation all the more scandalous as it should be a provisional measure.

If it were abolished revenue could be increased and the amount of refunds needed to export the equivalent quantity of butter to third countries reduced.

* * *

Draft amendment No 570

tabled by Mr Pranchere, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs Le Roux, Mr Martin, Mr Wurtz, Mr Fernandez, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Piquet, Mr Baillot, Mr Bucchini, Mr Gremetz, Mr Denis, Mr Damette and Mr Frischmann

Statement of revenue

Title I: Own resources
 Chapter 10: Levies, premiums, supplementary or compensatory amounts, additional amounts or part amounts and other duties established by the institutions of the Communities in respect of trade with non-member countries under the common agricultural policy (Article 2 (a) of the Council decision of 21 April 1970)

Article 101: Levy on imports of oils and fats of vegetable and maritime origin from countries other than the developing countries
 (*new*)

A) *Revenue*

Create a new Article 101: 'Levy on imports of oils and fats of vegetable and maritime origin from countries other than the developing countries'

Enter a p.m.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Expenditure*

—

Schedule

REMARKS

The Council is invited rapidly to adopt a regulation authorizing collection of this levy.

JUSTIFICATION

Levy-free imports of oils and fats of vegetable and maritime origin are largely responsible for the increase in expenditure to support dairy products and constitute a serious infringement of the principle of Community preference. Such imports are not only harmful to milk producers, they also guarantee certain multinationals in the agro-foodstuff industry high profits at the expense of the Community consumer.

The European Parliament proposes that a levy be imposed on such imports (excluding those from the developing countries) which the Commission estimated to total 365 m ECU in 1976.

* * *

Draft amendment No 571

tabled by Mr Pranchere, Mr Fernandez, Mrs Poirier, Mrs Le Roux, Mr Piquet, Mr Wurtz, Mrs de March, Mr Baillot, Mr Bucchini, Mr Martin, Mr Gremetz, Mr Denis and Mr Damette

Statement of revenue

Title I:	Own resources
Chapter 10:	Levies, premiums, supplementary or compensatory amounts, additional amounts or part amounts and other duties established by the institutions of the Communities in respect of trade with non-member countries under the common agricultural policy (Article 2 (a) of the Council decision of 21 April 1970)
Article 102: (<i>new</i>)	Levy on imports of substitute products for Community cereals and proteins

A) *Revenue*

Create a new Article 102: 'Levy on imports of substitute products for cereals and proteins'

Enter a p.m.

B) *Expenditure*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

The Council is invited to adopt a regulation in 1982 introducing a levy on imports of substitute products for Community cereals and proteins.

JUSTIFICATION

Levy-free imports of substitute products curb the use of Community cereals and proteins in animal feeds and thus help to increase maintenance expenditure in these sectors. They also prevent the development of protein crops in the Community, thereby increasing its dependence, and promote the 'milk factories' of northern Europe. Between 1974 and 1980 such imports increased considerably: cassava from 2 to 4.9 million tonnes, maize gluten from 700 000 to 2.6 million tonnes, and soya from 12.3 to 18.9 million tonnes. Most of these imports come from the United States which thus benefits from this serious infringement of the Community preference system.

So that Community products can again compete fairly with imported products, imports of substitute products must be taxed, which would make it possible to reduce the EAGGF expenditure and at the same time increase revenue.

* * *

Proposed Modification No 572

tabled by Mr Pranchere, Mr Fernandez, Mrs Le Roux, Mrs Poirier, Mr Martin, Mr Wurtz, Mr Piquet and Mr Denis

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENT

Item 2111: Technical costs of public storage

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 7 m ECU (from 68 to 75 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

The Council is invited to improve the intervention system for beef and veal in 1982 by making it more automatic, thereby better safeguarding producers' earnings.

JUSTIFICATION

At the same time as it is encouraging imports of beef and veal at a reduced rate of duty or duty free (the cost is estimated to be 550 m ECU), the Commission is gradually dismantling the intervention system by limiting or suspending its application during certain periods and for certain categories.

It is essential to reverse this trend which takes the form of a 5.5% decrease in expenditure for beef and veal in 1982.

By significantly increasing intervention expenditure, the European Parliament will express its resolve to improve the intervention system and make it more automatic, so that it properly safeguards producers' earnings.

* * *

Proposed modification No 573

tabled by Mr Pranchere, Mr Fernandez, Mrs Le Roux, Mrs Poirier, Mr Martin, Mr Wurtz, Mr Piquet and Mr Denis

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2112: Financial costs of public storage

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 4 m ECU (from 37 to 41 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

The Council is invited to improve the intervention system for beef and veal in 1982 by making it more automatic, thereby better safeguarding producers' earnings.

JUSTIFICATION

At the same time as it is encouraging imports of beef and veal at a reduced rate of duty or duty free (the cost is estimated to be 550 m ECU), the Commission is gradually dismantling the intervention system by limiting or suspending its application during certain periods and for certain categories.

It is essential to reverse this trend which takes the form of a 5·5% decrease in expenditure for beef and veal in 1982.

By significantly increasing intervention expenditure, the European Parliament will express its resolve to improve the intervention system and make it more automatic, so that it properly safeguards producers' earnings.

* * *

Proposed modification No 574

tabled by Mr Pranchere, Mr Fernandez, Mrs Le Roux, Mrs Poirier, Mr Martin, Mr Wurtz, Mr Piquet and Mr Denis

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2113: Other public storage costs

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 25 m ECU (from 243 to 268 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

The Council is invited to improve the intervention system for beef and veal in 1982 by making it more automatic, thereby better safeguarding producers' earnings.

JUSTIFICATION

At the same time as it is encouraging imports of beef and veal at a reduced rate of duty or duty free (the cost is estimated to be 550 m ECU), the Commission is gradually dismantling the intervention system by limiting or suspending its application during certain periods and for certain categories.

It is essential to reverse this trend which takes the form of a 5·5% decrease in expenditure for beef and veal in 1982.

By significantly increasing intervention expenditure, the European Parliament will express its resolve to improve the intervention system and make it more automatic, so that it properly safeguards producers' earnings.

* * *

Proposed modification No 575

tabled by Mr Martin, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs Poirier, Mr Fernandez, Mrs de March, Mr Pranchere and Mr Bucchini

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 160: Refunds on products of the wine-growing sector

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 5 000 000 ECU (from 31 to 36 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

The Council is invited rapidly to improve Community wine regulations.

JUSTIFICATION

Existing wine regulations are out-moded and very inadequate. They have not brought about any lasting improvement in the wine situation or guaranteed wine growers a remunerative income.

Wine, like all products from the southern regions, does not receive adequate protection under the CAP.

Improvements are urgently required to these regulations, and priority should be given to the automatic application of the minimum price procedure in intra-Community transactions, the introduction, as a precaution, of distillation operations at the beginning of the wine-growing year at a remunerative price, and the modulation of distillation rates and prices in accordance with the yield.

* * *

Proposed modification No 576

tabled by Mr Martin, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs Poirier, Mr Fernandez, Mrs de March, Mr Pranchère and Mr Bucchini

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1610: Intervention storage of wine and grape must

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 10 000 000 ECU (from 91 to 101 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

The Council is invited rapidly to improve Community wine regulations.

JUSTIFICATION

Existing wine regulations are out-moded and very inadequate. They have not brought about any lasting improvement in the wine situation or guaranteed wine growers a remunerative income.

Wine, like all products from the southern regions, does not receive adequate protection under the CAP.

Improvements are urgently required to these regulations, and priority should be given to the automatic application of the minimum price procedure in intra-Community transactions, the introduction, as a precaution, of distillation operations at the beginning of the wine-growing year at a remunerative price, and the modulation of distillation rates and prices in accordance with the yield.

* * *

Proposed modification No 577

tabled by Mr Martin, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mrs Poirier, Mr Fernandez, Mrs de March, Mr Pranchère and Mr Bucchini

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1611: Distillation of wine

A) *Expenditure**Increase the payment appropriation by 50 000 000 ECU (from 220 to 270 m ECU)*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

REMARKS

The Council is invited rapidly to improve Community wine regulations.

JUSTIFICATION

Existing wine regulations are out-moded and very inadequate. They have not brought about any lasting improvement in the wine situation or guaranteed wine growers a remunerative income.

Wine, like all products from the southern regions, does not receive adequate protection under the CAP.

Improvements are urgently required to these regulations, and priority should be given to the automatic application of the minimum price procedure in intra-Community transactions, the introduction, as a precaution, of distillation operations at the beginning of the wine-growing year at a remunerative price, and the modulation of distillation rates and prices in accordance with the yield.

* * *

Draft amendment No 578

tabled by Mr Verges, Mr Baillot, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mrs Poirier, Mr Pranchère, Mr Martin and Mr Maffre-Baugé

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9221: Current programme for sugar

A) *Expenditure**Increase the payment appropriation by 266 000 000 ECU (from 1 400 000 to 267 400 000 ECU)*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount**Schedule*

—

REMARKS

Item to cover the supply in 1982 of 6 086 tonnes of sugar to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) under the agreement between the EEC and the Agency and 93 914 tonnes to developing countries.

JUSTIFICATION

Following the Ferrero resolution, the Commission and the Council have acknowledged the need to diversify the EEC's food aid, in particular in the form of sugar.

* * *

Draft amendment No 579

tabled by Mr Baillot, Mr Bucchini, Mr Chambeiron, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mr Denis, Mr Fernandez, Mr Frischmann, Mr Gremetz, Mrs Hoffmann, Mrs Le Roux, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mr Marchais, Mr Martin, Mr Piquet, Mr Pranchère, Mrs Poirier, Mr Verges and Mr Wurtz

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 530: Supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the appropriation of 1 654 212 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

Transfer half of the corresponding appropriation (827 106 000 ECU) to Chapter 100 so as to establish a reserve fund permitting food aid to be increased and the rise in agricultural prices to be financed

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 827 106 000 ECU

REMARKS

The Council is invited to abrogate Regulation (EEC) No 2744/80 of 27 October 1980 instituting supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom.

JUSTIFICATION

The United Kingdom's 'deficit' is due essentially to the magnitude of its trade with third countries, to the modest role agriculture plays in its economy and to failure to abide by Community preference in many sectors.

These 'supplementary measures' granted to the United Kingdom are totally out of keeping with financial solidarity and reintroduce the concept of a fair return, which is completely at odds with Community principles.

These 'supplementary measures' are particularly substantial as they attain 8% of the Community budget and correspond to half of the budget increase by comparison with 1981.

In particular they hold back the implementation of a development policy commensurate with the needs of the developing countries and prevent correct financing of the CAP.

* * *

Draft amendment No 580

tabled by Mr Pranchère, Mr Baillot, Mr Bucchini, Mr Chambeiron, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mr Denis, Mr Fernandez, Mr Frischmann, Mr Gremetz, Mrs Hoffmann, Mrs Le Roux, Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mr Marchais, Mr Martin, Mr Piquet, Mrs Poirier, Mr Verges and Mr Wurtz

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 28: Monetary compensatory amounts levied or paid in trade in agricultural products

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remark:

The Council is invited to adopt a regulation abolishing existing monetary compensatory amounts and preventing the creation of new ones.

JUSTIFICATION

MCAs constitute an unacceptable distortion of competition between producers in the different Community countries. As a result of MCAs, countries with strong currencies benefit from over-protection and excessively high prices that encourage an expansion of their production which is thus based less on natural conditions than on ingenious monetary schemes. The total and definitive abolition of MCAs would make it possible to abolish such distortions of competition which are quite unacceptable to French producers, and to comply with the Community principle of price unity.

* * *

Draft amendment No 581

tabled by Mr Patterson, Mrs Clwyd, Mr Prag, Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti, Mr Spencer, Mr J. D. Taylor

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 611: Measures for handicapped persons

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriations by 30 342 600 ECU (from 53 357 400 to 83 700 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget, plus 100 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 31 900 000 ECU, (from 93 500 000 to 125 400 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget, plus 400 000 ECU)

Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriations authorized for 1982 amount of 125 400 000 ECU¹. The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	Subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	81 922 000	15 092 000	19 942 000	6 400 000	2 000 000	39 930 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	23 000	8 000	8 000	7 000	0	0
Appropriation for 1981	90 000 000	29 700 000	22 400 000	8 450 000	2 250 000	26 930 000
Appropriation for 1982	125 400 000	0	41 350 000	41 400 000	25 150 000	17 500 000
Total	297 345 000	44 800 000	83 700 000	56 257 000	29 670 000	82 918 000

JUSTIFICATION

The justification for increasing both payment and commitment appropriations to the level of the preliminary draft budget is identical to that appended to Amendment No 71.

The additional 100 000 ECU to be added to the payment appropriations, and the additional 400 000 ECU to commitment appropriations, is to fund the establishment of a data bank for the handicapped at Community level, a project on which a voluntary team at the Community's research establishment at ISPRA has already carried out preliminary studies.

The project would involve:

collecting information useful to the handicapped throughout the European Community and storing it in a computer,

making this information accessible to users throughout the Community by means of the Euronet-Diane network, and

financing the project largely by the Community's Social Fund.

The resulting information service, to be known as the European Data Bank for the Handicapped, would have the following aims:

1. to facilitate the exchange of information on the handicapped between the Member States,
2. to arrange for all information available throughout the Community on every problem affecting the handicapped to be immediately accessible.

The system would provide for the handicapped a fund of information, always accessible and up to date, capable of responding rapidly to any needs that may arise, in a way that is at present often difficult.

All persons professionally engaged in assisting the handicapped would save a great deal of time and would avoid repeating work already carried out by others, and would be given the possibility of finding the best solution to their particular problem on the basis of work carried out in the whole of Europe and not merely in their own country. The obvious saving of time and money would make the system economically advantageous to all the contributing countries.

The service would eventually offer the possibility of interrogation in different languages thanks to the steady progress being made in the field of automatic translation.

* * *

Draft amendment No 582

tabled by Mr Kellett-Bowman, Mr Sherlock, Mr Johnson, Mr Newton Dunn and Mr Price

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 6672: Consumer protection and information measures

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 90 000 ECU (from 210 000 ECU to 300 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

More than ever before, support needs to be given to experimental schools and various information schemes such as training courses, lectures and the publication of brochures.

* * *

Draft amendment No 583

tabled by Mr Seeler, Mr Sieglerschmidt, Mr Hänsch, Mrs Viehoff, Mr Kühn

Section III — Commission — Establishment plan

Increase establishment as follows:

- 1 — A 5
- 1 — B
- 1 — C

JUSTIFICATION

Some time ago the Commission decided to set up a new European Community Information Centre in the Federal Republic of Germany. The appropriations for the necessary administrative expenditure were entered in the Commission's budget, as were the appropriations for local staff. However, no provision has yet been made for posts for the necessary three officials to be recruited. A meeting of the Committee on External Economic Relations in Hamburg in May 1981 highlighted the need for close and constant contacts between the European Community and its institutions on the one hand and trade and industry on the other. As one of the largest ports in the European Community, a major commercial centre for the economic relations between the Community and the Scandinavian countries and an important centre for trade between the European Community and the East European countries, Hamburg is a suitable city for a European Community Information Centre of this type, but not only this, the town actually needs such a centre in order better to fulfil its role.

* * *

Draft amendment No 584

tabled by Mr Notenboom on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD Group)

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

- Chapter 94: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries
- Article 942: Advisory Committee on Development Policies (reinstatement of the heading
(*new*) shown in the preliminary draft budget)

A) *Expenditure**Enter a p.m.**Enter a payment appropriation of 500 000 ECU under Chapter 100*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount**Schedule*

—

REMARKS

Reinstate the remarks shown in the preliminary draft and add the following text:

'The sum of 500 000 ECU will be frozen in Chapter 100 until agreement on the content of these proposed studies is arrived at between the Commission on the one hand and the Committee on Budgets, after consulting the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on the other'.

JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament has recently called upon the Commission in a number of resolutions to carry out long-term studies on the Community's development policy. The appropriation of 500 000 ECU is to cover these studies, but only after careful examination by the parliamentary committees concerned (Committee on Development and Cooperation — Committee on Budgets).

* * *

Draft amendment No 585

tabled by Mr Notenboom and Mr Langes on behalf of the European People's Party (CD Group)

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 950: Aid to disaster victims and other non-member countries

Item 9501: Integrated measures for Poland
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 10 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

'The appropriation of 10 000 000 ECU will be used to finance an immediate integrated food aid programme for Poland, together with the associated transport costs'.

JUSTIFICATION

The food aid already decided upon by the Community, which is to take the form of the supply of foodstuffs at low prices, is not enough to provide a complete answer to the hunger being experienced in Poland. It is therefore proposed at this point, as we approach a winter that will be difficult for the Polish people, that an additional aid programme be implemented in a form such that these measures can also be sustained in 1982.

* * *

Draft amendment No 586

tabled by Mr Langes on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD Group)

Section III — Commission

Part B — Operating appropriation

PAYMENTS

Article 670: Cultural projects and events

Item 6704: Organization of an exhibition on 'The Community's contribution to the development of Europe' in preparation for the setting up of a museum on European unification in Strasbourg
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 6704: 'The Community's contribution to the development of Europe' in preparation for the setting up of a museum on European unification in Strasbourg

Enter a payment appropriation of 50 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks:

'This appropriation is to cover a contribution to the financing of a travelling exhibition on 'The Community's contribution to the development of Europe', to be opened in Strasbourg on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome, as a first step towards the setting up of a museum on European unification'.

JUSTIFICATION

The organization of such a travelling exhibition is called for in the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 18 September 1981 (Doc. 1-328/81).

* * *

Proposed modification No 587/PdM
tabled by Mr Notenboom, Mr Beumer, Mrs Boot, Mr Langes and Mr Konrad Schon

Section III — Commission (Part B)

Item 1000: Refunds

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce payments by 30 000 000 ECU (from 1 265 550 000 to 1 235 550 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 30 000 000 ECU

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

It would appear that the development of production and world market trends is such that expenditure against this item can be reduced by 30 000 000 ECU. This will not prevent existing regulations from being implemented and this reduction will have no impact on the existing rights of farmers.

* * *

Draft amendment No 588

tabled by Mrs Pery, Mrs Fullet, Mr Sutra, Mrs Theobald-Paoli, Mrs Desouches, Mr Gatto, Mrs Nikolaou, Mrs Pantazi, Mr Papantoniou, Mr Markopoulos, Mr Kyrkos, Mr G. Fuchs

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 360: Common measures to restructure, modernize and develop the fishing industry and to develop aquaculture

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 2 m ECU (from 25 to 27 m ECU)

Schedule

The commitment appropriation requested for 1982 amounts to 27 000 000 ECU¹.

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

Commitments		Payments				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	subsequent years
Commitments entered into before 1981 to be covered by new payment appropriations	7 548 045 ¹	3 400 000	3 500 000	648 045	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1980	19 856 361	6 600 000	10 000 000	2 900 000	356 361	—
Appropriation for 1981	25 000 000	p.m.	8 000 000	12 500 000	4 200 000	300 000
Appropriation for 1982	27 000 000		p.m.	8 600 000	13 500 000	4 900 000
Total	79 404 406	10 000 000	21 500 000	24 648 045	18 056 361	5 200 000

¹ Commitments entered into and not paid on 1 January 1981 (11 499 338 ECU) less automatic carryovers (3 951 293 ECU)

JUSTIFICATION

The 1981 appropriation amounted to 25 m ECU. This figure must be increased to 27 m ECU for 1982 in order to take account of inflation. The Commission receives numerous requests, the purpose of which is to promote structural adjustments in the off-shore fisheries sector to the changed conditions and itself proposed the figure of 27 m ECU.

* * *

Proposed modification No 589

tabled by Mr Früh, Mr Colleselli, Mr Mertens, Mr Bocklet and Mr Helms

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2069: Other measures

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 25 m ECU

B) *Compensation*

Decrease the appropriations entered under Chapter 100 as follows:

EAGGF — Guarantee Section

4 — Item 2000 Refunds on milk and milk products 10 m ECU

5 — Item 2020 Aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed for calves 5 m ECU

6 — Item 2033 Other storage costs 10 m ECU

25 m ECU

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission is called upon to strengthen and develop the programme for the expansion markets for milk products by additional measures to encourage milk sales, in particular by promoting quality improvement of fresh milk and fresh milk products.

* * *

Draft amendment No 590

tabled by Mr Glinne, Mr Klepsch, Mr Scott-Hopkins, Mr Fanti, Mr Bangemann and Mr de la Malene

Section I — Parliament

List of posts

Add to the list of posts set aside for secondment to the political groups:

1 B 3/2

JUSTIFICATION

This adjustment is necessary in particular to adapt the establishment plan to the growth in the number of officials seconded to the political groups. It has no financial implications.

* * *

Draft amendment No 592

tabled by Mr Pfennig, Mr Notenboom, Mr Langes, Mr Konrad Schon and Mr Adonnino

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Item 1005: Constituency work and allowances for travel between Member States

A) *Expenditure*

Item 1005 — *Reduce* by 70 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 70 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

This 3% reduction is being proposed to make it clear once again that, in accordance with the agreement reached by Parliament in December 1980, the benefits under this heading are intended solely for those Members of Parliament who actually take part in the activities of Parliament. Members who attend less than 50% of all meetings (plenary sittings, committees and political groups) will receive reduced allowances in accordance with a formula to be prepared by the Bureau of Parliament.

* * *

Draft amendment No 593

tabled by Mr Pfennig, Mr Notenboom, Mr Langes, Mr Konrad Schon and Mr Adonnino

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Article 106: Members' secretarial expenses

A) *Expenditure*

Article 106 — *Reduce by 430 000 ECU*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 430 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

This 3% reduction is being proposed to make it clear once again that, in accordance with the agreement reached by Parliament in December 1980, the benefits under this heading are intended solely for those Members of Parliament who actually take part in the activities of Parliament. Members who attend less than 50% of all meetings (plenary sittings, committees and political groups) will receive reduced allowances in accordance with a formula to be prepared by the Bureau of Parliament.

* * *

Draft amendment No 594

tabled by Mr Price, Mr Newton Dunn, Mr Moreland, Mr Welsh, Mr Balfour, Mr Kellett-Bowman and Mr Prag

Section III — Commission

List of Posts

Add the following to the list of posts:

Permanent posts

Add the following 43 posts to cover specific requirements:

Category A 2 A4, 2 A5, 5 A6, 7 A7;
 B 2 B1, 2 B2, 5 B3, 3 B4, 4 B5;
 C 1 C1, 2 C3, 4 C4, 4 C5;

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the following appropriations:

Item	1100	550 000 ECU	
	1101	58 000 ECU	
	1102	70 000 ECU	
	1103	4 000 ECU	
	1130	16 000 ECU	
	1131	4 000 ECU	
	1141	15 000 ECU	
Article	159	<u>33 000 ECU</u>	750 000 ECU
Item	1211	24 000 ECU	
Article	124	<u>126 000 ECU</u>	<u>150 000 ECU</u>
Total Expenditure			900 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 900 000 ECU of which 170 000 is broken down as follows:

Article	400	70 000 ECU
Article	401	<u>37 000 ECU</u>
Total		<u>107 000 ECU</u>

REMARKS

Add the following remarks against Item 1100 (Basic Salaries):

In addition to other priority sectors in the list of posts for the financial year 1982 are those relating to 'completion of the internal market and administration of the Common Market' and 'effective management'.

JUSTIFICATION

1. It is essential to ensure the effectiveness of existing Community policies which will strengthen the claim of the Community to be able to undertake a greater range of competences.
2. The economic recession is causing strains in the working of our internal market and it is important to strengthen this area of Commission activity.
3. Effective management of (a) agricultural stocks and their disposal, (b) the Regional Fund and (c) the Social Fund, are essential to proper budgetary control, to minimize cost to the Community budget and to ensure that expenditure meets Community objectives.
4. These additional staff are exactly those requested by the Commission and are the only two categories omitted in the amendment proposed by the general rapporteur. These two categories should not be accorded a lower priority than the other headings proposed by the Commission.

* * *

Draft amendment No 595

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Statement of revenue

Chapter 11:	Levies and other duties provided for under the common organization of the markets in sugar and isoglucose (Article 2(a) of the decision of 21 April 1970)
Article 110:	Sugar production levies
Article 111:	Sugar storage levies
Article 112:	Isoglucose production levies

A) Revenue

Adjust the revenue as follows:

Article 110:	Increase by 112 800 000 ECU (from 356 400 000 to 469 200 000 ECU)
Article 111:	Reduce by 6 100 000 ECU (from 427 000 000 to 420 900 000 ECU)
Article 112:	Increase by 750 000 ECU (from 2 600 000 to 3 350 000 ECU)

B) Compensation

Adjust VAT revenue (Art. 130) and the financial contribution by Greece (Item 2003) accordingly

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

This increase in revenue is a technical consequence of the increase in expenditure in the sugar and isoglucose sector provided for in the letter of amendment No 1/82 from the Council.

The Commission has provided for this corresponding increase in revenue but the Council has omitted to comply for reasons which it has failed to explain.

* * *

Draft amendment No 596

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations (as modified by letter of amendment No 1/82, adopted by the Council on 19. 10. 1981)

A) *Expenditure*

Delete the appropriation relating to the consequences of the monetary adjustments (372 100 000) (and hence *reduce* the appropriation in Chapter 100 from 825 675 000 to 453 575 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

REMARKS

Delete under 'EAGGF — Guarantee Section' the following point:

8	—	Consequences of the monetary adjustments	
		EAGGF Guarantee (Titles 1 and 2)	365 000 000 ¹
		Food aid (Chapter 92)	7 100 000

as well as footnote 1 and the breakdown of these appropriations in the annexed document.

JUSTIFICATION

This technical amendment is adopted to make possible a conciliation with the Council concerning the budgetary consequences of the recent monetary adjustments.

The European Parliament points out in that connection that it regards these appropriations entered in Chapter 100 as falling in the area of expenditure other than that necessarily resulting from the treaties or from acts adopted in accordance therewith. Amendments relating to this expenditure may therefore be put forward for consideration at the second reading of the 1982 draft budget by the EP.

The European Parliament also calls attention to the requests it has repeatedly put forward for progressive phasing out of compensatory amounts.

* * *

Proposed modification No 597

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1511: Production aid for tomato-based products

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations by 50 000 000 ECU (from 420 000 000 ECU to 370 000 000 ECU)

Chapter 100

Increase appropriations for item 1511 by 50 000 000 ECU (from 20 000 000 ECU to 70 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

REMARKS

Add the following to the remarks:

'70 000 000 ECU are entered in Chapter 100'

JUSTIFICATION

Discussions in the Committee on Budgetary Control have shown the need for more effective control of expenditure in this sector.

On 19/21 October 1981 the Committee on Budgets approved this proposal and adjusted the appropriations to the new amounts shown in the letter of amendment.

* * *

Proposed modification No 598
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2020: Aid for skimmed milk powder for use as feed for calves

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce expenditure by 33 m ECU (from 712 m ECU to 679 m ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 33 m ECU

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The drying and rehydration of milk consumes a great deal of energy and should not be encouraged. The Committee on Budgets approved this proposal on 19/21 October 1981 and adjusted the amounts to the new amounts shown in the letter of amendment.

* * *

Proposed modification No 599
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2020: Aid for skimmed milk powder for use as feed for calves

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriation by 20 000 000 ECU (from 712 000 000 ECU to 692 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Increase the reserve in Chapter 100 by the same amount

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

'The purpose of this overall reserve is to oblige the Commission to convert its proposals on the basis of the mandate of 30 May 1980 into concrete measures for 1982 and subsequent years. The restructuring of the budget requested in the mandate to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of the measures taken should entail an amendment of the EEC agricultural regulation.'

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament is assuming that the Commission will perform the task entrusted to it in the mandate, i.e. undertake the necessary restructuring of the budget (including restructuring within the budget lines) to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of European activities which should be characterized to a greater extent by solidarity towards the weaker Member States.

The Committee on Budgets approved this proposal on 19/21 October and adjusted the appropriations to the new amounts shown in the letter of amendment.

* * *

Proposed modification No 600
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2033: Other storage costs

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce expenditure by 10 000 000 ECU (from 264 000 000 ECU to 254 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Increase the reserve in Chapter 100 by the same amount

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

'The purpose of this overall reserve is to oblige the Commission to convert its proposals on the basis of the mandate of 30 May 1980 into concrete measures for 1982 and subsequent years. The restructuring of the budget requested in the mandate to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of the measures taken should entail an amendment of the EEC agricultural regulation'

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament is assuming that the Commission will perform the task entrusted to it in the mandate, i.e. undertake the necessary restructuring of the budget and improve the quality of European activities which should be characterized to a greater extent by solidarity towards the weaker Member States.

The Committee on Budgets approved this proposal on 19/21 October and adjusted the appropriations to the new amounts shown in the letter of amendment.

* * *

Proposed modification No 601
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2040: Consumption aid for butter

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce appropriations by 37 000 000 ECU (from 76 000 000 ECU to 39 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Increase the reserve in Chapter 100 by the same amount

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

'The purpose of this overall reserve is to oblige the Commission to convert its proposals on the basis of the mandate of 30 May 1980 into concrete measures for 1982 and subsequent years. The restructuring of the budget requested in the mandate to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of the measures taken should entail an amendment of the EEC agricultural regulation.'

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament is assuming that the Commission will perform the task entrusted to it in the mandate, i.e. undertake the necessary restructuring of the budget (including restructuring within the budget lines) to achieve greater convergence and improve the quality of European activities which should be characterized to a greater extent by solidarity towards the weaker Member States.

The Committee on Budgets approved this proposal on 19/21 October and adjusted the appropriations to the new amounts shown in the letter of amendment.

* * *

Proposed modification No 602
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 2802: Monetary compensatory amounts on imports levied by importing Member States
 (with an appreciated currency)

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the negative expenditure by 96 000 000 ECU (from — 116 000 000 ECU to — 1 212 000 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by 96 000 000 ECU

JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting of 2. 11. 1981 the Committee on Budgets decided to reduce the overall increases of 288 m ECU proposed by the Council in its letter of amendment by one third under item 2802 as a symbolic measure and as a criticism of the overall amounts shown by the Commission and taken over by the Council, and also as a means of expressing its wish for MCAs to be further reduced in the new financial year 1982/83.

* * *

Proposed modification No 603
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Article 530: Supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the appropriations by 827 106 000 ECU (from 1 624 212 000 ECU to 827 106 000 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

Enter 827 106 000 ECU in Chapter 100

C) *Revenue*

Unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Add the following remarks:

'827 106 000 ECU are entered in Chapter 100. These appropriations will be made available for expenditure in the United Kingdom as soon as clear evidence has been provided that expenditure against this budget line is actually intended for special programmes and not for payments by the Community which will enable the British Government to reduce its expenditure on structural policy measures. The Community's contribution to the financing of all investment measures undertaken within the framework of the special programmes must be clearly shown.'

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission has not taken sufficient account of the repeated requests by the Committee on Budgets and Parliament that evidence should be provided that this expenditure actually contributes to the convergence of national economies.

Since the precise level of the appropriations required to implement the agreement of 30 May is not yet known, it is appropriate to place part of the appropriations shown by the Council in Chapter 100.

The Committee on Budgets approved this request on 19/21 October 1981 and adjusted the amounts to the new amounts shown in the letter of amendment.

* * *

Draft amendment No 604

tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9201: Current programme for cereals other than rice

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 45 762 300 ECU (from 90 800 000 to 136 562 300 ECU)

B) *Compensation*

The increase in the quantities to be delivered by way of food aid leads to an increase in the refunds associated with food aid which is compensated precisely by a reduction in refunds on commercial exports

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue accordingly

Schedule

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

'These appropriations are intended to cover the delivery of 1 140 000 tonnes of cereals other than rice in 1982 including

- 727 337 tonnes as part of the commitments entered into through the food aid convention and
- 412 663 tonnes as an additional commitment on the part of the Community (see EP Resolution of 18. 9. 1980, OJ C 265, 13. 10. 1980).'

JUSTIFICATION

This draft amendment embodies the commitments shown in the Ferrero resolution adopted by Parliament in September 1980. The purpose is to increase the overall total of food aid by way of cereals to 1 400 000 tonnes including

- 1 140 000 tonnes of cereals other than rice and
- 130 000 tonnes of rice (corresponding to a quantity of 260 000 tonnes of cereals other than rice).

The Committee on Budgets approved this request on 19/21 October 1981 and adjusted the amounts to the new amounts shown in the letter of amendment.

* * *

Draft amendment No 605
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9221: Current programme for sugar

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriations by 1 400 000 ECU (from 1 400 000 to 2 800 000 ECU) (reinstatement of the payment appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

The increase in the quantities to be delivered by way of food aid leads to an increase in the refunds associated with food aid which is compensated precisely by a reduction in refunds on commercial exports

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

Schedule

—

REMARKS

The remarks to read as follows:

'This appropriation is to cover the supply in 1982 of 6 086 tonnes of sugar to the United Nations' relief works for Palestinian refugees (UNWRA) on the basis of the agreement reached between the EEC and that agency, together with 3 914 tonnes for developing countries.'

JUSTIFICATION

On the basis of the resolution adopted on 18 September 1980 (report on world hunger) and with reference to the need to diversify food aid, the European Parliament requests the reinstatement of 3 847 tonnes of sugar for the developing countries.

The Committee on Budgets approved this request on 19/21 October 1981 and adjusted the amounts to the new amounts shown in the letter of amendment.

* * *

Draft amendment No 606
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 9631: Fourth Financial Protocol with Turkey

A) *Expenditure*

Make a token entry and delete the figure of 3 000 000 ECU

Title 10

Enter an amount of 3 000 000 ECU in Chapter 100

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Make a token entry and delete the figure of 80 000 000 ECU

Title 10

Enter an amount of 80 000 000 ECU in Chapter 100

REMARKS

A reserve of 3 000 000 ECU in payment appropriations and 80 000 000 ECU in commitment appropriations is entered in Chapter 100.

These appropriations will only be released once human rights are restored in Turkey.

JUSTIFICATION

Since the protocol is unlikely to be signed in the near future, it would be more appropriate to enter the appropriations in the reserve chapter until such time as a protocol is signed.

* * *

Draft amendment No 607
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 1113: Measures for sugar produced in the French overseas departments

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

REMARKS

Replace the remarks by the following:

'This item is intended to *cover exactly* the forwarding costs incurred in transporting cane sugar from the factory to the port of unloading in Europe'.

JUSTIFICATION

Until 1981, there was unacceptable discrimination against cane sugar from the French overseas departments: whereas the producer was paid the ex-factory price for beet sugar, the f.o.b. price was paid for cane sugar from the French overseas department.

As it has put an end to this discrimination by introducing equal treatment for beet and cane sugar, the European Parliament has decided to make provision for the necessary appropriations.

* * *

Draft amendment No 608
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part B)

PAYMENTS

Item 5410: Preparatory studies for integrated operations

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a payment appropriation of 2 million ECU (instead of a p.m.) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the letter of amendment to the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

'This appropriation is intended in particular for a study of the industrial conversion problems in the Nord-Pas de Calais region and in Wallonia'.

JUSTIFICATION

This appropriation is intended to allow the Commission to contribute to the financing of the studies essential to the preparation of integrated measures. The committee attaches great importance to these pilot projects, in the context of which the various Community financial instruments will be coordinated with national and local instruments.

The studies have hitherto been concerned with programmes for redevelopment in Naples and Belfast.

The matters to be studied in 1982 will be selected by the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States.

* * *

Draft amendment No 609
tabled by Mr Spinelli, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission (Part A)

PAYMENTS

Article 291: Subsidies to European movements

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 290 000 ECU, of which 100 000 ECU should be entered in Chapter 100

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The fact that the Council has reduced the Commission's proposal by 10 000 ECU means in reality that the European movements will receive fewer appropriations than in 1981 if we take account of the rate of inflation. We feel however that European movements play a very important role in the information of citizens and that the subsidies ought to be considerably increased. This appropriation should therefore be increased from 210 000 ECU to 500 000 ECU.

Some of this appropriation should be allocated to Chapter 100 pending a report by the Committee on Budgetary Control on its allocation.

* * *

Draft amendment No 610

tabled by Mr Ansquer, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — Parliament

Establishment plan

Amend the establishment plan of the European Parliament as follows:

Conversion of posts

1 B2 to B1

4 B4 to B3

1 C2 to C1

A) *Expenditure*

As the financial implications are minimal there is no need to amend the appropriations

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

Schedule

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The Staff Committee has raised the question of promotion for officials whose progress is blocked at the last step in their grade and who:

- (a) have more than 15 years service
- (b) have seniority in grade dating from at least 1 January 1978
- (c) are at least 45 years old.

The Staff Committee has stated that the following posts now need to be converted:

- 1 B2 to B1
- 4 B4 to B3
- 3 C1 to B5-4
- 1 C2 to C1
- 1 D1 to C3-2

The rapporteur is in favour of upgrading these posts. He considers, however, that he can only give his partial support to the requests of the Staff Committee in that some of the Staff Committee's proposals for upgrading entail changes from one category to another and therefore raise all the problems associated with a change of duties.

It should also be pointed out that the rapporteur's proposals for upgrading accord with the favourable opinion expressed by the Committee on Budgets on the amendment seeking the upgrading of certain posts in the political groups with a view to permitting normal career development for officials working for the groups.

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