

Annex

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## Debates of the European Parliament

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1979-1980 Session

Report of Proceedings

from 5 to 7 November 1979

Europe House, Strasbourg

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## NOTE TO READER

Appearing at the same time as the English edition are editions in the five other official languages of the Communities : Danish, German, 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 : *(DK)* for Danish, *(D)* for German, *(F)* for French, *(I)* for Italian and *(NL)* for Dutch.

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

*Resolutions adopted at sittings of 5 to 7 November 1979 appear in the Official Journal of the European Communities C 302 of 3. 12. 1979.*

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## IN THE CHAIR : MRS VEIL

*President*

*(The sitting was opened at 5 p.m.)*

**President.** — The sitting is open.

1. *Resumption of session*

**President.** — I declare resumed the session of the European Parliament adjourned on 26 October 1979.

I call Mr Pannella on a point of order.

**Mr Pannella.** — *(I)* Madam President, I am pleased to appeal to a lawyer like yourself on two points arising from Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure. I read in the draft agenda that has been put before us :

The European Parliament during its sitting of 25 October 1979 adopted, pursuant to Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure, the following agenda for its next sittings.

Madam President, this is not in concordance but in conflict with Rule 12 (2) which states : At the beginning of each part-session. This is the first point I wanted to raise in connection with the Rules of Procedure.

As for my second point, Madame President, Rule 12 (2) further states :

Parliament shall decide on the draft agenda submitted to it by the enlarged Bureau without alteration other than such alterations as may be proposed by the President or proposed to him in writing by a political group or by at least ten Members. Any such proposals must be received by the President at least one hour before the opening of the part-session.

But what in fact happened, Madam President ? All of a sudden, without any prior warning, the draft agenda was put to the vote last night according to a procedure which smacks more of shady business than parliamentary business. Since we were unaware of this, we were unable to exercise the right to propose alterations an hour beforehand.

Consequently, Madam President, I consider the vote null and void, because it was not taken at the beginning of the part-session, as the Rules of Procedure explicitly require. Secondly, there was no opportunity for Parliament to propose the alterations which are provided for by Rule 12. Precedents may be set, Madam President, but they must be *extra legem* and never *contra legem*.

I therefore feel that the first item on this agenda should be the approval of the agenda for today's sitting.

**President.** — I call Mr Bangemann.

**Mr Bangemann.** — *(D)* Madam President, I have the privilege of being a lawyer like yourself and Mr

Pannella. Perhaps I shall even manage to persuade another lawyer, Mr Pannella, although I realise that this is a difficult if not impossible task. However, if Mr Pannella would be good enough to read paragraph 1 as well as paragraph 2 of Rule 12, and if he will also be good enough to recall that the enlarged Bureau has met, he will have no difficulty in comprehending that what we have before us here is a draft agenda prepared by the enlarged Bureau. In other words, we have to vote on the enlarged Bureau's draft agenda. There is absolutely no alteration of the kind mentioned in paragraph 2 ; we simply have the enlarged Bureau's draft agenda, on which the House has to vote. The circumstances are perfectly regular. The House has a proposal from the enlarged Bureau to consider and must now vote on it.

Secondly, the vote on the motion for a resolution which Mr Scott-Hopkins tabled on behalf of his group is covered by the Rules of Procedure, since the debate was over and in accordance with the Rules of Procedure the House decided to put this sole item to the vote today, without any debate, but simply in conclusion to what was said at the last sitting. Mr Pannella is therefore quite wrong, but because he is a lawyer — and above all because he is Mr Pannella — he will refuse to accept this.

*(Applause from certain quarters on the right)*

**President.** — The agenda for the current part-session was decided by Parliament during the sitting of Thursday, 25 October.

Furthermore, no alterations were proposed when it was adopted and there were no objections when the House approved the minutes of proceedings of the sitting of 25 October 1979 containing the adopted agenda. Decisions taken and approved by the House at plenary sittings cannot be questioned. This is even more true during the budget part-session devoted to the first reading of the budget, as laid down in the Treaty. We cannot afford to hold up our work.

In any case, as Mr Pannella pointed out, there is nothing new in adopting the agenda for a part-session at the end of the previous one.

I call Mr Pannella.

**Mr Pannella.** — *(I)* Madam President, I am sure that you as a lawyer will realise that the fact of putting forward this draft agenda without any prior warning and without giving Parliament the opportunity to propose alterations — which the Rules of Procedure say must be tabled only an hour beforehand — represents quite simple an amendment to the Rules of Procedure. But these same Rules of Procedure state quite explicitly that any proposed amendments must be considered first by the appropriate committee.

**Pannella**

Consequently, Madam President, I do insist on maintaining that this procedure was utterly illegal. It is no fault of mine if I was not present at a particular stage during the last part-session, because the approval of the agenda for the current part-session was not down on the agenda of the last one.

If you ask me, this practice of employing petty ruses at five in the morning to do away with the right and the duty of this Parliament to observe its own Rules of Procedure is fraught with danger and unworthy of a true parliament.

*(Mixed reactions)*

**President.** — You can make these objections when the minutes are adopted, Mr Pannella.

### 2. *Verification of credentials*

**President.** — During its meeting on 23 October 1979 the Bureau verified the credentials of Mrs Macciocchi, whose nomination had been announced earlier. Pursuant to Rule 3(1) of the Rules of Procedure, the Bureau found that the appointment of Mrs Macciocchi conformed with the provisions of the treaties. The Bureau therefore proposes that Parliament ratify her mandate. Since there are no objections, the mandate of Mrs Macciocchi is ratified by Parliament.

### 3. *Membership of Parliament*

**President.** — Mr Olesen has informed me by telex of 31 October 1979 of his resignation as Member of Parliament, as a result of his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Danish Government.

On behalf of Parliament, I wish Mr Olesen every success in his new duties.

*(Applause)*

### 4. *Membership of committees*

**President.** — I have received from the Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members a request to appoint Mrs Macciocchi member of the Legal Affairs Committee.

Since there are no objections, this appointment is ratified.

### 5. *Petitions*

**President.** — During its meeting of 10-11 September 1979 the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions considered petition No 3/79 on Vietnamese refugees and decided to file it without further action.

### 6. *Documents received*

**President.** — I have the following documents since the session was adjourned :

(a) from the Council, requests for opinions on :

- a proposal from the Commission to the Council for a decision adopting the annual report on the economic situation in the Community and laying down the economic policy guidelines for 1980 (Doc. 1-448/79),

which has been referred to the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs ;

- a proposal from the Commission to the Council for a regulation on the charging by the Community of a fee for permits authorizing a vessel flying the flag of a Member State of the Community to fish for salmon in the Swedish fishing zone (Doc. 1-449/79) ;

which has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Budgets for its opinion ;

- a proposal from the Commission to the Council for a regulation on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for frozen beef and veal falling within subheading No 02.01 A II b) of the Common Customs Tariff (1980) (Doc. 1-450/79),

which has been referred to the Committee on External Economic Relations as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Budgets for their opinions ;

- proposals from the Commission to the Council for regulations instituting specific Community regional development projects under Article 13 of the ERDF regulation (Doc. 1-451/79),

which has been referred to the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Budgets for its opinion ;

(b) from the committees, the following reports :

- report by Mr Robert Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, on Section V — Court of Auditors — of the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980 (Doc. 1-445/79) ;

- report by Mr Robert Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, on Section II — Council — of the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980 (Doc. 1-446/79) ;

- report by Mr Robert Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, on the Annex (Economic and Social Committee) to Section II — Council — of the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980 (Doc. 1-447/79) ;

- report by Mr Robert Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, on Section IV — Court of Justice — of the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980 (Doc. 1-455/79) ;

- report by Mr Welsh, on behalf of the Committee on External Economic Relations, on the proposal from the Commission to the Council (Doc. 1-269/79) for a regulation totally or partially suspending Common Customs Tariff duties on certain products, falling

**President**

within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Malta (1980) (Doc. 1-456/79);

— report by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, on the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980 (Doc. 1-378/79) — (Doc. 1-458/79);

— report by Mr Robert Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, on the adaptations to Section I — Parliament — of the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980 (Doc. 1-459/79);

— report by Mr Luster, on behalf of the Committee on the rules of Procedure and Petitions, amending Rule 35 of the European Parliament's Rules of Procedure (Doc. 1-460/79);

(c) the following motions for resolutions tabled pursuant to Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure :

— motion for a resolution, tabled by Mr Glinne, Mrs Lizin, Mr Boyes, Mr Caborn and Mr Cohen on behalf of the Socialist Group, on the situation in Uruguay (Doc. 1-453/79),

which has been referred to the Political Affairs Committee as the committee responsible and to the Committee on External Economic Relations for its opinion ;

— motion for a resolution, tabled by Mr Ingo Friedrich, Mr Vandewiele, Mr von Wogau, Mr Konrad Schön, Mr Dalsass, Mr Seitlinger, Mr Henckens, Mr Hutton, Mr Pflimlin, Mr Bocklet, Mr Cottrell, Mr Aigner, Mr Fuchs, Mr Habsburg, Mr Forth, Mr Goppel, Mr Beazley and Mrs Rabbethge, on the adoption of a European flag for the European Community, (Doc. 1-454/79),

which has been referred to the Political Affairs Committee ;

— motion for a resolution, tabled by Mr Habsburg, Mr Klepsch, Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti, Mr Vergeer, Mr Seitlinger, Mr Herman, Mr Ryan, Mr Fischbach and Mr Janssen van Raay on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD), on the situation in Afghanistan (Doc. 1-461/79),

which has been referred to the Committee on Development and Cooperation as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Budgets for its opinion ;

— motion for a resolution, tabled by Mr Baudis on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group, on transport policy (Doc. 1-462/79),

which has been referred to the Committee on Transport ;

(d) from the Commission :

-- a report by the Court of Auditors on the balance sheet and revenue and expenditure account of the ECSC for the 1977 financial year (Doc. 1-457/79),

which has been referred to the Committee on Budgets.

*7. Order of business*

**President.** — The agenda for this part-session was adopted by Parliament during its sitting of 25 October 1979.

Pursuant to Rule 33(3) of the Rules of Procedure, the vote on the motion for a resolution (Doc. 1-419/79) by Mr Scott-Hopkins on the violation of the freedom of the press and private property in Malta has been included at the beginning of today's agenda.

Furthermore, in agreement with the enlarged Bureau and the Quaestors I propose that the report (Doc. 1-460/79), drawn up by Mr Luster on behalf of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions, proposing an amendment to Rule 35 of the Rules of Procedure be likewise placed on the agenda for today's sitting, after the vote on the motion for a resolution on Malta. The vote on the report will be held at the end of the debate and speaking time will be limited in the usual fashion.

If this report is adopted, we shall be able to use the electronic voting facilities as soon as the Quaestors have checked that they are working properly.

Are there any objections ?

I call Mr Pannella.

**Mr Pannella.** — (I) Madam President, could you explain something for me ? What is the meaning of : 'Speaking time will be limited in the usual fashion ?'

**President.** — It means speaking time as laid down in the Rules of Procedure : ten minutes for the rapporteur and the group spokesmen and five minutes for other speakers.

**Mr Pannella.** — (I) Thank you, Madam President, because for some days now we seem to have been applying Rule 28.

I wanted to raise a point of order at this juncture, Madam President. If I am not mistaken, the distribution of speaking time for the budget debate, in accordance with Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure, is different from what was approved by the vote of 25 October. I should therefore like to know when, in accordance with Rule 28, you intend to put to the vote this disparity in speaking time which has occurred since the 25 October vote and the new proposal that you have announced today. I think that this should have been done already.

**President.** — Mr Pannella we shall come to this question shortly.

I call Mrs Macciocchi on a point of order.

**Mrs Macciocchi.** — (F) Madam President, we tabled a whole series of amendments to the agenda. I should like to know why the Chair neither considered or announced them.

**President.** — These amendments were not considered because the agenda was in fact adopted during the last part-session.

**Mrs Macciocchi.** — (*F*) As Mr Pannella said just now, this agenda was adopted in accordance with a procedure which we find quite unacceptable. If I may, I should like to explain why we tabled these amendments.

*(The speaker continued in Italian)*

These amendments were tabled by the Members of the Radical and Proletarian Democracy Party with the requisite operative support from other Members in our group because — as everyone knows — the Rules of Procedure do not allow individual Members to express their opinions by means of amendments to the agenda, as a result of the power granted to the groups. We do not know how enlightened this power, but it is certainly only to a limited extent.

I do not want the honourable Members to get hold of the wrong end of the stick or to get uptight about this, because our aim is not to eliminate or to restrict the budget debate. On the contrary, we want to concentrate minds on the contradictions and paradoxes which have appeared yet again. The fact is that this Parliament has allocated a paltry 13 hours to a debate which is of vital importance to millions of European citizens, while the draft agenda for the next part-session devotes Monday and the whole of Tuesday and all through Tuesday night until Wednesday morning, and probably any time that will still be left, to the Nord report; in other words, to a document which sets out to exterminate our group and at the same time to narrow individual Members' scope for initiative.

There should be no surprise about the way we feel; a firing squad gets no thanks from a condemned man.

Thank you, Madam President, for allowing me to speak.

**President.** — I call Mr Pannella.

**Mr Pannella.** — (*F*) Madam President, I am here to learn, because there are a lot of new things to be learned. If you do not mind, there is one question I should like to ask, in order to avoid any mistakes in the future. With regard to these amendments which you refused to consider, Madam President, when should they have been tabled? An hour before when? Could I have an answer? We shall comply with your instructions in the future.

**President.** — If you had any comments to make about the way in which the agenda was drawn up, you

should have made them when the minutes of proceedings were approved. As these minutes have been approved, we cannot change the agenda now.

*(Applause from various quarters)*

**Mr Pannella.** — (*F*) The Rules of Procedure say that this has to be done an hour before. Those who are applauding are approving an infringement of the Rules!

**President.** — Are there any objections to the proposal I made?

That is agreed.

With regard to the budget debate, I propose — as has already been announced and in agreement with the enlarged Bureau — to amend the allocation of speaking time as follows:

— Mr Robert Jackson, rapporteur on the Sections concerning the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee, the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors	30 minutes
— Mr Dankert, rapporteur on the Section concerning the Commission	90 minutes
— Draftsmen of opinions (10 minutes each)	100 minutes
— Commission and Council	80 minutes
Total	300 minutes
	i.e. 5 hours
— Members: 513 minutes (i.e. 8 hours 33 minutes) broken down as follows:	
— Socialist Group	122 minutes
— Group of the European People's Party (CD)	118 minutes
— European Democratic Group	74 minutes
— Communist and Allies Group	54 minutes
— Liberal and Democratic Group	50 minutes
— Group of European Progressive Democrats	35 minutes
— Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members	30 minutes
— Non-attached Members	30 minutes
Total	513 minutes
	+ 300 minutes
Total	813 minutes
	i.e. 13 hours 33 minutes

This speaking time will have to be used for introducing reports, supplementary reports, draft amendments and proposed modifications. No one will be allowed to speak during the vote except the rapporteur, who can briefly state the opinion of the Committee on Budgets.

Are there any objections?

I call Mr Pannella.

**Mr Pannella.** — (I) I have asked to speak, Madam President, because there are two points I wish to raise in connection with the Rules of Procedure. I trust there are some Members in the House who are ready to listen with an unbiased ear.

The last announcement from the Chair represents more or less an infringement of the Rules of Procedure because explanations of vote are being done away with. I should watch out, ladies and gentlemen. This is a gross infringement of the Rules, and you in the majority groups are going to suffer more than we shall from being muzzled in this way. The sole right you have which is not governed by the group chairmen is that of giving explanations of vote. Ladies and gentlemen, all you are allowed to do as MPs is to offer explanations of vote. If you accept this proposal which flouts the Rules of Procedure, you yourselves are putting on the muzzle and all you can do then is applaud the speakers chosen by your chairmen. I do not think your proposal is in order, Madam President, because it flouts the Rules of Procedure.

Now for my second point, Madam President. I oppose the application of Rule 28 for the most important item of our parliamentary business. We have no legislative power. You want to restrict the budget debate to 13 hours and devote 70 hours to the debate on the Nord report! What this means is that Parliament will be slaving day and night over a budget which merits at least a week of work. What is more, this idea of applying Rule 28 means that the 20 members who are in the independent group or non-attached will get only 67 seconds each in which to speak.

**President.** — I call Mr Bangemann.

**Mr Bangemann.** — (D) Madam President, you have allowed one Member to speak against your proposal and I should now like to ask you to let me speak in favour of it, after which you can then put your proposal to the vote. Rule 28 allocates speaking time in a manner which does not differ one whit from your proposal. There can be no suggestion that your proposal does not comply with the Rules of Procedure; it complies with them fully. Whenever anyone wanted to give an explanation of vote in past years, he had ample opportunity to make his views known during the budget debate. Quite frankly, the fact that the enlarged Bureau has given the independent group and the non-attached members disproportionately more time than the other groups illustrates that no one is being deprived of the right to speak — indeed, it is quite the contrary. If I happen to think of the members in the Socialist Group, or in the Group of the European People's Party or in the European Democratic Group, or those in my group, I have to confess that the members in my group and in these other groups are at a disadvantage when you consider the privileges which Mr Pannella and his group have got.

*(Applause from various quarters)*

What is more, the Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members claims to be a political group with its own political line. In that case they need only one speaker. If they are really so united and form a harmonious group, one speaker is enough for their group. He will have 30 minutes in which to say everything the group Members want and think. That is more than enough, and I therefore ask that the President's proposal be adopted.

**President.** — I put to the vote the proposal on the allocation of speaking time.

The proposal is adopted.

The deadline for tabling draft amendments and proposed modifications is 8 p.m. today. This will enable the Committee on Budgets to examine these drafts and proposals at its meeting tomorrow afternoon and to give its comments thereon at the beginning of Wednesday's sitting, before the vote on the budget as a whole.

I strongly urge all Members to respect the limitations of speaking time. I would ask the political groups to communicate as soon as possible the names of those wishing to speak in the budget debate, together with an indication of the sections of the budget on which they intend to speak. The draftsmen of opinions will in principle be given the opportunity to speak at the beginning of the debate on the appropriations relating to that part of the budget on which they have delivered opinions.

Since there are no objections, that is agreed.

This evening's debate will last until about one o'clock tonight. All those wishing to speak should do so as far as possible this evening, since we shall have to conclude the debate tomorrow afternoon to enable the Committee on Budgets to examine all the amendments and to report at the beginning of Wednesday's sitting, before the vote.

I call Mr Klepsch.

**Mr Klepsch.** — (D) If I may, Madam President, I should like to make a request regarding the organization of the debate. You have asked us to communicate the names of those wishing to speak, and I am sure that all the groups will do this. I should like to suggest that first we hear the speakers on the general topic of the debate and then those on the various sections: Parliament, Commission, and so on. This is simply what I am suggesting, so that we can bring a certain degree of order to the debate.

**President.** — Are there any objections to Mr Klepsch's proposal?

That is agreed.

With regard to the vote on the budget, I have to inform you that there will be a change in the voting procedure.



**President**

It was indicated in the agenda that for Section III (Commission) Parliament would vote first on the draft amendments and then on the proposed modifications. On examining the amendments, however, it has been found preferable to vote on the draft amendments and proposed modifications in the order of budgetary nomenclature. The number of proposed modifications is in fact very small and does not justify a separate vote. Furthermore, in certain cases a draft amendment and a proposed modification concern the same budget heading.

The agenda for the part-session is thus as follows:

*Monday, 5 November — 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. and from 9 p.m. onwards*

- Vote on the Scott-Hopkins motion for a resolution on the violation of the freedom of the press and private property in Malta
- Introduction of and vote on the Luster report on the amendment of the Rules of Procedure
- Introduction of the Dankert report, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, on the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980
- Introduction of the Robert Jackson reports, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, on Sections I, II, II Annex, IV and V of the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980
- Debate on the draft general budget for 1980

*Tuesday, 6 November — 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.*

- Continuation and conclusion of the budget debate
- Wednesday, 7 November — 10.30 a.m.*

- Introduction and discussion of the supplementary reports of the Committee on Budgets

*11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. onwards*

- Vote on
  - the draft amendments to Sections I, II, II Annex, IV and V of the draft general budget for 1980
  - the draft amendments and proposed modifications to Section III of the draft general budget for 1980
  - the motions for resolutions contained in the Dankert and Robert Jackson reports

#### 8. Deadline for tabling amendments

**President.** — At its meeting of 30 October 1979 the enlarged Bureau placed on the draft agenda for the next part-session the report (Doc. 1-404/79), drawn up by Mr Nord on behalf of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions, on the amendment of certain Rules of Procedure.

I propose that the deadline for tabling amendments to this report be set at 3 p.m. on Wednesday 7 November 1979.

Are there any objections?

I call Mr Pannella.

**Mr Pannella.** — (F) Madam President, you are allowed by the Rules of Procedure to propose to the

House that amendments be tabled by a certain deadline. Hitherto, you have frequently — very frequently — fixed a deadline some hours before the debate. But now you are proposing to fix it several days beforehand. Madam President, you are setting a precedent! Take care, because anyone can find himself in a minority position in this Parliament.

I want to point out that this is none the less hazardous. As I see it, Madam President, the point of a parliamentary debate is to get one's ideas straight, and after that you can decide whether to table amendments or not. I trust Parliament is not going to act in too cavalier a fashion in going along with the idea that, all of a sudden, amendments have to be tabled five days before the start of a debate.

At any rate, Madam President, amendments to amendments can be tabled only during debates, and no one can stop us doing that!

**President.** — I call Mr Klepsch.

**Mr Klepsch.** — (D) Since we have heard someone speak against your proposal, Madam President, I should like to speak in favour of it, because you are of course entitled to call one speaker for and one against. I should like to second your proposal because there will probably be a large number of amendments and unless we follow your proposal the translation service here will be quite unable to produce the documents on time. Quite apart from that, every Member here has been sent a copy of the Nord report and has until 7 November to table as many amendments as he wants. I therefore suggest that we endorse your proposal and thus reach a decision on this point.

**President.** — I put the proposal to the vote.

The proposal is adopted.

#### 9. Votes

**President.** — The next item is the vote on the *Scott-Hopkins motion for a resolution (Doc. 1-419/79): Violation of the freedom of the press and private property in Malta.*

I call Mr Enright on a point of order.

**Mr Enright.** — Would it not be proper to refer this matter to the Political Affairs Committee in view of the fact that there is a great deal of confusion about whether the Prime Minister and the opposition are being attacked? The matter is not at all clear and it would be very silly of us to come to a premature conclusion. May I therefore suggest that we refer the matter to the Political Affairs Committee so that it can present a report to the House?

**President.** — This was settled at the last part-session. All we have to do today is to vote. There can be no question of reopening the debate.

**President**

I put to the vote the preamble and paragraphs 1 to 4. The preamble and paragraphs 1 to 4 are adopted.

*(Applause from certain quarters on the right)*

On paragraph 5, Mr Scott-Hopkins has tabled on behalf of the European Democratic Group Amendment No 1 seeking to add the words *and Commission* after the words *European Court*.

I put Amendment No 1 to the vote.

Amendment No 1 is adopted.

I put to the vote paragraph 5 thus amended.

Paragraph 5 thus amended is adopted.

I put to the vote the motion for a resolution as a whole.

The resolution is adopted.<sup>1</sup>

*(Applause from certain quarters on the right)*

I call Mr Glinne for an explanation of vote.

**Mr Glinne.**— *(F)* Madam President, the Socialist Group voted against the resolution because this is a special case and we were anxious to confirm the close ties which the Maltese people have with the European Community by avoiding too brusque a reaction. It was this concern which led us to oppose urgent procedure during the last part-session. If the matter had been referred to committee, we could have taken a calmer and more balanced look at the grievances which ought undoubtedly to be aired. It was this same concern which led us to vote against the resolution today, because the text that was proposed is more likely to stir things up in Malta than to have any calming effect.

**Mr Pannella.** — *(F)* You are more concerned about the rights of the Maltese than about those of the European Parliament!

#### 10. *Amendment of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament*

**President.** — The next item is the report (Doc. 1-460/79), drawn up by Mr Luster on behalf of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions, proposing an amendment to Rule 35 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament.

This debate is on electronic voting only in so far as it effects the Rules of Procedure. A brochure outlining the technical details will be distributed to Members, who should contact the technical staff if they require any additional information.

I call Mr Luster.

**Mr Luster, rapporteur.** — *(D)* Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, it might be thought that this is a formality and that I can very quickly introduce the motion for a resolution which has been prepared for the House by the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions. I shall do so, but with the requisite

thoroughness. As you were informed in the written document, the Bureau of the previous Parliament decided in March of this year to instal electronic voting facilities in the chambers both in Strasbourg and Luxembourg. As you will have noticed, these have been installed and will make it technically possible for us to vote electronically.

In connection with a proposal to amend the Rules of Procedure which was referred to it on 20 July, the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions examined several amendments which are covered here in the Nord report. The committee felt that there should also be proper provision in the Rules of Procedure for electronic voting. This was originally in the Nord report but the House has not yet voted on this document, which as we heard today will not be put to the vote until next week. However, since in particular a number of difficult votes on budget amendments are scheduled this week, it was felt both by the President — who accordingly communicated her view to the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions — and by the committee itself that we should ask the House to consider only the amendment to Rule 35 (1) from the Nord report, which has not yet been put but which is shortly scheduled to be debated. In this way, the House will be in a position to use the electronic voting facilities for the votes on the budget.

The committee has deferred consideration of all the other amendments to the Rules of Procedure, so that we can have a very straightforward vote this evening. I can tell you that the committee was unanimous in its decision on this matter which is now before you. It is to be greatly desired and hoped that the House can take a speedy and unanimous decision on this technical improvement which electronics offers us. I can wind up what I have to say at this point, Madam President, although I am of course ready to answer any questions. I feel, however, that these facilities are their own justification for adopting this proposal.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr De Goede.

**Mr De Goede.** — *(NL)* Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, my party colleague, Mrs Dekker, and I have no objections to the proposal in the Luster report. I feel that in general it is vital for the voting procedure of a parliament to be laid down in the Rules of Procedure. Until now the general rule has been to vote by show of hands, and I can well understand how you then have difficulty, Madam President, in ascertaining at any specific moment which groups have voted for and which against anything. I do hope that the electronic voting system will make it possible as a rule to show how at least the groups have voted, and the names if at all possible of those who have voted in favour and those against when there is an important vote. This is such an obvious point that I should like to hear from you or the rapporteur that this will in fact be possible in the future.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 302 of 3. 12. 79.

**President.** — The electronic voting system will indeed make this possible.

The debate is closed.

As the quorum required for this vote has not been reached, I propose that the vote be deferred until Wednesday's sitting.

I call Sir Fred Warner.

**Sir Fred Warner.** — I believe it is the normal practice in this House, Madam President, to ring a bell before a vote is taken so that when people hear the bell they can return to the Chamber. Since you started announcing there was not a quorum, I notice that a great number of people have returned to the Chamber. Is it not possible that we now have sufficient people present to vote on this very important issue?

**President.** — We shall have the bell rung again and wait for a few minutes, in the hope that the quorum will be reached.

I call Mr Scott-Hopkins.

**Mr Scott-Hopkins.** — It is impossible for your staff to count when people are moving around the way they are. May I therefore suggest that we proceed to the vote now: if there is not a quorum then we can vote again on Wednesday morning? There is no other way of really finding out, as Members are wandering around everywhere.

**President.** — At the last count there were no more than about 150 Members in the Chamber. I do not think it is worthwhile starting the vote.

I call Mr Pannella.

**Mr Pannella.** — *(I)* Quite frankly, Madam President, I thought there were very specific procedures laid down in our Rules of Procedure for establishing whether we had a quorum or not. It is not up to the President to make a rough guess of how many Members there are in the Chamber.

**President.** — I am talking about the quorum we have to reach, Mr Pannella, and not about some number I have roughly estimated.

**Mr Pannella.** — *(F)* But it is not up to you, Madam President! The quorum is a political matter.

**President.** — The vote will be held over until Wednesday.

I call Mr Harris on a point of order.

**Mr Harris.** — Could I draw your attention, Madam President, to that fact if you have not got a quorum, it is possibly due to the extreme difficulty many of us have had in reaching Strasbourg today?

*(Applause from certain quarters on the right)*

Some of us have just arrived from Frankfurt where we waited two hours before making a coach journey of over two hours. It really is nonsense to have a parliament in a place which a lot of Members just cannot get to on time.

*(Sustained applause)*

Madam President, I set out from Cornwall yesterday and I have only just arrived this minute. It really is nonsense.

*(Applause)*

**President.** I call Mr Pflimlin.

*(Applause and laughter)*

**Mr Pflimlin.** — *(F)* I have asked to speak on account of the speech I have just heard.

A short while ago I received a telephone call from some British MPs who — if I understood correctly — were held up in an airport somewhere. I thought it was Paris, but I have just heard Frankfurt mentioned. I am concerned about the conclusions which the honourable Member is drawing from an unfortunate incident. I have been told that the connection was missed because of a strike. Let me point out to the honourable gentleman from the United Kingdom that I have had occasion to be delayed for three hours as a result of strike action at a London airport, but I did not jump to any unfavourable conclusions about London or the United Kingdom. I should like him to be equally understanding.

*(Applause from various quarters)*

**President.** — I call Mr Harris.

**Mr Harris.** — Madam President, it was not due to a strike. It was due to non-availability of scheduled services to Strasbourg.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Rogers.

**Mr Rogers.** — Madam President, it is an extremely serious matter and it is no good trying to pass it off. Mr Pflimlin has, I think, today received a letter from me on behalf of the British Socialist Group Members deploring the facilities available to Members who arrive at Frankfurt Airport and have to come to Strasbourg. Now it is very difficult, as I explained in the letter, for many of us who live in the further reaches of Great Britain to get to London. Many of us started well before 4 o'clock this morning in order to arrive

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promptly. But when members of the group that I belong to arrive in Frankfurt, they have long delays. I know this isn't a proper place for the debate and you are very indulgent, Madam President, but I do hope that it is not going to be treated with frivolity. It is an extremely serious issue, and if we are to do our job as parliamentarians, there really ought to be a better service for Members.

*(Applause from various quarters)*

**President.** — I call Mrs Castle.

**Mrs Castle.** — Madam President, it is an urgent matter, as my colleagues have said. We British Labour Members strongly support the protest that has just been made. It is not a question of being held up by a strike or fog. The fact is that there is no direct flight from London Heathrow to Strasbourg. I myself had to attend a 10 o'clock meeting here this morning. As there is no direct flight on a Sunday to Strasbourg, I had to leave my home early on Sunday afternoon to get to Frankfurt, wait there and then make a long and tiring journey by taxi. It is not good enough! We are spending too much time and too much physical energy simply getting to Strasbourg, which does not care enough for us to lay on direct flights. Consequently, we have to travel *via* Frankfurt or touch down at Lille.

*(Applause from various quarters)*

**President.** — I call Mr Pflimlin.

**Mr Vandewiele.** — *(F)* Not twice on the same topic! I protest, Madam President.

**Mr Pflimlin.** — *(F)* Does the honourable Member not wish me to speak?

**Mr Vandewiele.** — *(F)* No. Not twice during the same debate. It is not allowed by the Rules of Procedure. You are a Vice-President like me. We have to see that the Rules are observed.

### 11. General budget of the European Communities for 1980

**President.** — The next item is the debate on the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980, based on the following reports:

- Dankert report (Doc. 1-458/79) on the draft general budget for 1980
  - Robert Jackson reports (Docs. 1-459/79, 1-446/79, 1-447/79, 1-455/79 and 1-445/79) on Sections:
    - I — Parliament
    - II — Council
    - III — Annex I — Economic and Social Committee
    - IV — Court of Justice
    - V — Court of Auditors
- of the draft general budget for 1980.

I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur** — *(NL)* Madam President, since it looks as if the 1980 budget will be the last orderly Community budget, and since I should like to prevent my successor from having to find his way, in even more difficult times, through a chaotic situation I should like to begin with a word of warning, addressed in the first instance to the Commission and Parliament. I shall come to the Council later.

As I said in September, I do not think it right that the Commission should leave Parliament in the dark about compromises reached with the Council in the course of the budgetary procedure which deviate from the preliminary draft submitted by the Commission. I stand by what I said and would add that it now seems to be not uncommon in the course of the budgetary procedure for members of the Commission — and, even more frequently, Commission officials — to draw up amendments for the Parliamentary committees, or at least to give the inspiration for amendments which deviate from the preliminary draft submitted by the Commission. This hardly seems to me to be an appropriate procedure, considering that the Commission has collective responsibility for the preliminary draft as well. In this way the Commission creates confusion as to its own priorities. This cannot and must not be allowed! If the Commission considers that the preliminary draft submitted is out of date, then it can acquaint Parliament of this by setting its amendments out in a memorandum. We cannot, however, have the preliminary draft being invalidated informally through the back door via Parliamentary committees or other supporters of particular budgetary items.

As regards the preliminary draft itself, it is of course absurd for the Commission to have put some tens of millions of units of account, if not more, on the line without the relevant members of the Commission having formed a clear idea of how these millions are to be spent.

I could say more about the way the Commission has strewn the path of budgetary procedure with nails, but I should now like to move on to talk about Parliament.

It has struck me over the past few months that not only a good few of our colleagues also a number of long-standing officials of this Parliament make life rather too easy for themselves by regarding the increasing of a budgetary item as equivalent to improving or extending a policy. Some committees give the impression that Parliament has to choose between the Commission's figures in the preliminary draft and those given by the Council in the draft budget and that the Commission's higher figures should always be preferred. In other committees I have had the impression that if in its explanatory remarks on an item the Commission uses the words

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'poverty' or 'security' the increase in that item is in the bag, even if this means that the Commission is thereby given the opportunity of deferring the policy concerned for even longer to allow further studies.

It is my view and, I think, also that of the Committee on Budgets that Parliament, as part of the Budgetary Authority and on the basis of its own priorities, can only play a satisfactory part in the budgetary procedure if it accepts its own responsibility. This can consist of revising the Council's draft either upwards or downwards. I am therefore glad to be able to tell you that this year the Committee on Budgets is not just proposing upward revisions of the Council's figures but also recommends in a number of cases, albeit still not too many, downward amendments as well. I am sorry that in this respect we have not quite managed to make the most of the opportunities offered by the budget. I think the main reason for this is the still existing opposition to the filing system I have developed, that is to say a system of explanatory notes on a large number of budgetary items, with information on the legal basis and the nature of the item and on the degree to which use has been made of the available payment and commitment appropriations in the last few years. My main source of the most up to date information has been published and unpublished reports for 1977 and 1978 from the Court of Auditors, to whom I wish to express my sincere thanks.

I am less grateful to the secretaries of certain Parliamentary committees who, because of disputes about whose responsibility it is or other misplaced considerations, have tried to keep this purely objective information from the members of their committees.

This is partly why there may still be rather more slack in the budget than one would like, but a lot has been cut out — as was necessary, in the first instance because the Finance Ministers of the Member States should not be forced to make funds available when it is known in advance that they will not be used. These funds can then be better employed at national level or simply left with the taxpayer. And secondly it is in the interests of Parliament to have the system of annual budgets work as straightforwardly as possible. It undermines our own budgetary powers if we allow the Commission to have all sorts of uncommitted amounts carried forward from previous years.

All in all, however, I am not dissatisfied. I have the feeling that this year a sound basis has been laid for the 1981 procedure. I hope that in the meantime the various committees will begin the new year using a filing system and without any new own resources, with a careful examination of the desirability and suitability of spending the budgetary appropriations voted for their particular field. The 1981 budget procedure can then be a genuine procedure.

If we succeed in exercising to the full our own responsibility as part of the Budgetary Authority, not only will the Commission squeak even more loudly than it did this year but it will also be difficult for the Council to maintain its pretensions with regard to the compulsory or non-compulsory nature of expenditure or the use of the margin, not to mention our scope for putting pressure on the Council to establish the necessary direct relation between policy and budget. We may yet arrive at a genuine dialogue with the Council under the budgetary procedure, a dialogue which I regard as extremely desirable.

Just a few words on the subject of the Council. It really is ridiculous for representatives of the Council to be involved in every step Parliament takes in the budgetary procedure and in particular, at meetings of the Committee on Budgets, which has up to now met *in camera*, to listen to every word the committee members say, almost holding the rapporteur's hand as he tries to formulate a strategy and taking notes on the political balance in the committee with regard to each amendment, while Parliament naturally has no official access to this information. This situation must be changed! In advance of this change, I have meanwhile managed, through non-official channels, to provide myself with all the relevant Council documents on the budgetary procedure.

A number of amendments, of some political significance, which you have tabled via the Committee on Budgets take account of minorities in the Council. In other words, if Article 203 is correctly applied, Parliament adopts the amendments and the minority in the Council remains the same between the first and second readings, I think it will be difficult for the Council to find the necessary majority to reject a number of these amendments. I also think that in view of the responsibility the members of the Council have towards their national parliaments, that it would be a good thing in future for the Council to provide Parliament via official channels with the unadulterated minutes of COREPER and of the Council meetings relating to the budget. This would give real substance to the equality of the two arms of the Budgetary Authority, which have equal rights under the Treaty.

As I said before, the Committee on Budgets has endeavoured this year to have Parliament play to the full its role as part of the Budgetary Authority. This approach has meant that the budgetary proposals the committee is putting to you are fairly realistic — that is to say that, firstly, in nearly all cases they were only approved after the committee had discussed whether, in so far as it was up to the committee, the amounts to be voted could be spent in the budget year. Secondly, in a number of cases amounts available

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from previous years must be added to the proposed amounts in order to get an accurate picture of the funds available in 1980 for certain activities. I am thinking here in particular of Item 3750 concerning industrial restructuring. Thirdly, this realism is reflected in the fact that for those priorities laid down by Parliament for which it is clear that for want of Commission proposals — or, in the relevant cases, because there has been no Council decision — it will not be possible to carry them out in 1980, in general a symbolic amount has been set aside or a token entry made. This somewhat restrictive attitude was inspired by the dismal financial and economic situation in the Community, the impending exhaustion of own resources and considerations of sound financial management. The result is that if Parliament goes along with the proposals of the Committee on Budgets there will be no problems with the Council even at the first reading with regard to the margin for payment appropriations, even if we maintain the margin calculated by the Council for these appropriations, which is not the same as the margin calculated by Parliament. This is because our proposal involves an increase of 242 million EUA in payment appropriations compared with the Council draft. Even if we add the increase in the draft budget for the other institutions, including Parliament, we are still within the margin of 338 million calculated by the Council. The proposed 242 million EUA of payment appropriations are well within the margin, even as calculated by the Council, but there is no room for the increase of 789 million in commitment appropriations which the Committee on Budgets also proposes. I draw your attention to the fact that instead of the margin of 780 million for commitment appropriations the Council only allows us 225; according to my calculations, using a different classification, we come out better.

I should like to draw a small comparison, which may illustrate how restrained our position is. I referred just now to 242 million for payment appropriations and 789 million for commitment appropriations. My distinguished predecessor on the other side of the House will recall that at the first reading in 1978 he proposed increasing payment appropriations by 847 million and commitment appropriations by 2 308 million. You will not often find such a thrifty Socialist as I am.

Now about this margin. Article 203 (9) of the EEC Treaty provides that if the rate of increase resulting from the draft budget drawn up by the Council is over half the maximum rate — a figure which is communicated to us by the Commission before 1 May each year — the Assembly may, exercising its right of amendment, further increase the total amount of that expenditure to a limit not exceeding half the

maximum rate. In other words, Parliament is always entitled to half the maximum rate, plus any part of the other half that is not taken up by the Council. The Council, on the other hand, can use up the whole rate of increase, which means it has sufficient scope for including in the draft budget the financial consequences of any policies it has approved or is about to approve. If the Council makes do with a low rate of increase, it can thus be assumed that the Council has few plans for new policies or has made cuts in old policies.

This logic is not the logic of the Council. Council document 9919/79, a press release from the Secretariat-General of the Council concerning the 602nd Council meeting on 23 October, about a meeting of the Ministers for Development Cooperation on aid to non-associated developing countries states :

The Council also held an exchange of views on the amount of aid for 1980, in which delegations were able to state their positions on the subject. The Budgetary Authority was asked to take a final decision on the matter at the end of 1979.

A communiqué like this is not issued if there is not something wrong, in other words, if the Ministers for Development Cooperation are in complete agreement with their colleagues in the Council of Finance Ministers, who have already included a particular amount in the draft budget. This press release cautiously but fairly clearly expresses the fact that the Council of Development Ministers — and consequently the Council as a whole — is far from agreed on the amount needed for 1980. A number of members of the Council apparently expect Parliament to use its margin to make up the amount in the draft budget.

That is of course possible, in political terms there is even a very great deal to be said for it, but the question is whether it is reasonable to have Parliament use its margin to pay for something which, on the strength of decisions taken in Parliament, a minority on the Council can still obtain in perfectly legal fashion within the Council on the basis of Article 203, paragraph 5 a.

A similar problem arises with the Regional Fund. Nowhere have I been able to find a document to show that the Council has at any time this year decided to cut back on regional policy. I have looked, but there is none. Yet in the draft budget for the Fund the Council uses lower figures than it itself adopted for 1979. In real terms we thus have a downward movement.

I think it is politically indecent to saddle Parliament with the financial consequences, at the expense of its budgetary margin, of a policy to which the Council is not opposed but for which it shrinks from bearing the financial consequences itself.

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I hope the Council has been listening carefully. I have not said that the financial consequences of decisions taken by a minority on the Council must be borne in full by the Council. Equally, they must not automatically be borne in full by Parliament within its budgetary margin. I admit that this is not a legalistic or formalistic approach. If the Council prefers, we can do it that way, and then our legal departments and the Council's legal departments can argue for years about who is right, for that is what legal departments are for. But I am a politician, and I prefer political solutions. That calls for this genuine dialogue that I referred to just now — more genuine dialogue than the Council has been prepared to have up to now, in the conciliation procedures, for example. That calls at least for the sort of willingness to compromise on the part of the Council as was shown by this same Council at the beginning of the year with regard to resources for the Regional Fund. For my part, I would urge the Council to go about it in this way. Otherwise, the Council will be forcing Parliament to reject amendments on the second reading for which the Council itself has displayed the necessary interest in the form of the lack of a qualified majority against.

This budget year — and next year this will be even more true — it is no great step from the margin to the question of own resources. The Community's own resources are almost exhausted, and then there will be absolutely no margin any more. If agricultural expenditure in 1980 turns out to be higher than is budgeted for — and in the last few years it has in general not taken much to bring this about — then Parliament will have no margin at all next year. There will be nothing left.

If we let things take their course there will be only one thing for us to do next year, and that is to accept the Council's proposals for a cutback in non-obligatory expenditure of 500 or 1 000 million units of account. The latter figure results from the inclusion in the budget of the European Development Fund. Cuts in our own expenditure, expenditure which comes within our jurisdiction, will in fact be the result of a lack of change in the agricultural policy or the failure to make own resources available in time.

Looking at the budget in purely mechanical terms, i.e. without agricultural price increases and without the fact that developments in this sector do not usually correspond to the forecasts, we get a VAT percentage for 1981 of 1.05, whereas a maximum of 1 % will be available. In view of the obligatory nature of agricultural expenditure and the political impossibility of making new own resources available by the end of 1980, Parliament will have no alternative but to accept part of the responsibility for reducing development aid, eating into the regional policy and reducing expenditure on the social policy. That much is certain. Anyone who thinks things will turn out better is burying his head in the sand.

The Committee on Budgets' proposal for an increase in VAT to 1.5 %, however useful and necessary it may be in itself, can do nothing to change the situation. Even if this proposal were accepted by the Council tomorrow, the fact is that because of the slowness of parliamentary procedures new own resources cannot be available before 1981. The Council, however, has no intention of taking up this proposal for an increase in VAT to 1.5 % or any other amount. The Federal Republic, which is not without importance as a Member State, does not seem likely to grant new own resources before the accession of Spain and Portugal is settled. France seems to be equally unwilling to move quickly and the United Kingdom is apparently only prepared to grant new own resources if it gets back more of them from the Community than it contributes.

But Parliament too — if, that is it goes along with the proposal from the Committee on Budgets — does not want any own resources as a means of coping with the impending problems. The proposal adopted by a majority on the Committee on Budgets on the subject of new own resources expressly stipulates that these resources must not ultimately lead to an increased burden for the taxpayer. That means no more nor less than that they can only be obtained if the Member States are prepared to transfer to the Community policies at present financed at national level. If anyone thinks that can be done within a year he is deluding himself; it is also deluding oneself to suggest that our problems, the problems of the non-compulsory expenditure which is in danger of being squeezed out of the budget, can be solved in this way.

In short, Parliament and Council are in fact agreed that the problems of the present budget must be solved for the next few years with the currently available resources. New own resources are out of the question as a way out, and I should like in particular to remind the members of the Committee on Agriculture of this problem.

In the present situation there are two possibilities. Either we throw non-obligatory expenditure out of the budget, thereby sounding the death knell for the process of integration and for ourselves as a Parliament, or we take the knife to three quarters of the money-hungry agricultural policy, which everyone says — and rightly — is the cornerstone of the Community.

Getting to grips with the excess of the agricultural policy is the only responsible way for us to buy the time we need to keep the Community alive until new own resources are available. There is no other way. If we refuse to follow this course, then we shall be putting not only the regional, social or development policies at risk but also the common agricultural policy itself, since it is now clear that in a few years'

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time a number of Member States will flatly refuse to provide the European agricultural policy with new own resources if the rest of the Community's policies have already disappeared from the budget.

That means that a start must be made now, without waiting until 1980, on the basis of the available forecasts and assuming a small increase in farm prices for 1980/1981. By 1981 there will have to be a cutback of about 1 000 million EUA in the agricultural policy if we are to avoid going through the ceiling that year or putting at risk the policies we have developed in the non-compulsory sector. And all this is without reference to any new policies — and Parliament has expressed its strong desire to see new policies.

The Council of Agriculture Ministers and the Commissioner, Mr Gundelach, naturally have prime responsibility for these changes. I do not wish to interfere with this in any way whatever. However, their successes in the field of policy revision have so far, as we know, related exclusively to upward revisions. The reasons for this lie in their national interests and their right of veto in the Agriculture Council. The budgetary procedure the budgetary law, gives Budgetary Authority, which includes us, outstanding opportunities to break through the Council's unanimity problem and provides a powerful impetus for change. I am thinking of Article 203 (5), second paragraph, which says: 'Where a modification proposed by the Assembly does not have the affect of increasing the total amount of the expenditure of an institution, owing in particular to the fact that the increase in expenditure which it would involve would be expressly compensated by one or more proposed modifications correspondingly reducing expenditure, the Council may, acting by a qualified majority, reject the proposed modification. In the absence of a decision to reject it, the proposed modification shall stand as accepted.' This represents a completely different procedure from what is possible via the Council of Agriculture Ministers.

With a majority here in Parliament, even a simple majority, and with a minority in the Council, this Article can be a basis for exerting effective pressure on the Agriculture Council by not unconditionally granting the Ministers of Agriculture the funds for continuing their policy unchanged. That is the essential point.

At the same time Parliament and the Council can indicate, albeit to a limited extent, the direction they want any changes to take. An obvious area is the dairy sector which, rain or shine, increases its output by about 2 % each year, and this increase leads, because of the saturated state of the dairy market, to an average cost increase of about 5 %. In view of the fact that some 40 % of guarantee payments go to the dairy sector, this is no mean problem.

It is no simple matter to come up with proposals which will have a structural effect leading to lasting

changes while at the same time preventing or minimizing any decline in incomes for farmers on small and medium-sized family holdings, and which are legally watertight and also acceptable to a majority in Parliament and a minority on the Council. Without the help of Mr Gundelach's staff I would not, I think, have got very far with these proposals. In the end, I submitted to the Committee on Budgets two core amendments with regard to these questions on my own individual responsibility as rapporteur. The first aimed to contribute, by increasing the co-responsibility levy by 280 million EUA over the period April/December 1980, to impose structural limits on the growth of milk production and at the same time making funds available for a restructuring policy, with particular regard to smaller dairy farmers.

The second amendment was intended to reduce storage costs in the dairy sector by 280 million, although the actual reduction in the budget amounted only to the 30 million from the cut in surpluses resulting from the co-responsibility levy. The other 250 million were transferred to Chapter 100, that is to the budgetary reserve. In order to prevent the Council and the Commission from transferring this amount back to Chapter 6 without involving Parliament, the amount entered under Chapter 100, like the 280 million increase in the co-responsibility levy, was earmarked for restructuring.

These two amendments do not involve any increase in the institution's budget. The expenditure concerned remains in the compulsory sector. Increases for one point are compensated by reductions elsewhere. This is therefore precisely in accordance with the terms of Article 203 (5), subparagraph b. Why such a complex arrangement? Firstly, of course, because of Article 203, but also for other reasons. The co-responsibility levy is intended exclusively for use in the dairy sector. I thought it would be politically unwise to tamper with this.

The other amount of 280 million EUA from the second amendment is, as I indicated, available only to a very limited extent and then only if the co-responsibility levy goes through. The other 250 million must be kept in reserve until the Commission releases them, either because of unexpected developments in the dairy market or following changes in the regulations. In the latter case they can be taken out of the reserve with the consent of Parliament and used for purposes of restructuring. If there is no change in the regulations and the Commission needs the money to cover the costs of holding stocks, then it can only have use of the money if Parliament cooperates in releasing it. This is thus an effective lever which can be of considerable assistance to the Commission in getting the Agriculture Ministers to change the regulations. The amendments may look very technical, but in my view they are of great political importance. On



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the subject of these two amendments, which I regard as closely connected, the Committee on Budgets was unwilling to go more than half way with me. The amendment on the co-responsibility levy was rejected with 17 in favour, 17 against and one abstention. The other amendment was adopted. As rapporteur, I can therefore only defend the amendment concerning storage costs. As an individual Member of Parliament I would add that I personally, together with a number of other Members, have also put before the House the amendment on co-responsibility because I regard it as essential to the whole approach.

Rather a lot of objections have been put forward to these amendments. Many of these objections are understandable. I maintain, however, that a Parliament that shows its willingness to take unpopular measures when they are needed could well become more popular than a Parliament that closes its eyes to reality and plays no part whatever in overcoming the very serious financial crisis threatening the Community.

It is also sometimes said — in order to avoid a decision — that the agricultural policy must be tackled in structural terms. This means first investigating how things should be before putting forward any concrete measures. In principle I agree with this approach, but then we need time for such a study. I think the figures I gave emphasized the fact that we no longer have the necessary time and that we must act now if we want to avoid a crisis in 1981.

I have also heard the criticism that it is not for Parliament to take initiatives in the field of agriculture and that it is time that the Ministers of Agriculture did something. This view is constitutionally incorrect. It is up to the Commission to make proposals. We have these proposals. I as rapporteur — and as an individual of this Parliament — offer no more than a financial framework into which the Commission proposals can be fitted. My critics would be right if I had tried to use a budgetary proposal to commit the Council and the Commission to a fully detailed decision on restructuring in the dairy sector or, for example, raising the co-responsibility levy. Neither the Committee on Budgets nor your rapporteur had or want to have any such intentions, since those are matters which must be discussed at a later stage, when the proposals are before us, between other Parliamentary committees and the European Commission and possibly the Council.

Finally one further point: it is my firm conviction that if Parliament does not succeed this year in bringing about an initial change in the agricultural policy — all that is needed is a very modest change which in no way effects the principles of the agricultural policy as laid down in the Treaty of Rome — it will, in my view, have lost the chance of demonstrating both to the other institutions and to the electorate its role as a Parliament.

I admit that back in June I too failed to realize that the first test of one's worth as a Member of the elected European Parliament would be the bulging udders of the European cow. But that is the way it is.

I should just like to make a few remarks on the Committee on Budget's many other proposals. In devoting only a few words to them, it is not my intention to diminish the importance of these proposals. On the contrary. However, I have dwelt so long on agricultural policy in order to stress that everything that Parliament wants, everything that Parliament can do in the medium term, is determined by what Parliament does about agricultural policy.

All our amendments relating to social policy, regional policy, industrial policy, development aid, our 789 million in commitment appropriations, which are for the most part intended for the years after 1980, are irrelevant if agriculture is allowed to do whatever it likes. That is the reality of the situation.

These other policy sectors are, of course, of a least equal importance. Not so much because we have more of a hold on them as because if they are allowed to develop these policies can involve much wider sections of the population in the development of the Community than just the farmers. All these policies can make a better contribution than the current agricultural policy to bridging the great prosperity gap in Europe; in short, their aim is to underpin European cooperation. That is only possible if more is done for regional policy, not less, as the Council wants. It is only possible if applications for payments from the Social Fund are granted, whether they are for combating unemployment among women and young people or whatever. It is only possible if the Community can have the necessary means to tackle at Community level the problems of industrial restructuring in the textile sector, in the steel industry and in shipbuilding and to cushion the social consequences. It is only possible if, in those cases where the national limits are too restricted, national environment policies, the national consumer policies or the national technology policies are transferred to Community level. Parliament will have to take care that this does not happen without proper provision for democratic control. Not just because democratic control is an indispensable part of parliamentary democracy, but also because without this control European policy will become even more of a collage of sectional national interests and hamstrung decision-making than it already is. That is also why the Committee on Budgets proposes including the European Development Fund in the budget and budgetizing borrowings policy. That is also why I say in my report and we repeat in the motion for a resolution that is to be put before you, that this parliamentary session must be used to get the decision-making procedure, which has been distorted by the use of management committees and the imposi-

**Dankert**

tion of ceilings, back on the right track. And I therefore think that we must make more use than hitherto of our powers with regard to compulsory expenditure, which accounts for threequarters of the budget. I am confident that in the next three days you will make this possible.

(Applause)

## IN THE CHAIR : MR VANDEWIELE

*Vice-President*

**President.** — I call Mr Jackson.

**Mr Robert Jackson, rapporteur.** — Mr President, I have been given a very generous allocation of 30 minutes' speaking-time, and I do not propose to take up all of that time. I hope that will set a good example for the debate. Perhaps I might offer it to the first parliamentarian who manages to organize a direct flight from London to Strasbourg.

(Laughter)

I would like to begin by saying something briefly about the general principles which have guided the Committee on Budgets in its deliberations on the administrative budgets of the various institutions, apart from that of the Commission, about which we have already heard from Mr Dankert.

The first principle from which we started is this : that the budgetary powers of this House are the main area in which it has power. The budget is the chief instrument of the European Parliament for affecting the decision-making process and the political life of the European Community. It is a power that we must cherish, an instrument that we must use with care and discrimination, and we must ensure that we in no way jeopardize our credibility and our effectiveness in the way we handle these matters. Above all, we must safeguard the credibility of the Parliament. We must apply the same standards to all the institutions, including ourselves, when handling matters of internal administration and staff ; in respect of staff in particular, we must apply the same restraints to ourselves as we apply to the Commission and the other institutions. Improving the quality of the administration is not the same thing as increasing its quantity, and that is a very important point for us to start out from. This is all the more so since it is quite evident that with direct elections there is much greater public concern about the working of this Parliament, and that, in particular, there has come about an increased public interest in the Community's administrative expenditure, in the size of its staffs, the justification for their work, the functions they perform, and also the various questions of the control of expenditure.

So much for the general — as it were, political — considerations which were in the minds of the Committee on Budgets when considering these matters. Now for some more specific points.

There is a complex institutional interplay provided for in the Treaties around the concept of a joint budgetary authority consisting of the European Parliament and the Council. In order to carry out this work in relation to the other institutions, particularly in relation to their administrative budgets, we have to have the same sort, the same quality of information made available to the Budgets Committee of this House and to this Parliament itself as is made available to the Council : we cannot accept that there should be any bargains being struck between the other institutions and the Council which might be at the expense of the capacity of this Parliament to exercise its responsibilities as part of the Joint Budgetary Authority. It follows from the arrangements between us and the Council that we must expect justifications for proposed expenditure from all the institutions, and that these justifications must be good, they must be full, they must be clear : this applies to all of them, including the European Parliament. It follows from this that we must also have proper justification from the Council for any refusal in respect of a well-argued and well-reasoned case for expenditure.

In relation to the European Parliament's budget, there is the specific matter of the gentleman's agreement between the European Parliament and the Council, an agreement by which we do not interfere in each other's administrative budgets. The Committee on Budget's believes that this arrangement should be maintained. This is not a matter of pride or self-assertion on the part of the Parliament. For one thing, the Parliament does actually have the power to provide for itself the staff it requires to see to the administrative expenditure that it feels to be necessary ; but it does not want to, and it should not have to, make these decisions at the expense of its powers to provide funds for wider policies. It would be a very bad thing if we were compelled to raid for our own purposes the funds that are available to us within the margin of manoeuvre.

The fact is that we, European Parliament and Council, are a joint budgetary authority. There is therefore a built-in tension between our two institutions, and that is right and proper : that, in the long run, is the essential safeguard for the citizens of the Community in relation to the growing mass and weight — which I welcome — of Community expenditure. But in view of this built-in tension, it is very important that disagreements about each other's internal budgets do not get dragged into this relationship between us. The Council might have many points to score against us in relation to our expenditure, and we might have many points to score against the Council in relation to its expenditure ; but I think it would be a mistake to get dragged off down that road, it would be a dangerous thing from the point of view of the Community as a whole.

## Jackson

Now I would like to take in turn those budgets of the Institutions with which I have had to deal, and go through each of them very briefly. First, the Council's budget. The Council's budget is, as I have already pointed out, subject to the gentleman's agreement between our two institutions, and so the Committee on Budgets has made no proposals for amendments there. We can, on the other hand, make some comments about the Council's budget. There is one important point which I would like to make and which is of general application: we must commend the Council for the practice which it has adopted of cutting back when past estimates have turned out in practice to be underspent. It seems to the Committee on Budgets that this is the right principle for all the institutions to follow in their presentations.

We note also the fact that the rents of the Council have been going up rather considerably. Under Item 2110, expenditure in 1978 was 5.1 million units of account; 1979 appropriations are 5.5 million and 1980 appropriations, 6.1 million. Now I do not want to criticize this; of course rents do go up, but it does underline the importance of the report on this matter of the Audit Court, the need for coordination between the different institutions with regard to the renting of buildings and the rents that are paid, and also the need to consider whether the time has not come for the Community to start purchasing buildings so that we do not find ourselves faced with a continually rising burden of rent charges.

I now turn to the budget of the Economic and Social Committee. The Economic and Social Committee is, of course, not an institution of the Community; it is an organ of the Community and is technically part of the Council. But it has never been considered by either the Council or the Parliament as being subject to the gentleman's agreement. We do have a right and a power, which we are using this year, to make amendments to the Economic and Social Committee's budget.

I must say that we commend the Economic and Social Committee for refusing to accept the Council's refusal of a number of upgradings which the Committee felt were justified. The Committee came to us, justified these posts to us, and we in the Committee on Budgets are recommending that the Parliament approve those upgradings.

There is the matter of the daily allowance which is paid to members of the Economic and Social Committee. This has not been increased for two years. The Council takes the view that under Article 6 of the Merger Treaty, it is entirely for the Council to decide the question of the allowances paid to members of the Economic and Social Committee. It is contended that these are remunerations for the purposes of that article. The Committee on Budgets takes the view that they are not remunerations but are allowances on the

same basis as the allowances paid to Members of the European Parliament, and that the case made out by the Economic and Social Committee is a good one in view of the increased cost of living in Brussels: they are very fortunate to be able to meet at only one place, but it is nevertheless a fact that they have not had an increase for two years, and inflation has gone on regardless.

I hope that the important relationship between the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee will be assisted by this decision on our part.

On the Court of Justice's budget, there was at first a certain misunderstanding about the procedures that the Committee on Budgets, on behalf of this Parliament, would want to apply in relation to the budgets of all the institutions, including that of the Court. There was a certain problem about the documentation and justifications supplied to us, but this has been rectified and we are recommending the acceptance of the posts which the Council have already agreed for the Court of Justice. We want to go on, though, to add something which the Council did not agree, and that is the provision of an interpretation service for the Court. Up till now, the Court has been using interpreters provided from the European Parliament's services. The feeling is that this arrangement cannot last indefinitely and that the time has now come to make a break, because the European Parliament's services are obviously going to be — they are already — under increasing strain and it would seem wise to give the Court its own facilities so that, among other things, we shall have the benefit of these interpreters working for us in the Parliament full time.

I now turn to the Court of Auditors. The Court of Auditors is a very important new institution, and is particularly important for this European Parliament. It is building up; it is now, this year, completing its organigram, and I think we should not that its authorities have indicated that they do not propose to seek any new posts next year. The proposals from the Committee on Budgets to this House are in effect to complete the arrangements for the work of the Court of Auditors.

If I might be permitted just one observation about the Court of Auditors' budget it would be this, that it is very important that the Court avoid the vice of rigidity, which is a vice to which the Community institutions in their internal staffing are so prone. I hope the Court of Auditors will not allow itself to become too inflexible in the allocation of staff between its various functions. In the sensitive work done by the Court of Auditors, priorities are bound to change and shift over the years. I think it may well be felt that in due course they will want to put more people into, for example, the investigation of the Social Fund and maybe fewer into the investigation of the operational

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expenditure of the institutions. They must retain the principle of flexibility so that they can redeploy staff according to these changing requirements.

On this question of the danger of rigidity in the Community institutions in respect of their internal staff arrangements, I would like to draw the attention of the House to two annexes to my report on the European Parliament's budget, which deal with different aspects of this problem of inflexibility: firstly, the problem of recruitment and, secondly, the problem of career development. Both of these matters present real problems for the staff of our institutions and there is a need not only for reflection but also for action, in order to do something to improve the situation in those areas.

Now, Mr President, I turn to the European Parliament's own budget. Of course, this parliament is in an extraordinary situation, unique in the world. We have to do detailed and complicated technical and legislative work for eleven months out of the year and in six languages, and there will be more languages in the near future. I have estimated — there is a reference to this point in an annex to my report — that the cost of this amounts to some 55 % or 60 % of the entire budget of this Parliament. That is one important feature of our situation.

The second important feature is that we operate between three different places; our work is not concentrated, and we therefore make a great sacrifice in terms of efficiency, competence, time and energy. We also carry a quite considerable financial burden as a result of this. I have estimated that the cost of not having a concentration on one site amounts to something like 15 % of the total expenditure of the European Parliament. The sort of problems that arise were well illustrated in the short debate that we had this evening. Now the fault in this matter, I suppose, must be said to lie with the Council, with the Member States. All one can say here is that there is a real need to consider this question from the point of view of the efficiency of the institutions. It is, after all, the highest national interest of all our Member States to make the Community work effectively, to make this Parliament work effectively, and this is a very important interest for all Member States to bear in mind, quite apart from any other interests that there may be in the matter.

The starting point for deliberations on the European Parliament's budget this year must, of course, be the effect of direct elections. What are these effects? Firstly, we have seen our numbers doubled: 410 members. Secondly, I think it is likely to be the case — I hope it will be the case — that we shall see increasing activity on the part of members of the European Parliament, an expanding range and depth of interest displayed by members in the work of the Parliament. Thirdly, of course, there is the much-enhanced interest of public opinion in the work, the decisions, the conclusions of this European Parliament.

All this adds up to a very great strain on the staff of the European Parliament. I, and indeed all Members, have seen that very clearly in connection with the budgetary process this year, and I should like to take this opportunity to thank all those officials who are involved in this work: the Secretary-General and his staff, the staff of the Committee on Budgets, the translators and the interpreters who have worked marvels in the course of this very complicated and difficult process this year.

What the situation seems to require is a degree of restraint exercised by Members in the demands they make on the staff, and I think this is going to be an important dimension of the study to be made by the working party which the Bureau has set up to look at the whole range of questions concerning the organization and functioning of the Parliament. Some of the problems which I hope that working party will consider are defined in paragraph 29 of the Committee on Budgets' report on the Parliament's budget. This is a very important enquiry, and a great deal of thought needs to be given to it.

In passing, I would like to say a word about the relationship between the Committee on Budgets and the Bureau of the Parliament. There is a need for certain checks and balances in the system by which we determine the Parliament's budget, particularly in view of the fact that we are operating on the basis of the gentleman's agreement with the Council. And in fact the Rules of Procedure contain a carefully designed, built-in arrangement by which responsibility for the organigram lies with the Bureau while the Committee on Budgets has responsibilities in relation to the vote of credits. This is a system which requires tact and cooperation, a certain spirit of give-and-take between the two organs of the Parliament: this has indeed happened this year, and I think the outcome is very satisfactory.

Now the Parliament had to cope with two important developments this year: firstly, direct elections and, secondly, the impending accession of Greece at the beginning of 1981. The consequences of direct elections were in large part anticipated by our predecessors in the nominated Parliament, who left behind a sort of dowry — which was very good of them — of 188 posts, plus 25 posts which were temporary and were to be transformed into permanent posts: these have all, in fact, already been agreed by the Council, which, I think, is an important fact. But the previous Parliament allocated these 188-plus-25 posts to specific functions within the different directorates-general, and the feeling in the Committee on Budgets was that, because we are going to review the way the Parliament is working and because we do not really know yet what our needs are, we ought not to attach these posts to the particular directorates and services to which they had been affected by our predecessors,

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but should treat them as a general reserve which we could then draw upon for the various priority purposes in our review of the Parliament's work. In fact, already there are various proposals concerning the use of this general reserve. The Committee on Budgets is recommending that we should draw on the general reserve for the staff that is proposed for the Vice-Presidents to assist them in their functions and also for the posts which are proposed for the Quaestors. These were not anticipated by our predecessors: they are new developments which we must take account of.

We must also, I think, take account of certain social considerations which have been represented — very ably, I may say—by the Staff Committee of Parliament, who play an important rôle in the budgetary process of the Parliament—as is right and proper. They have asked for consideration in respect of nurseries and facilities for part-time working. These requests should be met, and should be met out of the general reserve.

We are also proposing that there should be an expanded Cabinet for the President. This is clearly needed in view of the extended functions and rôle of the President, notably in relation to public opinion, which is one of the new features of the Parliament since direct elections.

In relation to the Greeks, it is right to prepare for their accession now, and primarily, of course, we have to prepare for the linguistic services that are going to be necessary. The Committee on Budgets concluded that there were some 113 posts which could be said to be Greek-related, and we are proposing to the House that those be agreed. We have refused all other demands for additional staff this year.

There is, further, the matter of the political-group secretariats, which have had no previous increase in view of direct elections—although there has been a certain growth—and the Committee on Budgets is recommending that the 123 posts which were asked for by the political groups should be agreed, on the basis that 64 are immediately available and the rest are frozen until such time as the political groups have been able to think out very clearly, in the light of experience, how many they really need in practice.

Now, Mr President, after a period of some ossification, the time ahead is one of rapid evolution in the administrative arrangements of the institutions. A whole series of developments are coming together. Firstly, we have the directly-elected Parliament. This is very important for our own work and is creating a need to review our own organization, but it is also having effects on the other institutions. It has effects on the way they present their budgets to the Parliament as part of the joint budgetary authority. In particular, it has very important effects for the Commission in its work with the European Parliament on every aspect of Community policy.

We have also the increased public interest which is being shown in the way the Community organizes itself. This is a very good thing. It is partly associated with direct elections, but it is also associated with the growing political maturity of the Community. It is right and proper that public opinion should take an interest in our institutional affairs, and if this sometimes causes a little difficulty, then that is something we must live with and learn from.

There is, of course, the report of the Spierenburg Committee on the Commission's workings, which has implications for the other institutions. This has not yet been debated in the Committee on Budgets, but it is obviously an important report and it should have considerable and wide-ranging effects.

Finally, there is enlargement, which is going to bring new staff into the Community. It may well require some old staff to leave. It is going to introduce new strains and new pressures into the administrative arrangements of the Community and will provide an opportunity for new thinking.

In this situation, marked by a certain degree of flux or breaking of log-jams, which we now face with regard to the administration of the institutions, we need to think imaginatively, we need to think boldly, we need to think conscientiously about the problems that are posed.

These have been the watchwords of the Committee on Budgets in its deliberations on these administrative budgets. They have also been the watchword of your rapporteur on these matters, and it is in this spirit that I would like to commend the conclusions of the committee to the House.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I should like to thank Mr Jackson for drawing attention in his report to the setting-up of the working party on the structure and functioning of this Parliament. This working party, of which I have the honour to be chairman, was extremely interested in the excellent suggestions made by our rapporteur and intends to begin its work this week in consultation with him.

I call Mr MacSharry.

**Mr MacSharry, President-in-Office of the Council.** — Mr President, distinguished Members of Parliament, I would like at the outset to pay tribute on behalf of the Council to the very considerable amount of work which Parliament's committees, and in particular the Committee on Budgets, have put in over the past weeks in preparation for this part-session.

I had the opportunity to be present at some of the meetings of the Committee on Budgets. I must say I was struck by the very painstaking and thorough approach followed by that committee. The chairman of the committee, Mr Lange, the rapporteur for Section III of the budget, Mr Dankert, and the rapporteur for the other sections, Mr Jackson, deserve espe-

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cial tribute for the vast amount of work they have got through in a relatively short time and for the clear and comprehensive documentation they have submitted.

*(Applause)*

At this stage of your debate, I propose to confine myself to the salient features of the draft budget and to the draft amendments and draft proposed modifications as I see them. In doing so, I am, of course, speaking before the Council has formed any definite opinion: we in the Council shall not do so until our meeting on 23 November. While I do not wish to go into figures at this stage, the Council is, I feel, likely to dwell upon a comparison of the 1980 draft budget with the 1979 budget and, of course, on the very important measure of the increase in non-compulsory expenditure. These are the criteria which will, I feel, be of great concern to the Council in the present climate of budgetary austerity at national level.

I should also refer to another factor which should clearly have relevance in your discussions and decisions at this part-session. That is the question of entering appropriations in the budget which are unlikely, in view of the present state of progress, to be utilized. On this point, I note from Mr Dankert's report, and from what he has said today, that he has the impression that

budgetary lines are quite frequently included in the preliminary draft where there is little or no prospect of that line being implemented, where sometimes no proposal for a Community action has been formulated within the Commission and where there is no political consensus as to the need for Community action.

This, the report suggests, is part of the window-dressing operation to improve the appearance of the preliminary draft budget.

As regards payment appropriations, I would make the point that it is important in the Council's view that these appropriations should be tailored very closely to measure. We have a number of instances in recent budgets of the under-utilization of payment appropriations on a significant scale. It seems especially relevant now, at a time when there is so much concern over the impending approach of the present own-resources ceiling, that the payment appropriations, and hence the rate of VAT required for the 1980 budget, should not be inflated unnecessarily. I am happy to say, from my attendances at your Committee on Budgets and from the rapporteur's report, that there appears to be an appreciation in the House of this concern of the Council.

I now turn to expenditure on agriculture, I am glad to note from the rapporteur's report that it is not the intention to call into question the principles of the common agricultural policy. I am confident that this House will endorse that decision. There is nothing to be gained, but quite a lot to be lost, by any undermining of the principles and mechanisms of the

common agricultural policy, which has proved its worth over the years as the only fully-fledged Community policy in operation. It is not surprising therefore, that being the case, that it should account for the lion's share of the budget. There should be no disagreement either, I feel, in regard to the classification of EAGGF (Guarantee Section) expenditure. It is clearly obligatory expenditure.

As I emphasized at your part-session on 27 September, quoting in fact from the Commission's explanatory documentation submitted with the preliminary draft budget, Guarantee Section expenditure is not governed by the budgetary authorization but rather by the basic regulations and the market situation. This is not to suggest or imply, of course, that the budgetary authority cannot alter the Guarantee Section expenditure as it appeared in the preliminary draft budget. It clearly can do so under Article 203 of the EEC Treaty. Parliament may, with the necessary majority, propose modifications to obligatory expenditure, and it is for the Council to decide on these proposals in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article 203. I would like to assure the House that the Council will consider very carefully and very fully any proposed modifications put forward by Parliament and will take full cognizance non-obligatory the background to these proposals. I should point out, of course, that changes in the budgetary appropriations do not alter the basic regulations, which can only be changed in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Treaties.

Turning to the question of the Community's own resources, I know it is a matter of great concern to you that the existing 'own resources' are nearing exhaustion. There is little I can say at this stage on the matter, as we are looking forward to the Commission's proposal on this question. As far as the consideration of the 1980 draft budget is concerned, I must say, frankly, that the impending exhaustion of 'own resources' makes it all the more imperative that we make a very critical assessment of whether appropriations are likely to be utilized before deciding to enter them in the budget.

Turning to another issue which has been given considerable importance in the rapporteur's report, i.e., the question of classifying expenditure as compulsory or non-compulsory, I cannot quite avoid the impression that the report deals with this issue with a great degree of liberty. I find it difficult to accept the proposition, for instance, that the EMS-related interest subsidies can be classified as non-obligatory expenditure. These subsidies are in the nature of contractual obligations of the Community, which must be honoured. I find it difficult to reconcile non-compulsory classification with that situation. I refer to this as an example of what I would see as a certain liberty evident in the report in regard to the classification of expenditure.

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I would make one further point, a point of principle on this question: it seems to the Council that where the classification of certain items of expenditure has been accepted over the years by all three Institutions, and where the mechanisms of Article 203 of the Treaty have functioned on the basis of that agreement, then it is only possible to effect changes of classification by the common consent of the Institutions. This question has an obvious bearing on the institutional balance within the budgetary authority, and any changes of classification affecting that balance cannot be implemented unilaterally by either side of the budgetary authority.

Discussion of compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure brings me to the question of the maximum rate. You may recall that, when presenting its preliminary draft budget, the Commission proposed rates of increase of non-compulsory expenditure of approximately 43% for commitments and 26% for payments. This clearly meant that the Commission considered that the maximum rate of such expenditure, fixed this year according to the Treaties at 13.3%, should be exceeded. Under the draft budget drawn up by the Council, non-compulsory expenditure showed an increase of 4.84% in commitments and a reduction of 1.67% in payments. Now, in establishing these rates, the Council has quite clearly conformed to the Treaty provision in Article 203 (9): this requires that all Institutions conform to the maximum rate during the budgetary procedure.

I turn next to the question of the budgetization of borrowing and lending activities. Establishing the draft budget for 1980, the Council conformed strictly to the existing legal provisions, whereby borrowing and lending operations are shown in an annex to the budget. It did not feel able to follow the proposal, made by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget, to incorporate borrowing and lending operations in a Part II of the budget, since, as the Commission itself acknowledged, such presentation requires prior amendment of the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulation. The fact of the matter is that discussions on the necessary amendments to the Financial Regulation are proving extremely difficult and lengthy. I would like, nevertheless, to express the Presidency's willingness to make every effort to expedite consideration of this question. At the same time, the Council could not support the proposal before the House, that a new Part II be entered in the amended draft budget without any legal basis for doing so.

On the other main question of budgetization, i.e., the budgetization of the fifth European Development Fund, I feel obliged to refer to a statement in the report before you on page 28:

Council, whilst not accepting budgetization of the fourth European Development Fund, indicated that it would be prepared to accept budgetization of the fifth Fund.

Lest there be any misunderstanding in regard to the position of the Council, I would like to put it on

record that what the Council did at the time of the discussion of the fourth EDF was to state that the question was one which would be reviewed when the negotiations on Lomé II took place. As I indicated at your part-session of 27 September last, the Council's discussions on this question resulted in the conclusion that the expenditure of the fifth European Development Fund would be financed by national contributions according to an agreed *ad hoc* scale. In the light of this situation, the Council did not accept the Commission's proposals for the budgetization of the EDF in the 1980 preliminary draft budget.

I do not propose, Mr President, at this stage of the debate, to refer individually to the various sectors of expenditure in the draft budget. I shall be glad to do so later when I have had the benefit of hearing the views of the House. Suffice it for me now to say that when drawing up the draft budget, the Council was fully aware of its responsibility to provide for the financing of agreed Community policies. It was also fully cognizant of its responsibility for the revenue side of the budget, which, of course, means its responsibility to the taxpayers of Europe. I am confident that this House will be no less aware of its responsibilities. When we take decisions on the Community budget, we must be conscious of the reality that we are not simply taking decisions on expenditure alone, we are also taking decisions on revenue. As the budgetary authority for the Community, it is incumbent upon both Council and Parliament to analyse each budgetary item in terms of both expenditure and revenue. That implies that before deciding on increases in expenditure we must reflect also on the revenue required to cover that expenditure. There will, perhaps, still be quite a distance between the positions of Parliament and Council. However, I am confident that with goodwill on both sides and a better appreciation of our respective positions, we can reach the political conclusions necessary to agree on the budget for 1980.

(Applause)

**President.** — I call Mr Tugendhat.

**Mr Tugendhat, Member of the Commission.** — Mr President, as both the rapporteurs have said, and indeed as the President-in-Office of the Council has said, this is an important budget, as it is the first budget to be deliberated upon by the new directly-elected Parliament, and it will therefore, as Mr Dankert so vividly explained, do much to create precedents for the future. It is also important, as both he and the President-in-Office said, because, of course, we are discussing this budget under the shadow of the impending exhaustion of the Community's present own resources and the need, therefore, to consider the additional resources which will be necessary to enable the Community to continue in the years ahead. On

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our ability to take decisions on priorities, and on their results, depends not only the effectiveness of this Parliament's budgetary powers but also the liability of the Community to develop, or indeed even to sustain, the policies which it has built up slowly and with so much difficulty over the years since it was first founded. The budget is the central expression of the Community's policies; it involves expenditure and opportunities and indeed imposes the necessity to develop clear understanding of priorities and to give them substance.

The Commission therefore welcomes the detailed work which has already been done by the sectoral committees and by the Committee on Budgets, and I would particularly like to pay a personal tribute to the rapporteur for the work that he has done and to the chairman of the Budget Committee, Mr Lange, who once again in this new Parliament, as in the old, has steered the Budget Committee's deliberations with such skill and also with such very considerable patience. The report which has been produced is, I think, a particularly interesting one and one worthy of the new era that is just beginning to open up in front of us. There are some parts of the report with which we find ourselves in profound agreement, others where perhaps we don't always accept what has been said, but it is at all times an interesting report, and as I think the House will find, forms the basis not only of this speech but, I think, of much of the budget debate which will follow.

I would like to begin by dealing with the general objectives of the Community budget, the budget which we first laid before the House as a preliminary draft budget so many months ago. The essential basis for a productive dialogue between the Community institutions during the budgetary procedure is a general agreement on the overall budgetary strategy which the Community should pursue. In principle this agreement does, I believe, exist. I sought to substantiate this belief during my speech in September by quoting from the Parliament's budgetary guidelines, the communiqués of the European Council and the conclusions of the Joint Council of Foreign and Finance Ministers back in April. The Commission, for its part, has repeatedly set out both in published documents, such as the global assessment presented to the Joint Council, and in speeches to this Chamber its view of the appropriate general budgetary objectives. However, so that there can be no room for doubt, let me take up the time of the House once again by repeating them, because it is important, I think, that they should be clearly understood.

We, in the Commission, believe that a better balance in expenditure must be introduced into the budget by means of holding down agricultural guarantee expenditure and building up structural policies which can help to reduce regional disparities and tackle crisis sectors of our economies. I was pleased to note the tone of the rapporteur's speech, which, I think, went

along very much the same lines. Thus, in our preliminary draft budget we put forward expenditure proposals which took into account proposals before the Council for holding back the costs of agricultural guarantee expenditure and the commonly agreed intention to build up the structural funds. The preliminary draft budget, as the House will recall, envisaged a 3 % increase in agricultural guarantee expenditure, a 30 % increase in the Social Fund, a 27 % increase in the Regional Fund and emphasis on measures in the fields of energy, research, cooperation and development. The overall increase in non-compulsory expenditure would have been 44 %, an increase in its proportion of the budget from 21 % to 25 %, and I would ask the House to concentrate on those last two figures. It is very easy to make our proposals look rather large, rather exaggerated, but when one remembers that what we were advocating would have led to an increase in the non-compulsory section of the budget from 21 % to 25 % I think one can see that we were really not being too modest in what we were doing.

Now the President of the Council emphasized the maximum rate and what the Treaty says, and of course I agree with him that there is a procedure for a maximum rate laid down in the Treaty. He is perfectly right. But I am sure that he will agree with me — at least he would agree with me if he had the opportunity to speak after me — that the Treaty also lays down a procedure whereby the maximum rate can be changed, provided, of course, that the two arms of the budgetary authority are in agreement with each other. I wouldn't like anybody to gain the impression from what he said that we were in any way going beyond the Treaty, or not living up to the Treaty. The Treaty does provide for increases in the maximum rate if the due procedures are gone through, and the Commission has always held the view that though the maximum rate is a very serious thing and though great account must be taken of the maximum rate, our Community cannot be expected to develop, cannot be expected to evolve, simply on the basis of an arithmetical straitjacket. The arithmetic ought to be the servant of the Community's evolution, not the master.

Looking at the overall effects of the decisions taken by the Committee on Budgets, it seems clear that this Parliament, like its predecessor, favours such an approach. There has been a dual theme running through the discussions of the committee. First, there is the desire to alter the general shape of the Council's draft budget in such a way as to make it contribute to the pursuit of the sort of strategy I have outlined, and secondly, the desire to focus money on areas where it is most likely to achieve practical results under the 1980 budget. The Commission welcomes the committee's orientation in both these areas, even if the attempt to make simultaneous progress has led, on occasions, to confusion between them.

It shall return to this point shortly, Mr President, but let me for a moment concentrate on the first theme,



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namely, the general budgetary strategy. The budget proposals which have emerged so far from the Committee on Budgets provide for an increase in the proportion of non-agricultural expenditure. Non-compulsory expenditure, or at least commitments for non-compulsory expenditure, would under these amendments increase by 32 % in comparison with 1979. The full reinstatement of the Commission's proposals on the Regional Fund — plus 350 m EUA — and the reinstatement of most of the proposals for the Social Fund — plus 149 m EUA — account for a large proportion of this increase. The Commission welcomes the general trend represented by these decisions, and in the light of our preliminary draft budget we must also welcome any realistic proposals for the curtailing of expenditure on agricultural surpluses.

The proposals of your rapporteur in this field have attracted much interest because of their novel approach to the compulsory sector of expenditure, and my colleague, Vice-President Gundelach, will deal with this point later. I will confine myself to two general remarks. First of all, although the Commission applauds Parliament's desire to see the cost of surpluses reduced, simply setting cash limits is not an effective or practical way of achieving this. Indeed I remember, when I first became a Commissioner, having to point out to one Member State that was talking at that time about cash limits — indeed, Mr Bangemann said the same thing to Lord Bruce — that cash limits, for all their apparent attractiveness, are not, in fact, the best way of tackling this very difficult problem. Secondly, I'd like to point out that the Commission will shortly present new proposals designed to curb the excess production of certain agricultural products. We hope very much to have the support of Parliament and of the Council for the implementation of these proposals.

Now I said there were two themes running through the deliberations of the Committee on Budgets, and the second concerns the practical possibilities for spending money within the 1980 budget. It is important, both for the effective use of limited resources and for the credibility of Parliament's budgetary rôle, that amendments supported by this House should focus on areas where there is a real prospect of implementation. Now let me emphasize that this does not mean changing our political priorities nor abandoning attempts to initiate Community action in areas where we think it is urgent. There are, however, areas to which we accord a high priority but in which it is quite clear that the Community, because of the attitude of the Council, the absence of a regulation or administrative problems, will not be able in 1980 to make use of additional money. It is not a matter of changing political priorities, and it is very important that that point should be clearly understood.

The basis on which it is possible for the Commission to make use of appropriations voted in the budget is,

of course, important when assessing what the spending possibilities are. The Commission rejects the view — and I want to emphasize this point — that there must always be a separate legal basis, but we also reject the other view that a Community regulation can be simply dispensed with for the use of funds once they have been voted in the budget. We believe that, when the initiation of a general policy is involved, a separate regulation is required, while in cases where the appropriations are for well-defined and specific actions of a limited nature, then the budgetary rules alone are sufficient. I note from his report that this is a view towards which Mr Dankert, like his distinguished predecessor as rapporteur, himself tends, and I am sure it is right. On this basis, the Commission has cooperated with the Committee on Budgets during its discussion of amendments by indicating those areas where we believe there is no significant obstacle to the use of funds, those where there are some obstacles to be overcome and those where there is little realistic prospect that appropriations will be used. Let me repeat that this advice does not constitute a judgment on the political priorities of the amendments in question, but is simply a practical assessment of the spending possibilities under the 1980 budget.

During the rapporteur's speech, though perhaps I misunderstood him, I felt that there was a certain suspicion on his part that we were doing deals behind the scenes with the Council, not telling the Parliament what was happening and then coming up at the last moment and saying we could not spend the money. I would very much like to dispel suspicions of that sort. We have procedures *vis-à-vis* the Council which we have followed and we have procedures with the Parliament which we have followed. I have attended practically every hour of the many meetings of the Committee on Budgets, and as the situation evolves we have attempted, in all fairness, to inform both arms of the budgetary authority, through the separate procedures by which we deal with them, of the changes that have occurred. Just because it has sometimes taken time to do this, that does not mean that we have been remiss. Sometimes we have been hoping that progress would be made, but it has not been made and then we have had to point out, to our great regret, that we would not be able to spend the money we wished to spend. That is a point to which I would like to attract the House's particular attention.

I would also like to express the view that the procedure we have followed in identifying those areas where we can spend money and those areas in which, for practical reasons, not for political reasons, it is difficult to do so must, if it is to be effective, be a joint operation. In rejecting the view of the Council that Chapter 54 should be suppressed, for instance, Parliament recognizes that this proposal is of importance, but it still recognizes the problems that have arisen.

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The means must be found of finding an effective solution to the problem of expenditure, and despite the difficulties that have arisen we remain very anxious indeed that the means should be found to give practical expression to a policy we hold very dear and which we believe has an important part to play in the Community.

There are, however, some areas where I am obliged to tell Parliament that I do not regard the decisions of the Committee on Budgets as realistic. My colleagues will speak on these points later; but let me, in these preliminary remarks, draw the attention of Members to the absence of a regulation for the use of the credits proposed for transport infrastructure, line 3781, and for hydrocarbons exploration, line 3201, and therefore to the risk that the Commission will not be able to carry out the wishes of Parliament. I do not believe, either that the establishment of dissociated credits for the use of EMS subsidies serves any useful purpose. It is not necessary for the full use of the funds and merely inflates the total level of Parliament's amendments, which are, as one can see, being considered in a highly restrictive environment within the Council.

Turning now, Mr President, to the question of staff, I would first of all like to thank Mr Dankert for the trouble which he has taken to examine in detail the staffing requirements put forward by the Commission, though I cannot help saying that I sometimes wish that the same tender loving care, the same gentleness could be shown to our requests as is sometimes shown by each arm of our budgetary authority to the requests which their own organizations put forward on their behalf. The Commission's priorities obviously remain, although we shall have to review our capacity to execute them in the light of the final staff allocation. I hope that the Council and Members of Parliament will bear in mind that, though the Parliament has been more generous with us than the Council, we look as if we are receiving less than half our requests. If either arm of the budgetary authority should find that the Commission is not in a position to discharge adequately all the responsibilities laid upon it, I hope very much that that point will be remembered.

This is not the moment for me to go into detail on staffing matters, but apart from our general regret at the cuts that have been made to our original request, I would like to say that I find it regrettable that neither the Parliament nor the Council felt able to be more positive in response to our requests for the transformation of posts which have a negligible impact in budgetary terms but are vitally necessary if we are to pursue a coherent career development policy. I think, too, when I say that, that perhaps Members of Parliament, and indeed the Council, should examine the average ages at which promotions take place in the Commission and compare them with the average ages in the Parliament and in the Council. They will see something of what I mean.

I should also like to take this opportunity of informing Parliament that the Commission has

formally endorsed the recommendations of the independent review body chaired by Mr Spierenburg on joint competitions with the other Institutions for the recruitment of certain categories of staff, and that the implementation of this recommendation will be actively pursued by the Commission. I hope this will enable Parliament to unfreeze recruitment appropriations pending joint recruitment measures approved by the Committee on Budgets.

Those, Mr President, are some of the practical matters that have to be dealt with during the course of these budgetary procedures, but there are, of course, important institutional questions as well. This Parliament with the authority of direct elections behind it, is clearly determined to exercise to the full its proper powers and to ensure that it plays a significant part in the development of the Community. Clearly that is right, and the electors would expect that it should be so.

However, it is important also that all of us, all three Institutions, should seek to proceed on a basis of cooperation rather than of conflict. I do not believe that it would serve the Community well if Parliament and Council were constantly engaged in a gladiatorial contest, or if one Institution were to seek to achieve a decisive superiority over the other. The conciliation procedure was established in 1975, in a joint declaration by Parliament, Council and Commission, to provide a means of establishing a dialogue between the two parts of the budgetary authority and to help resolve disputes on financially significant Community policies. The Commission, for its part, is ready to help in this dialogue in any way that is appropriate. We would like to see the procedure explored more fully and promptly than has often been the case in the past.

There are many issues outstanding for discussion between Council and Parliament, and if they are not to drag on indefinitely, I would urge upon the House the need to take prompt action to initiate or resume conciliation on them. They include regulations on non-ACP aid, on food aid and on the Mediterranean protocols. The fact that the first of these has been agreed between Parliament and Council as a model, as a sort of precedent, for conciliation on the others, makes it particularly regrettable that nothing has happened since conciliation was opened more than a year ago. Likewise, there is a need for dialogue between Council and Parliament on the classification of expenditure, the placing of ceilings on programmes by the Council, the proper interpretation of Article 203, the budgetization of aid from the European Development Fund, and the reinstatement of Part II of the budget to cover borrowing and lending. We, the Commission, share Parliament's view on the undesirability of important Community activities, such as development aid, borrowing and lending operations, staying outside the Community budget. We regret the attitude the Council has adopted towards them, and we welcome the proposal of the Budget Committee.

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However, I do not believe the Community is well served by an endless tug-of-war between Council and Parliament on all these matters, with no serious attempt to get together and resolve differences, while the Commission has to make *ad hoc* arrangements in order to carry out its duties. The Commission looks to the budgetary authority to make the conciliation procedure work. It has a vital part to play in our Community, both as something that avoids conflicts and as something that carries the evolution and the development of the Community forward.

Another important point in the budget, of a more long-term nature, is of course, the whole question of the Communities' own resources. I was glad to hear the President-in-Office saying how much he is looking forward to the proposal which we are going to bring forward, and I hope very much that we shall manage to do it while his country still holds the Presidency. Certainly we will present it as soon as we can; under the Italian Presidency if not under the Irish one. But we are, of course, considering this budget with a great question-mark hanging over our deliberations, the question-mark of the impending exhaustion of the Community's present resources. Precisely when they run out depends crucially upon the evolution of agricultural expenditure. The Commission will very shortly put forward proposals which will have the effect of reducing expenditure increases in agriculture, and it is obviously a high priority for the Community that the Council, with its eagle eye on money and expenditure, should adopt them.

Even taking into account, however, a significant slowing down in the rate of growth of agricultural expenditure, the Community's existing financial resources are likely to run out in 1981. When I say this, I am assuming that other forms of expenditure, particularly regional and social, expand at rates projected in the triennial forecast; for there is little doubt that if — and I emphasize the word 'if'—if the Community wishes action in these areas to continue, let alone to increase, it will soon be necessary to go beyond the 1% ceiling. The alternative, as your rapporteur pointed out, would be to take much more drastic action in the agricultural guarantee section than at present seems possible. I emphasize those words because it is very important for the Community to understand that if we are to continue to develop our structural policies, we shall either have to go beyond the 1% ceiling or take action in the agricultural field, which, as the rapporteur stated, has hitherto seemed absolutely impossible.

The Commission will therefore present, before the end of the year, a proposal for an increase in the resources available for financing Community expenditure. As we said in our discussion document, *The Way Ahead*, which was published a year ago, value-added

tax is, despite its limitations, as good a basis for an 'own resource' as any immediately available alternative, and it has the advantage of simplicity. Given the urgency of the problem, the Commission is therefore likely to propose another *tranche* of value-added tax. The Commission takes the view that the development of the Community should not be held back by the artificial constraint of the 1% ceiling, let alone that it should lead to a dismantling of progress made so far. Of course, when I talk about progress made so far, I refer to the common agricultural policy, the maintenance of which loomed so prominently in the President-in-Office's remarks on this point. Certainly we don't want to see it dismantled, we want to see it sustained; but we want to see other policies developed as well, and I hope the Council will look at both sides of what I have said.

We therefore sympathize with the intention behind Mr Spinelli's amendment to increase the VAT rate to 1.5%. Undoubtedly the extra revenue will be needed shortly, though I believe it will not be necessary for the 1980 budget, barring quite disastrous developments in agriculture. In view of the fact that the Commission will be bringing forward its own proposals shortly, and because it will be necessary for any new Community resource to be ratified by the Parliaments of the Member States—which will, as the rapporteur said, take some time—I do not think acceptance of this amendment by the House would resolve the situation.

Having talked about the 1980 budget, Mr President, and having talked about some of the institutional problems which face us, I would like to conclude by saying a few words on the rôle of the Community budget itself. This is a subject on which your rapporteur also made some extremely important and interesting remarks. We for our part agree. The Commission, for its part, agrees that the budget is not playing as central and constructive a rôle in the task of developing the Community as it could and that its present internal balance does not fit it well for playing a greater rôle in the future. It is in this spirit that I should like to make a few remarks of my own.

In his report, Mr Dankert says that the Community budget should not merely be a cash register of the totality of policy commitments made without regard to their internal coherence. The Commission wholeheartedly agrees. But the rapporteur also realizes that, apart from agricultural guarantee expenditure, the Community budget at present can only be regarded as supplementary to the financial effort made by each Member State itself. This situation will obtain for the indefinite future, though it does not mean that the Community budget should not grow. We believe that the budget should grow, not for its own sake, but because certain forms of government intervention can be more effectively carried out at Community level. I

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certainly hope that, in this House and in this Community, one does not have to prove that particular point. This in turn, however, does not necessarily imply any overall increase in public spending. The choice of the Community as the most appropriate level for some expenditure should enable Member States to reduce it at other levels; and they ought to do so. If they allow an increase in expenditure at the Community level to be accompanied by an increase at the national level, that is their fault. Let me make it clear that we believe that if certain activities are transferred to the Community level, then there should be reductions at the national level and there should not be an increase in the level of public expenditure generally. And that is a very important point which I am glad to see has won support in the House and which I hope will be noted in all quarters of the Council as well.

Now while it is true, Mr President, that the development of the infant Community budget should not be judged by precisely the same criteria as are used to measure some well-established spending programmes at national levels, they cannot be wholly different either: we are very conscious of the economic and financial environment in which this budget is being considered and we are very much aware of the problems that Member States face in formulating their own budgets.

The Commission parts company with the rapporteur on his claim that, because it has not announced targets for the size of the Community budget such as would enable it to carry out large-scale financial action, it therefore has no view of the appropriate policy for the Community budget, either actual or potential. That is really not the case. The Commission believes the most useful rôle which Community finance in all its forms can play is to help in the reform and improvement of the underlying economic structures of the Member States, thus enabling them more effectively to take advantage of the wealth creation to be derived from free trade and competition. The financial flows passing through the budget at the moment, and in the foreseeable future, are not such as to accomplish in themselves much in the way of transfers of wealth, but they can play, and increasingly are playing, a rôle in contributing to the background against which national economic development takes place. The Commission believes that ways must be found for the Community budget to play an increasingly redistributive rôle. This should not, and need not, distort the objectives of the various sectoral policies: on the contrary, it should strengthen them.

At present, however, as a result of the existing — but, I hope, temporary — distortions of the common agricultural policy, a situation exists in which the flows in the budget are often actually perverse. The flows in the budget are from poorer to richer, as the rapporteur rightly points out. It is of the utmost importance for the health of the Community that this situation,

which, if allowed to continue unchecked, will destroy our political and financial solidarity, should be tackled immediately. I was much encouraged by the words which were uttered in the Committee on Budgets this afternoon in this respect, and with the help of the House I believe that the Community will be able to rise to the challenge which at present faces us.

What we need, and the House has a great rôle to play here, is well-conceived schemes to improve the underlying competitiveness of the economic and industrial infrastructure of Europe in an even and balanced way. Largely for social reasons, the capacity even of developed economies such as those of the Community to adapt and thus to absorb the flows of money involved in major economic changes is not necessarily as great as one might imagine. Restructuring will not be accomplished overnight, nor its success measured, at least in the early stages, by the amount of money the Community succeeds in spending on it. Thus, while we believe that the Community budget should and will grow in the medium and long term, the quality of our expenditure is as important as its quantity. Developing a Community budget which significantly contributes to the real welfare of the citizens of Europe will not be easy and will require a sustained effort of imagination and political will on the part of all the institutions of the Community.

Where then, does the 1980 budget which we are discussing fit in to this approach? Is it likely to represent a step forward in making the Community budget more relevant to the needs and wishes of the electors represented in this Parliament? Our verdict, I fear, must be somewhat equivocal. The amendments brought forward by the Committee on Budgets indicate a concern, which the Commission shares, to see a better balance in Community expenditure. In general, though not in every detail, I believe they are based on a realistic assessment of what the Community is likely to be able to do under the 1980 budget. They concern areas which are relevant to the lives of citizens throughout the Community. However, the framework into which this budget has been placed by the decisions of the Agricultural and Budget Councils — or perhaps I should say by the Council of Ministers in its agricultural and budget manifestations — has imposed a handicap which diminishes our prospects of ensuring that the budget contributes to the general objectives on which we are agreed. This is a disappointing situation in which to find ourselves in a year when it appeared that all the Community institutions were agreed on our general objectives. I believe, therefore, that your rapporteur is right to draw attention in his report not only to the need for a clear definition of our objectives, but also to the institutional problems which sometimes prevent us from making any progress towards them. I hope that the Council is also going to look seriously at these matters and that useful conclusions will emerge from the European Council in Dublin later this month.

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It is already clear from the budgetary procedure that this will be a vigilant and a demanding Parliament. The budget provides an important opportunity for Parliament not only to exercise its powers but also to use its influence to create a climate of opinion within which the Community can resolve the problems which it now faces.

That will not happen overnight. Real differences of view exist within and between Member States to which there is not always a simple Community answer. It is easy to become frustrated with the difficulties of making effective progress in the budget, but we should also recognize what has been and is being achieved through it. Our discussions on this budget will, I hope, contribute to a clearer understanding of our common objectives and of the means by which they are most likely to be achieved. It is in that spirit, Mr President, that I hope that this Parliament and the Council will consider the proposals which we have laid before it in the preliminary draft budget and which have now passed through some of their preliminary stages.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — The sitting will now be suspended until 9 p.m.

The House will rise.

*(The sitting was suspended at 7.55 p.m. and resumed at 9 p.m.)*

**IN THE CHAIR: MR BRUNO FRIEDRICH***Vice-President*

**President.** — The next item is the continuation of the debate on the budget.

We shall first consider the general aspects.

I call Mrs Gredal to speak on behalf of the Socialist Group.

**Mrs Gredal.** — *(DK)* Mr President, I am very sorry to see that the Council is not represented, because I was intending to address the Council directly. I should like to know if we can expect the Council to be present.

**President.** — Mrs Gredal, I trust that the Council is present because it is usual when Parliament discusses the budget for both the Commission and the Council to be here. I see that we do have a Council representative. Please continue, Mrs Gredal.

**Mrs Gredal.** — *(DK)* I hope he is present.

Mr President, I will speak very slowly — which is not something I am particularly accustomed to doing — so that my speech can be translated from Danish into the other languages.

As we in the Socialist Group see it, the Community's measures should cover all groups of the population in

the nine Member States. However, this view does not appear to be shared by the Council, but since this point was made by another member of the Socialist Group at the first debate on the budget, I will not go into the matter again. I should nevertheless like to say, after having examined the budget in all its details once more, that his point continues to be valid.

Before going on to deal more directly with the proposed amendments, I should like to add that the Council should, in my view, give some serious thought to whether or not it is losing credibility, not least in the case of the Council of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Finance Ministers. How can the Heads of State and Government go on at meeting after meeting reaffirming the importance of combating unemployment, strengthening our energy policy, stepping up joint research and much more, and continue to think that the people of Europe will have confidence in them when their Finance Ministers immediately proceed to introduce cutbacks in all these fields?

The attitude of the Socialist Group is clear from our amendments. It is our wish that the budget should demonstrate the solidarity of the Community, particularly in the field of unemployment, regional disparities and energy and environmental policy. We fully realize, of course, that this will cost money, but we are not simply asking for an increase in the budget. The majority of the Socialist Group is not in favour of considering an increase in the Community's own revenue until more tangible decisions are taken in the field of agriculture and until ways of reducing agricultural expenditure are examined. We also take the view that the Community's budget should not be used in fields which should more properly be covered by the national budgets, and still less for an uneconomic duplication of expenditure already covered by the national budgets. Another thing we find totally irrational is the fact that Community funds are used most inappropriately. For example, payments are made to profitable private undertakings in the energy sector. What is the idea behind giving aid to, for instance, multinational companies in their search for oil.

The amendments tabled by the Socialist Group follow a clear line on the basis of two fundamental principles. Firstly, we feel that Community expenditure should be subject to much closer control by Parliament, which can be done by freezing appropriations under Chapter 100. I am thinking here for example, of uranium prospecting, expenditure on the institutions in Dublin and Berlin and expenditure on information.

We should like to know what is being done before the money is spent.

Secondly, extra money in the Community should, in our view, be devoted to causes which really are

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deserving, such as the Regional Fund. The majority of the Socialist Group welcomes Mr Dankert's proposals on agricultural expenditure, and we particularly support the proposal to increase the co-responsibility levy. Unfortunately, this item in Mr Dankert's package was not accepted by the Committee on Budgets, but we, the majority of the Socialist Group, intend to retable this amendment together, we hope, with other groups in this Parliament. Incidentally, we find it extremely curious that the Democratic Group supported only that part of Mr Dankert's package advocating a reduction in the appropriations for the storage of dairy products, but not the part calling for a more effective structural policy. This has reduced the political impact of the proposals of the Committee on Budgets, but the majority of the Socialist Group will continue to do all it can to remedy the damage which Mr Dankert's proposals have suffered.

The total absence of control over agricultural expenditure has been a clear political challenge to all the Community institutions. Until the meeting of the Agricultural Ministers in Luxembourg last Monday and Tuesday, the Council showed absolutely no interest in this matter. It rejected the Commission's proposals for foodstuffs prices for 1979-1980 but it appears from this meeting that the Agricultural Ministers have now realized — at least we hope so — that they themselves must do something about solving the problems. Otherwise — as some of them themselves admitted after the meeting — their Finance Ministers or Heads of State or Government would have to do it for them. It is surprising that this has not happened before, since several Heads of State and Government have made statements on agricultural expenditure, although these have never led to anything in practice. Both Helmut Schmidt and Margaret Thatcher have stated that they directly opposed the views of their agricultural ministers. As can be seen from the amendments we have tabled, we are prepared to help the Council in solving these problems.

There is a lack of political balance in the Community's budget. The United Kingdom suffers particularly from this, since its entitlements under the agricultural arrangements do not amount to very much. It will not, however, be possible to solve the question of the national contributions without a thorough examination of the rôle and purpose of the Community budget. So-called corrective mechanisms will only in effect — as Mr Dankert also pointed out in his package — disguise the real problem. In the past, Parliament has just looked on when agricultural expenditure was being fixed, but this new Parliament cannot accept such a limited rôle. Parliament's rights should not be extended, but the greatest use should be made of them with a view to achieving reforms.

Parliament cannot be satisfied with a limited role which enables it to propose amendments only with regard to non-obligatory expenditure. Furthermore, we know from experience that even in cases where Parliament has succeeded in pushing its amendments through, the Council has prevented the Commission from using the money. By adopting the budget and monitoring expenditure, Parliament must get the Council to accept its responsibility. The draft budget presented by the Council was a symbol of political stagnation, consisting as it did of massive increases in agricultural expenditure, cutback in expenditure on regional policy, practically nothing on the energy policy and no increase in subsidies on foodstuffs. The Finance Ministers of the Community have not acted in a responsible manner.

I should like to go into a few specific political points. The attitude of certain other groups in Parliament, such as the right-wing European parties, is a little confusing, to put it mildly. They reduce public expenditure in their own countries, but at the same time advocate an increase in the Community budget here in the European Parliament. The Socialist Group is in favour of public expenditure, provided it is necessary and subject to effective democratic control, and this is our guiding principle at both national and European level. If this Parliament is to be taken seriously, its Members and groups must act responsibly.

If the Members of Parliament advocate one policy here and a different one at home, this Parliament is in danger of becoming a laughing stock.

Apart from the proposals regarding agriculture, the main amendment proposed by the Socialist Group relates to the Regional Fund. This is one of the few items on the budget where the Socialists are in favour of a larger amount than that proposed by the Commission. Parliament as such unanimously deplores the Council's proposal, which is lower than that contained in this year's budget. We in the Socialist Group will continue to work for a reduction in the difference between rich and poor regions in Europe. We should like to draw attention to the need for the Community to demonstrate to those suffering from regional problems our intention to take steps to deal with the increasing unemployment and poverty.

Another important item is the Social Fund, particularly as regards young persons, women and migrant workers. The Social Fund represents only a very small proportion of the budget, i.e. 5-6 %, and this amount should, we think, be substantially increased. The Socialist Group intends to support the Commission's original proposals regarding this Fund.

**Gredal**

The Socialist Group supports the demand for an active industrial policy and for Community aid to those sectors of industry which are particularly hard hit by the structural crisis in Europe. However, we are extremely concerned about the rôle of the Commission in this matter. For example, the Commission asked for 35 million u.a. in the preliminary draft budget, but when the Council deleted this amount, Mr Davignon explained to Parliament's Economic Affairs Committee that the Commission did not in fact want this money. For this reason, the Socialists will vote against the proposals for expenditure under this section, not because we are opposed to a common industrial policy, but because the Commission has not yet put forward any proposals we can support. If it comes up with more precise programmes, we will certainly support them. In our view, it is particularly important that we should also ensure financial aid to the steel industry, and hope that the groups will be able to reach a compromise on Mrs Hoff's proposal concerning Chapter 54. Simply to make a token proposal regarding such an important sector is not enough: token gestures like this can do nothing to help the steel industry.

We are also extremely concerned that the funds for the social policy should be used correctly. We propose freezing part of the money allocated to the Berlin and Dublin institutes for the study of vocational training and working conditions, so that we in Parliament can see how this money is being used before approving increased expenditure.

Environmental policy also occupies an important place in our amendments. This is an area of policy where the Community should be more active and where the Commission should make more concrete proposals in the coming year.

As regards consumer policy, the Socialist Group also advocates an increase. This is not the major item on the budget, but it may be possible to finance very useful work of benefit to consumers by a very slight increase in the budget. For example, the entire consumer protection sector could benefit from an increase of this kind. To give only one example we in the Socialist Group have pressed hard for an enlargement of the Women's Bureau in Brussels. This would involve only — and I hope you will permit me to say 'only' — nine extra staff, but this in itself would be a considerable improvement since at the moment the staff consists of only one person. However, the fact of enlarging the staff of the Women's Bureau from one to nine, would demonstrate how a small amount of money can be of great significance for a large section of the population of Europe, i.e. women.

As regards loans, our group supports the proposals of the Committee on Budgets, and if the Council rejects these particular proposals, I must point out that the Socialist Group will support them again at the second

reading and insist that the budget should include appropriations for lending and borrowing operations and the European Development Fund. The Council cannot be allowed to undermine Parliament's powers by financing Community policy outside the framework of the budget.

The total number of amendments tabled by the Committee on Budgets this year is less than last year. We think this is reasonable. The moderation shown in these proposals in itself indicate that Parliament is a lot more realistic than it used to be, which means that the Council is under a particular obligation to act in a correspondingly responsible manner. If the Council continues — as it did in July — to ignore the need to reform agricultural expenditure and to increase expenditure on regional and social policy, this will inevitably lead to a major conflict between us.

The European Parliament is not always spoken of with respect, and this is perhaps understandable on occasions. However, it would be pleasant if other aspects of Parliament's work could also win favour with the press. I will venture to say that the work of the Committee on Budgets this year has been extremely realistic and down-to-earth. Opinions differ — but this is only natural where politicians meet freely — but the fear which was felt in various quarters before the new directly elected Parliament began its work — the fear that it would now become totally divorced from reality — must, I think, be dismissed as far as the budget is concerned.

The Socialist Group is not looking for an institutional conflict with the Council. We strongly hope that the first reading of the budget will be a success. However, if this is to be the case, the Council must change its attitude on two main points, i.e. the supervision of agricultural expenditure and the respect for the rights of the European Parliament as laid down in the Treaty. The Socialist Group has not tabled any amendments which do not follow a realistic social line, and no unreasonable demands have been made. Indeed, the Commission and Council must not be so unrealistic as to expect us to withdraw our demands for a policy for all sections of the population in Europe. If they do, the problems surrounding the adoption of the budget will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to solve. We therefore appeal to the Council and Commission to adopt the same realistic view as we take. I should like to point out, finally, that a number of my colleagues in the Socialist Group would like to comment on some of the other amendments tabled.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Notenboom to speak on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD).

**Mr Notenboom.** — *(NL)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the directly elected European Parliament

## Notenboom

is now embarking on its first budgetary procedure at a time when the Community's own resources are nearing exhaustion and when there is clearly a good deal of resistance in various Member States to the idea of raising the ceiling for own resources. I suspect, however, that this resistance is not so much a matter of principle as an expression of dissatisfaction at the lack of balance in the budget. It therefore follows that we shall need to show sound judgment and a great sense of responsibility in seeking a solution to this problem. Throughout this budgetary procedure, but particularly in this initial phase, this House must show that it has sense of responsibility.

I should like to begin then by thanking the rapporteur, my compatriot Mr Dankert, for the sense of responsibility he himself has shown and for all the work he has put in to prepare the way for sensible and reasonable decisions. I should also like to thank him for his willingness to reach a compromise with other interests in this House, particularly with my own Group. I should also like to thank the co-rapporteur, Mr Jackson, who had the unenviable task of tackling the European Parliament's own budget at a time when we are going through a period of headlong development. I myself find no difficulty in endorsing his views.

At a time when certain crises seem to be threatening, our main concern must be to ensure that the Community's achievements over the years are not lost. This budgetary procedure must place the Community in a position to move forward, rather than crumble away or collapse altogether.

I take the achievements of the Community to include the rights of the European Parliament as enshrined in the Treaties and in various gentlemen's agreements, and as acquired by dint of longstanding. I also take these achievements to include the financial autonomy of the Community, financed entirely from own resources, a right we have acquired only after long struggle.

It is neither possible, nor is it my intention, to cover all the aspects of Community policy. Subsequent speakers from the Group of the European People's Party will have an opportunity to do that.

As its rapporteur said, the Committee on Budgets has this year proposed not only increases, but also cuts and freezes for certain items in the budget.

Again, as the rapporteur pointed out, our thanks are also due to the Court of Auditors and, to some extent, to the Spierenburg Report. The proposed cuts do not only affect the common agricultural policy, but it is difficult for the Committee on Budgets to quantify how much more can be achieved via this route.

I am thinking here of the proposed freeze on expenditure on staff recruitment, and reductions in spending on paper, office supplies, daily subsistence allowances to staff, Members' travelling expenses, Commissioners'

spending, training schemes for young people, water, gas and electricity, office cleaning and so on. And this is only a start. The Committee on Budgets was also pretty strict on the European Parliament's expenditure, especially in the first part of its report. But let us not forget that we have not only a Committee on Budgets, but also a Bureau, and it must be our aim to reach some sort of accommodation.

It is impossible to go through this document item by item trying to justify certain items of expenditure, such as the need to recruit more staff. In that way, we shall end up with a grand total which is acceptable to no one. What the Committee on Budgets is concerned about is the total as such, because it is here that the Committee does not see eye to eye with the Council of Ministers or the Commission. That was the committee's main concern — not that the individual proposals were unjustifiable, but simply that the final total was wrong.

The central issue this year is the imminent exhaustion of the Community's own resources. My Group feels we should respond to the situation by showing the greatest possible restraint with regard to increased administrative costs, new staff and the budget, including all the political aspects. Of course, we must also weed out all the excesses of the common agricultural policy so that it can continue to play its valuable rôle, to the benefit of producers and consumers throughout the Community.

All these measures taken together should release enough money to enable us to carry on for some time below the present ceiling of own resources. One of the advantages of the pressure resulting from the imminent exhaustion of our own resources is that it serves to concentrate our minds and energy on a critical appraisal of each and every category of expenditure.

However, we must at the same time agree that an increase in the Community's own resources is absolutely essential.

Of course, even if the Council of Ministers did agree to raise the ceiling of own resources tomorrow, the decision would still be subject to a time-consuming ratification procedure in each of the Member States.

But the Council has not got that far yet, so my Group is very glad to see that the Committee on Budgets has tabled an amendment calling on the Commission and the Council to raise the ceiling for own resources from 1% to 1.5%. This does not conflict with the Commission's document, and — if I heard Mr Tugendhat rightly — it is in line with the proposals we can expect to see this coming year. I agree that it will have no legal force and is only an explanatory statement, but it would be very useful if this House were to accept this amendment. My Group would like to thank Mr Spinelli for suggesting that the proposal be made in the context of the explanatory statement on own resources from VAT.



## Notenboom

All development in the sense of the 'Europeanization' of certain policy sectors will be rendered impossible if the Community spends the next few years hovering up against the existing ceiling for own resources. What, for instance, is the point in a long-winded debate on hunger in the world if this House does not believe that the problem should be tackled at Community level?

The fact that we recently devoted a whole day in virtual unanimity to this subject should surely lead us to conclude that development aid is needed at European level and that the current policy — which is almost exclusively of a national nature — should be elevated to European level. There are many more examples. That is our aim in trying to have the ceiling on own resources raised. There is no chance of our having an energy policy worthy of the name at a time when the exhaustion of our own resources is imminent. Unless a solution is found to this problem, we shall have to apply the brake to our policies in all these fields. That is why the Committee on Budgets' amendment, seeking to raise the ceiling to 1.5%, is important, if only in symbolic terms. We are, of course not asking for the 1.5% to be fully taken up at a stroke. We do not want this to increase taxation levels within the Community. What we do want is for national policy in these areas — wherever feasible and wherever sensible — to be pursued at European level. This will make the Community's policies more effective, more influential throughout the world and also cheaper.

That is our aim.

It is not correct to compare, as Mrs Gredal has just done, the European budget with national budgets. National budgets have developed over a period of many years. Some of them are too large, others not large enough. But the European Community's budget is still very much in its infancy and is virtually insignificant compared with the Community's gross national product. It contains only one genuine integrated policy. For all these reasons, it is incorrect to compare it with national budgets. By doing so with so much conviction, you inevitably give the impression that you think no more integration is necessary. That is something the Group of the European People's Party cannot go along with. More integration is desperately needed in many fields.

While I am on the subject of own resources, I should like to ask Mr Tugendhat whether he can give us any news about the country where, regrettably, the existing own resources available from VAT are not yet being applied.

The great majority of my Group supports the rapporteur's proposals on the common agricultural policy. That is all I want to say on that subject, as others will be going into it in more detail later. At any rate, it is essential that this House should take the initiative here. That is absolutely essential and should, as has been proposed, now be based on the compromise

settlement. As rapporteur Mr Dankert is bound to be interviewed over and over again as rapporteur on the common agricultural policy on ways of tackling its excesses, and I should like to ask him not to talk as if it were just a matter of opening or closing taps to let the money flow in or out.

What we are talking about are human beings, people whose livelihoods are at stake. The word 'refunds' is a technical term, but what we are really concerned with is the livelihood of people who have geared their business policies to the Community's regulations, and acted on the stimulus from the Community and often from the Member States. The real blame therefore lies with the Council, which has failed to act decisively, and the Member States, which may perhaps have overstimulated production. It does not lie with those people whose livelihoods are now threatened. Some of the statements that have been made over the last few months are open to a good deal of criticism in this report. We should choose our words more carefully, and in this context I would refer you to what I said in the September debate. Mr Aigner and other members of my Group will be discussing the compromise in more detail and will be explaining why we have decided to go along very largely with Mr Dankert's arguments.

Another aspect of the sensible attitude adopted by the Committee on Budgets, to which I should like to add my support, is that real account, much more than in previous years, has been taken of what can really be spent in 1980. For instance, attention has been paid to what is still in the pipeline, in other words, what was included in this year's budget and has not yet been spent. That is undoubtedly an essential step now that financing is by means of the Community's own resources. Previously, the Member States used to pay on a monthly basis as much as was required. Now, however, they pay in twelve instalments calculated by reference to own resources. Thus, even when the budget contains sums which cannot be spent, the Member States must still pay over the money every month. The result is, of course, a surplus, but in the year concerned, and sometimes over two years, the amounts paid over are not the correct ones, or are paid too early.

So now that the budget is being financed by our own resources, it is a good idea to sluice out the pipelines, which is what Mr Dankert has done, and we can very largely support his efforts. This explains why there are often items which we regard as having high priority, but which are allocated only small amounts, precisely because we have taken account of the amounts which are still in the pipeline and which will be available for spending in 1980. Those items the Group of the European People's Party regard as high-priority are regional policy, development aid, including aid to non-governmental organizations and non-associated countries, food aid, social policy, industrial, energy and research policy. This fact is not always clear from the amendments proposed.

### Notenboom

So we must include the pipeline items where there is still money to be spent from the 1979 budget, but other colleagues will be referring to this point when you call them to speak on these items later, Mr President. Now that this House has adopted such a restrained attitude on this point and — as Mrs Gredal pointed out earlier — has even proposed cuts and freezes on certain items, it is surely time the Council realized that we are really both working along the same lines. It should then surely be possible for us to cooperate rather better than we did last year in an attempt to find a solution which is in the Community's best interests. I would call on the President-in-Office of the Council to acknowledge Parliament's aims by reporting back to his colleagues on the feelings in this House.

*(Applause)*

The aims of the European Parliament might be articulated somewhat more forcefully if we were not all new boys who still have to get to know each other better. If the votes on Wednesday go as we expect, they will constitute a gesture by the European Parliament which I hope will not go unnoticed by the Council.

Now that the Commission has told the rapporteur or others, with respect to the various amendments, whether or not it expects to be able to spend certain particular sums of money, and now that the Committee on Budgets has taken full account of all these replies, we are confident the Commission will go ahead and implement the policy concerned. The Commission has been questioned more than ever before about whether it is really in a position to spend certain sums. Because time did not allow — this is, after all, an extremely complex problem — we did not get round to applying what last year used to be called the 'magic formula'. No doubt Mr Bangemann, who was last year's budget rapporteur, will recall what I am talking about.

The 'magic formula' is a provision included in the explanatory statement on items of non-compulsory expenditure whereby the latter are free to be spent provided they are included in the budget. The fact that this 'magic formula' will probably not figure in any amendments this year does not mean that the idea has been abandoned. We may get round to applying it again next year. As far as the bulk of non-compulsory expenditure is concerned, the fact that it is included in the budget creates an obligation for the Commission to go ahead and spend the money, all the more so because the Commission has said this year that it will be able to spend the money. I hope that the absence of the 'magic formula' will not be a major handicap and will not be taken as indicating that Parliament has changed its mind since last year.

That is not the case.

The rapporteur referred to the fact that he had kept payment appropriations below the Article 203 margin.

So he has. The same does not apply, however, to his proposals as regards commitment appropriations. I hope that the Council will not be tempted to continue the policy on Article 203 which it pursued at the end of last year. I hope this will not happen, I hope that we shall be able to reach an amicable arrangement. However, I do not think the rapporteur will be able to reach such an arrangement on the basis of the figures he gave us. As Mrs Gredal pointed out, we shall need a few amendments on this point. My Group, too, is not much enamoured of the token entry allotted to the burning question of the social consequences of the Community's steel policy. How, for instance, can we ever hope to get the cooperation of the trade unions if all we have to offer is a miserable token entry for the necessary social measures? My Group believes this to be an untenable position, and we believe a realistic amount should be entered in the budget for this item. I hope we shall have achieved that on Wednesday.

There is just one point I should like to go into in more detail. I was at one time rapporteur for small and medium-sized undertakings, and I would urgently advise this House to adopt the amendment tabled by the Committee for Social Affairs and Employment, setting aside 200 000 EUA for the organizations representing small undertakings. The Union of European Community Industries has for years been involved in what is happening within the Community; the Committee of Professional Agricultural Organizations in the EEC is also involved in Community affairs, ensuring a regular flow of information to its members and expressing the views of its members to those in authority. For a number of years now the European trade union movement has also been subsidized through the Community budget with the approval of my Group and the whole House.

There is, however, still one important group which is not involved in Community affairs, and that is the small independent undertakings, which are, nevertheless, certainly organized at European level. They need a little assistance — no more than a very modest sum — to enable them to participate in Community affairs. I therefore hope that this House will give its unanimous approval to the amendment, just as it gave its unanimous approval to the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs' report on small and medium-sized undertakings. I should also like to ask the Commission to implement this amendment without delay and without involving anyone else. The Commission should specify which European organizations would be eligible for this small measure of assistance, so that they can reap the benefit next year.

There is one last thing I want to get off my chest. I should like to thank the President-in-Office of the Council, Mr MacSharry, for the very helpful and friendly way he has carried out his very difficult task

## Notenboom

in our Committee on Budgets. His is not an enviable position, in that he is always obliged to speak on behalf of the Nine. Even so, we must have better contacts with the Council. Every year I live in hope that the change of presidency will add a new dash of vigour and result in a new spirit of cooperation with the European Parliament on the basis of direct, personal contacts.

You referred, Mr MacSharry, to the question of compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure, and you said that we must agree on this point. That is quite right, but agreement does not exist at the moment on the question of borrowing and lending activities and the European Monetary System. That is something about which opinions may differ. You have reasons for saying that these items represent compulsory expenditure, just as we have very good reasons for claiming that they represent non-compulsory expenditure. But if there is a genuine difference of opinion and the European Parliament requests the application of the conciliation procedure, and the Council turns down this request, what way is that of showing your willingness to reach agreement on these matters? It is essential that the conciliation procedure between the Council and the European Parliament be improved, and this is something that is also referred to in the Dankert Report. We need more give-and-take. We must avoid conflicts, we must seek accommodation in place of strife. This is in the best interests of the Community, which is heading for a crisis if its financial problems are not solved and solved quickly. The European Parliament is doing its bit to bring about a solution to the problem; now it is up to the Council to make its contribution at its meeting on 23 November.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Taylor to speak on behalf of the European Democratic Group.

**Mr J. M. Taylor.** — Mr President, my remarks will be primarily directed to the Commission budget and in that connection I would like to congratulate Mr Dankert — of whom I shall have one word of caution, if not criticism, to say later — on the immense amount of work he has put into his job as rapporteur, and not least into the most excellent motion for a resolution that he produced earlier today to the Committee on Budgets.

I think many of us Parliamentarians remain concerned about the way the Council treated the preliminary draft budget in the first place. I was not a little worried by the way in which agriculture continues to absorb the resources of the Community, and the President of the Council, in the course of his remarks, which were noted very carefully, said this — and he said it with authority and he said what others have said before — that the CAP is the only fully deve-

loped policy — not that I personally happen to think that that in itself is a good thing, but it is a fact, and he is right — and that that justified agriculture's taking the lion's share (that was his phrase) of the Community budget. Now in a narrow sense that is true, but in a broader sense it must be unjustified. It must be a great cause for anxiety that agriculture is not merely holding its own as an absorber of a proportion of the Community budget, but is making headway, it is increasing as a proportion of the Community budget, so that we almost reach a point at which the graph of agricultural expenditure is closing on the graph of total Community expenditure. Indeed, if it were extrapolated in a linear way, we should reach a point at which agricultural expenditure was the total of Community expenditure and this was no more than an agricultural club, which is certainly not what the founding fathers of the Community intended.

I should like to rehearse very briefly the likely course of my group in the vote on the amendments to the Commission budget. I suppose I may be forgiven for saying at the outset that we have now reached the point where we are talking to people who are either converted to our own way of thinking or converted to a different view, and you Mr President, are perhaps officiating over a debate in which minds are already made up and no one is going to change his views as a result of the advocacy or eloquence of anyone else. Be that as it may, the European Democratic Group, with its Conservative tendencies, has certainly some anxieties about sums of money to be spent in areas of social expenditure. It is possible — it has been argued already this evening — that there are objectives that are better achieved by the Community than by individual Member States. By the same token, there are objectives that are better achieved by the Member States, and there are also cases in which this Parliament could run the risk of voting money to the Commission that the Commission found itself unable to expend.

A rather more optimistic view is taken of the Regional Fund, where this group will be voting for further appropriations. We should like to see the Regional Fund brought to maturity and developed as a fully-fledged adult policy of the European Community, as indeed we should like to see — and we reflected this in divisions in the Committee on Budgets — a fully-fledged European energy policy. The critical problems of the next 15 years in Europe are going to hinge on energy and on the extent to which we are politically hostage to sources of oil, where the prevailing political climate is, to say the very least, highly unstable.

Many of us believe that the future energy supplies of Europe are likely to come from the generation of electricity by nuclear means, in which case we must recognize that there is a very important job of reassurance

### Taylor

to be accomplished with regard to the public perception of nuclear generation of energy. There are deep anxieties about the safety of these complex and worrying processes; and so we should unfailingly be prepared to recognize where energy futures may lie and at the same time recognize the importance of educating the people of the Community and satisfying them in full measure that all is being done for safety as may be required.

In transport, I would forbear to join with those who have argued already this evening how free and competitive transport services within the Community are, but we would like to see the maximum of competition, which induces lower fares and better services to all the places that really matter in Europe. We also endorse those laid-down items of policy in anticipation, if I may say that, in the policy sections of the preliminary draft budget that look to Community funding of measures to increase the technology of electricity storage: we regard that as being of no little importance.

And so I come to agriculture. In my group, we noted with some disquiet that Mr Dankert, the rapporteur, said that in his personal capacity he would be endeavouring to revive a cause that had in fact met with failure in the Committee on Budgets. Now, I sympathize with him personally, because he has made his hopes quite clear, but I do not sympathize with him politically. In the political background from which I come, Mr President, it would not be possible to say that with this hat on I believe in such and such a cause, but I step to one side, and with another hat on I believe in another cause, and offer them both in the same debate. The political background from which I come would oblige a Member to say which cause he is going to choose and he should abandon and dissociate himself from the other.

*(Applause)*

The value of the transfer from dairy-farming to Chapter 100 as far as we are concerned, combined with our opposition to an increase in the co-responsibility levy, was that these two postures, taken side by side, are not contradictory but in fact are very coherent and very straightforward. What they amount to is a reduction in the total expenditure on dairy-farming, making a real inroad into the very same dairy spending that nourishes the surpluses which have tended to such unhealthy and unacceptable levels. The two notions — what I might call the transfer from dairy-farming and the increase in co-responsibility levies — are not mutually dependent: they are separate notions and separate statements, and it is entirely possible to be in favour of reducing dairy expenditure and to be against increasing co-responsibility levies. Why we are against co-responsibility levies is this — and I would urge this thought on Mrs Gredal or anybody else who is in

favour of increasing the co-responsibility levy: whatever may be the theory, the practice is that it is, on the face of it, a tax on efficiency, which to us would seem to be unnatural, but going deeper, it is in fact paradoxically a tax which the efficient farmer, the biggest producer, is best able to overcome: he simply produces more so that the co-responsibility levy may raise revenue, but as an instrument of cutting down production it is useless.

*(Applause)*

Commissioner Tugendhat, in his comprehensive contribution to this debate, told us that there would be Commission proposals before long for curbing surpluses. This group would welcome those proposals and welcome their speedy appearance.

Mr President, I conclude my remarks by saying this. With the exception of the one respect in which I have criticized him — and I would have criticized him the same had he been in the Chamber — this group would congratulate Mr Dankert on a job thoroughly done. We shall be taking our part in the divisions within the next 48 hours, and we believe that the attitudes that we shall take in those divisions are the right ones. We shall look for friends in this Chamber in a European way. We want the Community to work; we are possibly the most cautious spending sector in this Chamber, but that does not mean that we do not mean our European purpose, that we do not take our part here wholeheartedly. We are cautious about expenditure; we want no waste; we want the European budget to be in a correct shape for Europe to move forward; and friends in the Chamber who look at the way we vote on the amendments to come will, I think, find an honest and sincere reflection of that view.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Spinelli.

**Mr Spinelli.** — *(I)* Mr President, I speak on behalf of the Italian Communists and Allies. I shall not remind you, Mr President, or the members of my Group, of the severe and justified criticisms which we have made of the Commission's and, subsequently, the Council's draft budget, but I should like you all to bear in mind that we have not abandoned these criticisms, that they are still the basis of our attitude and that they will determine our behaviour. During the discussions within the Committee on Budgets we asked that, if possible, fundamental changes should be made, bearing in mind the responsibilities that the Parliament and the Community must face. The Parliament, using all its authority, must try to get the Council and the Commission to face up to their responsibilities, since the draft documents which these two institutions have submitted do not appear to be inspired by any such realization.

## Spinelli

In our opinion, the attitude adopted by Mr Dankert is unacceptable; to my particular astonishment, he told us that there was no likelihood of an increase in the Community's own resources over the next few years, because the German Government was against it, the French Government was against it and I don't know how many other governments were against it, and that consequently all that could be done would be to shift expenditure from one section of the budget to the other, in particular, to try to remove some appropriations from agricultural expenditure and allocate them to other uses. It seems to us that this attitude is not appropriate to the problems that face us.

We have made a contribution, and I think it was not an insignificant one, to the work of the Committee on Budgets, in order to try to make a really basic change in the whole appearance of the budget, in order to prevent the Committee on Budgets suggesting to Parliament that it should be happy with a little *saupou-drage* — as they say in French — with a little *'pocket money'* — as the Council once said in a semi-confidential document — in other words, with a few concessions made here and there on this or that item. I must say that we did manage partly to obtain what we wanted and we partly did not manage, but I should like to set the case out again in general terms to this Parliament, in order at least to try to convince the Members of this House that they must accept the concept of a budget which is not a mere modification of the draft budget which the Council has submitted for our approval.

First of all, I should like to refer briefly to two points. One of them concerns compulsory expenditure and the budget heading which deals with the EMS interest subsidies; the President-in-Office of the Council has told us, for the third time and obviously without paying any attention to the answers he received, that whether a particular item of expenditure is compulsory or not compulsory cannot be decided by Parliament or any other institution on its own, and that the expenditure on the EMS interest subsidies must be considered compulsory because it concerns obligations which must be honoured. Well, I should like to ask you, Mr President-in-Office, who gives you the right to think that Parliament is less serious in its approach than the Council, that the Parliament is ignorant of the fact that these obligations must be honoured? This is not a valid argument. The fact is that compulsory expenditure — and I repeat what I have already told you in committee, Mr President-in-Office — is not expenditure for which a definition, or even a mere decision, on the part of the Commission or the Council can be enough. Compulsory expenditure — and this is explicitly stated in the Treaty — is expenditure which 'derives from the Treaty': do the EMS interest subsidies derive from the Treaty? The answer is no. Compulsory expenditure is also expenditure deriving from acts that themselves derive from

the Treaties: do these interest subsidies derive from such acts? The answer is no. Therefore they are not compulsory expenditure, nor have you the power to consider them as such. To quote the remark which the miller made to Frederick the Great, 'There is a judge in Berlin', and I repeat that in this Community there is also a judge, should you decide arbitrarily that this expenditure is compulsory.

As regards the maximum rate, I have nothing to add to what Mr Tugendhat has already said. It is true that the maximum rate is one of our basic tools; however, Mr President-in-Office, you should consider that there was a first Treaty in which it was said that 'in exceptional cases this rate may be exceeded...' and a second Treaty in which the words 'in exceptional cases' have been removed. This change was made for a purpose. It means, as Mr Tugendhat said, that, if need be, the rate must be exceeded.

I should like now to deal with the fundamental problems on which we dwell. As regards revenue, we asked — in a strong, politically motivated comment — that under the revenue heading it should be stated that we ask the Commission to submit proposals so that, by the end of this year, the maximum rate of VAT may be increased from 1 to 1.5% and a new Community financial regulation may be prepared, not on the question of increasing taxes, but on the distribution of taxes between the member countries and the Community. This law will have to be discussed with Parliament and not with the officials representing the finance ministries of the various countries. We have noted with pleasure — and we will naturally withdraw our amendment in favour of the one tabled by the Committee on Budgets — that this proposal was accepted by Mr Tugendhat and by Mr Notenboom.

The truth is that this Community needs more money to finance more policies and to finance more complex policies. Nevertheless, instead of making people pay more, we would prefer that the existing funds be better spent, in the form of common action programmes rather than uncoordinated operations.

With regard to the problem of agriculture, we asked that some of the funds from the EAGGF guarantees for milk should be reallocated and used for structural reforms in agriculture. On this point my colleague Miss Barbarella will be speaking on behalf of the Group, so I shall not spend any more time on that, but in general what we asked for has been accepted, though perhaps not one hundred per cent. Next, I should like to point something out to Mr Dankert and Mr Taylor, so as to avoid any misunderstanding. The problem is not that too much is spent on agriculture; the problem is that what is spent is badly spent. We think that if more is spent on the agricultural sector than on other sectors — and what the Commissioners and the Members of this House are continually saying

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is true — we must nevertheless bear in mind that we have an integrated agricultural system and that the Member States do not themselves spend any more on the market organization policy, inasmuch as this policy is the sole responsibility of the Community. The problem is not that we are spending too much, it is that we are spending money wrongly, because we are spending in such a way that we create surpluses involving pointless and useless expenditure which is on the increase. We must make better use of these funds, and I should like to draw everyone's attention, and in particular the attention of those Members of this House who are afraid that if we tamper in any way with this expenditure we are destroying the agricultural policy, to the fact that the Committee on Budgets does not suggest taking money away from the agricultural policy in order to use it, for example, for nuclear policy, industrial policy or energy policy. Our aim is to keep this money inside the agricultural policy, but, instead of keeping it there in order to support prices artificially, we want to make structural reform so as to help those people whom our mistaken policies have sent off in the wrong direction. This suggestion has been accepted in full, and we welcome this.

As regards structural policies, the Regional Policy Committee's request which received our enthusiastic support, has been accepted. This point will also be dealt with by someone else, so I shall not spend any more time on it. As regards structural policies as a whole, we have asked for an overall reserve to be set up for those sectors in which the need for a stronger Community policy is most obvious. We were of the opinion that the Community should have at its disposal a certain minimum sum, and in our opinion this should be in the region of 1 000 million units of account, to be spent over four years for each of the sectors mentioned above. In this way we were reiterating the concept that Community policy cannot be conducted on a year-to-year basis, but that things should be planned for a given period, and for this reason we suggested that an overall sum be set aside and that during the first year only a modest proportion of this sum should be spent.

On this point the Committee on Budgets did not agree with us and preferred to adopt a different policy, that is to say, it accepted an entire series of proposals which we only approved of in general terms, because, though they were constructive, they go only a short way towards what is necessary and do not answer the need for a strong overall policy. Because of this we are going to re-submit this proposal and we shall support it again, even if amended; we would ask all of you to think carefully before you say 'no', to give the matter some reflection before you turn down our proposal, so that no one may think that this first elected Parliament, at a moment of energy crisis, social crisis and industrial crisis, is capable only of looking at things in a piecemeal fashion and cannot make a clear state-

ment, saying, 'Members of the Commission, Members of the Council of Ministers, draw up a programme for the coming four years with this figure; provided you follow a consistent overall policy you can count on the support of Parliament.' This is the way in which we can demonstrate our desire to follow a certain line of policy, and if we abandon it that means that we are letting slip one of the most important opportunities that is likely to turn up for our Parliament for some time.

I should therefore like to ask you all, ladies and gentlemen, to think carefully about the votes to be taken in the coming days and how we may best continue the discussion. We should not let ourselves be taken in by those who say that we must save money, because this will only entail additional expenditure for the Member States and thus make policies which are in fact necessary, impossible. At every turning we come up against the need for common policies and every time we say: 'Unfortunately, we are not ready yet.' This is the appropriate moment to say: 'Parliament maintains we can proceed along these lines; the Committee on Budgets did not accept this argument, and so we are submitting it to you again in the hope that we shall have a favourable reply, or at least a more favourable one than we have had on previous occasions'. Are we asking too much? I do not think so. I remember what the European People's Party said only a few weeks ago — that it would vote against any budget which, for lack of adequate appropriations, was not an effective political instrument and did not contribute to overcoming the crisis of the Community. Well, I would like our friends in the European People's Party to think about this. After Mr O'Leary's speech, even the Socialists came and told us that they were not satisfied with trifles — what they wanted was something substantial. The Socialists have persuaded the Committee on Social Affairs to say that, if the discussions were to remain at the level of trifling details, they would vote against. The rapporteur for the Committee on Budgets will confirm this. In asking for this, we are not asking for too much. Will we perhaps reach the limit of one per cent of VAT? Because, if we were to exceed it, we could be told that the the budget was not acceptable. We have not exceeded the limits, but we do not want people to say that the reserve should be used only for crazy expenditure on the agricultural policy. It should be used for serious policies, and consequently we ought to start looking around for new resources. The formula suggested by the Committee on Budgets, and to which Mr Tugendhat has said he will give favourable consideration, consists of a rapid emergency measure which will act as a safety valve for the coming years; the suggestion is to keep the law relating to the VAT percentage exactly as it is, and simply to change the figure from 1 to 1.5 %. This is something which, if the determination is there, can be done in six months rather than three years.

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It is by tackling problems of this sort that we shall see a developing Community emerge; the alternative will be a Community already resigned to its lot, continuing somehow to eke out its existence.

I should like to say to the members of the Christian Democrat and Socialist Groups that now is the moment to show that we do in fact desire a Community with an awareness of its own responsibilities and with a sense of responsibility with regard to the budget. There is no lack of responsibility in our attitude. The lack of responsibility is to be found in the Council's draft, because faced with a situation that calls for a strong Community, this document wishes to keep the Community weak. For these reasons, Mr President, even if we note with pleasure that some things have been put right in this budget, we maintain that the essential point has not been dealt with, and that strong structural policies are lacking, as are also strong development policies. I forgot one other thing on which I had a negative reaction from the Committee on Budgets. We were voting on the question of substantial aid and cooperation with the developing countries, but our committee rejected this proposal whilst we were debating the question of world hunger. This was the only way to deal seriously with the question for world hunger, instead of passing resolutions. Apart from the fact that we have a duty towards those in the world who suffer hunger, it is in our own interest to help them, because an upturn in our economies can only come, this time, through aiming at developing the world and not simply at enriching ourselves. If the things we suggest in those four amendments, which could really alter the appearance of the budget, are not accepted, we cannot vote in favour of this budget and we shall recommend that the Parliament should throw it out.

*(Applause from the left)*

**President.** — I call Mrs Scrivener to speak on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group.

**Mrs Scrivener.** — *(F)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, from 7 to 10 June this year the people of the nine Community Member States elected their representatives to the European Parliament. You will recall that some people questioned the need for these elections since, under the Treaties, Parliament would not in the final analysis have its powers increased.

The vote which we shall soon be taking on the first reading of the budget and, next December on the second reading, is of major importance, and the general public should be aware of this. Already, one of Parliament's unquestioned powers is to act with the Council as the Community's budgetary authority.

We have inherited these powers from our predecessors, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude. I am

thinking, in particular, of Mr Bangemann, a Member of the new Parliament who was rapporteur for the 1979 budget.

Direct elections have given Parliament the democratic legitimacy which it so badly needed to exercise its budgetary powers. We now have to fulfill our obligations towards the voters. The question which we should now be asking ourselves is: how are we going to use this power we have inherited?

The present budgetary procedure for 1980 will undoubtedly serve as a precedent, and I should like first and foremost to emphasize the importance of good relations with the Council.

I should like to begin by making an appeal to the Council, and I hope this will not fall on deaf ears. Whether you like it or not, authority for the budget is now shared by two institutions. Parliament is no longer the simple rubber stamp it once was: those days are gone.

We believe, therefore, that the only feasible approach is cooperation in the form of a political dialogue aimed at reaching a consensus. This is the spirit in which we should like to discuss the basic issue of the relationship between the legislative and budgetary powers.

But let there be no mistake, this attitude should not be interpreted as a sign of weakness in Parliament's resolve to ensure that its budgetary powers are respected, and I would repeat a phrase that has been used before — Parliament will not exceed its powers, but will use them to the full. I am thinking in particular of Article 203 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, and I would emphasize that this House will not allow itself to be stripped, in any way whatever, of any of its budgetary powers.

My second comment concerns the views which my Group holds concerning the rôle of the budget in the Community, which have prompted a number of amendments.

The Community budget should enable us to tackle the problems facing us and should not merely serve to express our hopes. It can no longer be used solely to extend the policies of the Member States but should become a means of fostering Community integration.

In this connection, I would remind the House of its resolution of April 1978, under which guidelines for the budget must cover types of activity: firstly, transferring to the Community the financing and administration of sectors in which the Member States are no longer able to cope because of the scale of the problems involved; secondly, coordinating national activities at Community level if their efficiency and profitability could thereby be improved; and thirdly, Community financing of measures to strengthen Europe's image abroad.

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Now that the political significance of the budget and its role in initiating Community action have been realized, the Committee on Budgets is proposing that commitment appropriations should be increased by almost a thousand million units of account, even though, according to the Council, our margin for manoeuvre is 450 million units of account.

However, if we wish to have the overall budget substantially increased, we should be very careful to ensure that our requests are not concerned solely with the amount of appropriations. We feel it is essential to adopt a realistic policy. What is the purpose of including appropriations in the budget if we know perfectly well they will not be disbursed? Instead, we should allocate sums to sectors in which specific measures can reasonably be taken in 1980.

The amendments of the Liberal and Democratic Group were drafted for this purpose, and I believe that, broadly speaking, this was also the attitude of the Committee on Budgets, whose proposals for payment appropriations have not exceeded our margin of manoeuvre which, according to the Council, is 450 million units of account.

This approach is justified since, as far as payments are concerned, a substantial proportion of appropriations available in previous years has not been used. The Liberal and Democratic Group is aware of these difficulties and wishes to give priority to increasing Community expenditure affecting structural policy, for — let us be under no illusions — we cannot make any major short-term economic changes with the scale of budgetary appropriations at our disposal.

We can, however, take action on the structural level and initiate developments which could be worthwhile in the long run. I am thinking here not only of the Social and Regional Funds, but also of the industrial and energy policies. This brings me quite naturally to the crucial question of the Community's own resources. We now know — and this has been said again and again — that by 1981 the Community will reach the 1 % VAT rate and, if nothing is done in the meantime, will thus lose its newly acquired financial autonomy. This would mean allowing our budgetary powers to be put at risk, since it would be impossible to initiate new measures without national subsidies.

Understandably, we are very eager to see the Commission's proposals on additional own resources, which it had promised us by the end of the year, and we hope that the House will hold a major debate on this fundamental issue at the start of next year. I would like here to thank Mr Tugendhat for his clear and succinct statement, which seemed to reflect Parliament's new status.

There are those who believe that the approaching exhaustion of the Community's own resources should be countered by a reduction in expenditure on the common agricultural policy. Other speakers representing the Liberal and Democratic Group will be clar-

ifying our position and presenting our amendments on this question.

I should now like to draw attention to a few fundamental aspects of the budget.

I shall begin with the inclusion in the budget of Community loans and borrowings which is one of our main concerns. These operations must be monitored by the Budgetary Authority to ensure that budgetary affairs are conducted clearly and openly, as the public is entitled to expect. The amendments of the Liberal and Democratic Group and those of the rapporteur are similarly motivated.

We also consider the inclusion in the budget of the European Development Fund to be of prime importance, as this should lend concrete form to the position adopted by all the institutions in favour of integrating the financial aspects of the new agreement into the general budget of the Communities.

In this connection, we are tabling an amendment that is supplementary to that of the Committee on Development and which provides for a special reserve under item 1032. This is to enable the Commission to take the necessary transitional and implementing measures as soon as the new convention is ratified, thus avoiding any interruption in the financing of cooperation with the associated developing countries.

The Liberal and Democratic Group also regards unemployment in Europe as a priority issue, as this is perhaps the biggest problem of our generation. Our concern is reflected in the amendments we have tabled with a view to establishing a pact on the employment of young people in Europe within the framework of the Social Fund. The Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion on this.

We also want to eliminate one of the main obstacles to efficiency in Community because of the diversity of the mechanisms in use in the various Funds. To obviate this problem, the Commission plans to introduce integrated operations to concentrate the various Community instruments on specific problems in clearly defined geographic areas. The purpose of our amendments is to show Parliament's support for this initiative and to permit each operation to be prepared thoroughly.

As far as the allocations made to Regional Fund are concerned, I would point out that while we are in favour of the reinstatement of the appropriations proposed by the Commission, we think that emphasis should be placed on the 'quota-free' section. We feel that we should ultimately get away from the principle of national quotas, otherwise Europe will be no more than a group of different nations incapable of establishing its own identity. For the time being it is imperative that we abolish the 5 % ceiling on the 'quota-free' section, which should make it possible to implement specific Community measures not yet provided for in the field of regional development.



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We have therefore, as an initial measure, tabled an amendment which provides for a commitment appropriation of 62.5 million units of account, which exceeds the 5% limit for the non-quota section. I should also like to comment briefly on transport policy: although this is the sector in which the Community should have made most progress, the situation here is highly unsatisfactory. We fully support the two amendments tabled by the Committee on Transport, which take account of the obvious fact that the Common Market has led to an increase in trans-frontier transport. We would mention the Channel tunnel project, and the projected link across the Strait of Messina, as well as the necessary improvement of the road to Greece via Yugoslavia and the linking of the Iberian peninsula to the Community.

In conclusion, Mr President, I should like to return to the point which I made at the start of this speech, namely that the present budgetary procedure will serve as an example. Parliament badly needed democratic legitimacy in order to exercise the considerable budgetary powers which it now has. But let us be under no illusions! The voters are aware of these powers. The elections of last June and last year's conflict between the Council and Parliament concerning the allocations for the Regional Fund have undoubtedly contributed towards this. It is now up to us to exercise our authority to the full.

We were elected to advance the cause of European integration while observing the Treaties. Therefore we will not accept the idea that in the budgetary sphere, or in any other sphere, the Community is merely a symbol. On the contrary, we emphasize the political significance of this budget, which should enable us to provide some practical solutions to the burning issues of our time. It should thus be possible for us to establish our own identity, which we have so badly needed to do. Let us not forget that if the Community has not in the past come up to the expectations of the public, this has not been a result of what it has done, but rather of what it has sometimes failed to do. This is a point we should all take to heart.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Ansquer to speak on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

**Mr Ansquer.** — *(F)* Mr President, we feel that Parliament's first reading of the draft budget for 1980 raises three sets of questions, to which my Group would like to give suitable answers: firstly, the common agricultural policy and its consequences; secondly, the measures taken to combat the crisis and internal imbalance in the Community — social, industrial and regional measures — and thirdly, the energy policy, which would appear to be the most important issue since it is the key to the future of Europe.

We are sad and also anxious to note the increase in virulent and ill-considered attacks on the CAP, whose critics, doubtless blinded by various surpluses, have lost sight of its essential purpose. As far as the Group of European Progressive Democrats is concerned, this is to maintain the self-sufficiency in food which the Community has achieved because of the CAP. The product of this policy, which some people call 'green gold', is a fundamental element of our countries' wealth and is as important as our energy supplies.

Look around: there are only two successful agricultural blocs in this hungry world — the United States and our old Europe. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, let us take great care to maintain the common agricultural policy which is our greatest natural asset, since we are sadly lacking in raw materials. Some may say that they have nothing against the CAP, and that they object only to the surpluses, in particular milk surpluses. In a way, this is an affront to both feeling and common sense. As our recent debate showed, in a world in which entire populations are starving, these surpluses should be welcome and could be put to better use — although, of course, surpluses should not become standard policy. Otherwise this House would be guilty of hypocrisy, since at the last part-session it devoted several hours of debates to world hunger! It is true that agricultural surpluses are costly. But what is this compared with human life? Life is precious above all else and we cannot put a price on it!

Let us examine this question in a practical light, with regard to the solutions proposed by those who want to combat surpluses, in particular milk surpluses. This is the purpose of the three main amendments tabled by the rapporteur, Mr Dankert. Their purpose, on the one hand, is to reduce the appropriations for dairy products under Chapter 62 by 380 million EUA and to transfer 250 million as a reserve to Chapter 100 and, on the other, to make available a further 280 million EUA by increasing the co-responsibility levy from 0.5% to 2%, thereby prejudging the Council's decision. This levy has always been opposed by my Group because it is particularly harmful to small farmers.

We feel that the measures outlined in the rapporteur's proposals to combat milk surpluses — with, it must be said, the tacit complicity of the Commission — are directed at the effects rather than the causes of these surpluses. However, the causes are well known, the main one being the lack of a consistent policy on fats. The Commission would do well to submit a package of proposals to establish a genuine policy on fats, instead of just juggling with the co-responsibility levy.

As an indication of its intentions in this area my Group has tabled four basic amendments under the heading of own resources, calling for the introduction of a levy on cassava and on soya beans, an increase in

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the customs' duties on these products, and a tax on margarine. As we had expected, these amendments were narrowly defeated in the Committee on Budgets, but we recommend that the House should adopt them.

To conclude my remarks on agriculture, Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to mention the amendments of the Committee on Agriculture on compensatory amounts. Every year this Committee consistently proposes that expenditure on compensatory amounts should be entered in a special chapter, even though this is included in EAGGF expenditure. The purpose of this is to distinguish more clearly between monetary expenditure and agricultural expenditure proper, in order to avoid wrongly imputing expenditure to the agricultural policy. The same applies to the proposed amendments whereby refund expenditure in connection with food aid would be transferred from EAGGF Title 6 (guarantee) to Title 9 (food aid). Sadly, for the first time in Parliament's history these amendments, which were previously always approved almost unanimously, have been rejected by the Committee on Budgets at the request of the rapporteur. We greatly deplore this but hope that the House will approve this set of amendments, for we disapprove of tactics aimed at overburdening the CAP in order to bring it into disrepute. My Group will back these amendments to the hilt.

I shall now turn to Mr Spinelli's amendment concerning own resources derived from VAT. In our opinion, it would be difficult to propose a 1.5 % increase in VAT without imposing additional taxation, even if resources, and hence responsibilities, are transferred. In any case, the national parliaments would have to ratify such a move. We do not therefore feel it advisable at present to increase VAT to 1.5 %, and my Group will therefore not be voting in favour of this proposal.

As for the measures taken specifically to combat the crisis and the Community's internal imbalance, in other words the social, industrial and regional policies, the Group of European Progressive Democrats feels that such measures should be given priority. We have therefore tabled a number of amendments to provide the Community with the necessary resources. We shall support any similarly motivated amendments.

With regard to energy, my Group has tabled several amendments to permit the rapid establishment of an effective energy policy, for as we know, such a policy has so far not been prominent in Community affairs. This shortcoming will have to be remedied if we are to meet the energy challenge. The fate of the people of Europe will, without any doubt, depend on our ability to overcome this problem.

We therefore urge the Council to take the necessary decision. The situation is clearly urgent, especially in

view of the current disruption of the free oil markets, such as the Rotterdam market, which we are doing nothing about although this disruption provides the oil-producing countries with an additional pretext for increasing oil prices.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, before turning to my final point, I would like to comment on the funds set aside for disaster victims in the Community. The Council has granted the Commission only half the amount it had requested, in other words 5 million EUA instead of 10 million. Unfortunately, experience has shown that these appropriations are insufficient and that the Community cannot meet all requests for assistance. This applies in particular to the victims of disasters occurring in the second half of the year, who have suffered as a result. The unfairness of this must be clear to everyone. The Group of European Progressive Democrats has therefore tabled an amendment to increase the funds for disaster victims from 5 to 8 million EUA. This is a reasonable proposal which, though not quite as ambitious as the Commission's request, will, we believe, give it more adequate resources. I thus hope the House will approve this amendment, especially since the Committee on Budgets, in agreement with the rapporteur, has adopted an amendment restoring the appropriations requested by the Commission for disaster victims in non-Member countries. Since the same type of operation is involved, we feel that disaster victims in the Community are just as deserving as those in non-Member countries.

Finally, I turn to the Commission's operating expenditure, and in particular its expenditure on data processing. We are all aware of the extremely difficult situation in which the Commission finds itself and of the squandering of public money which this has led to. We therefore feel that such expenditure should be closely monitored, and we believe that our amendment, which goes further than the rapporteur's will meet this requirement.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, this debate on the budget should not take the form of a simple discussion on technical or financial issues, even though such discussion is necessary, indeed essential. The Community budget should be a true expression of European Policy. It should reflect our peoples' profound aspirations and provide an effective means of achieving solidarity in accordance with our ambitions. Such are the wishes of my Group, and we hope they will be shared by the rest of the House.

**President.** — I call Mr Bonde.

**Mr Bonde.** — (DK) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the draft budget we are discussing here today can best be described as a Robin Hood policy in reverse. We are taking from the poor countries and giving to the rich. We are weakening the poorest

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regions and strengthening the strongest. We are taking taxes from the wage earners and giving the money to the employers. This is not what Robin Hood was doing in Sherwood Forest. There is only one thing which the draft budget and Robin Hood have in common — the illegality of their actions. In field after field after field, the Treaties are being distorted so as to give the supra-national European Parliament more power at the expense of the Council of Ministers, where each of the Member States has the right of veto — in other words, at the expense of the Danish Folketing. Look, for instance, at Mr Dankert's report in which he says outright that Parliament should usurp the right to become the legislative authority together with the Council of Ministers. Here he is trying to do away with the old principle that not a penny of the Community budget can be paid out without a relevant legal instrument. He is proposing in so many words that one can incorporate new activities into the budget even if there is no basis for them in the form of legal instruments

I must say clearly to Mr Dankert that, from the point of view of the Danish Constitution, what he is advocating is nothing less than a *coup d'état*. He is suggesting that my country should hand over legislative powers in a manner which is at variance with the provisions of the constitution regarding the transfer of such powers since according to the Danish Constitution, a five-sixths majority in the Folketing is necessary for the transfer of authority of this kind, and if it does not prove possible to obtain this five-sixths majority for a proposal of this kind, it must be made the subject of referendum, at which stage it would be rejected, since most Danes nowadays are opposed to Danish membership of the Community. However, provided Danish politicians stick to their own election programmes, a proposal of this kind would never get as far as a referendum. It would be rejected by a large majority in the Folketing itself, and for this reason alone Mr Dankert can forget his dream of smuggling in legislative authority for the European Parliament through the back door.

The People's Movement against the EC is in complete agreement with the Danish Government that not a penny can be included on the Community budget without a relevant regulation from the Council of Ministers. My Danish colleagues in this House, for example Mrs Gredal of the Socialist Group, will be pleased to know that she and the other Danes here can confirm that this is the view of the Danish Government, this is the view of both the majority in the Danish Parliament and the Danish people. The existence of a relevant legal instrument from the Council of Ministers is an essential — although not in itself adequate — condition for the adoption of a budgetary item in accordance with the Danish Constitution. The legal instrument itself must be adopted

within a field in which Denmark has transferred sovereignty to the Community by virtue of the Treaty of Accession. For example, if Article 235 is applied in any way other than the one intended, i.e. to fill up gaps in the Treaty of Rome in those fields already covered by that Treaty, we would be getting into an area where lawyers would have to pretend to have lost their memory if they wished to reconcile proposals of this kind with our Constitution.

Changing Regional Fund expenditure from obligatory to non-obligatory and thereby giving this supra-national Assembly the last word, which had previously been with the Council of Ministers and hence the Danish Parliament, was not an improvement either. I was therefore somewhat surprised to hear Mrs Gredal today supporting an increase in the Regional Fund to a level even higher than that proposed by the Commission, and in view of this I can recommend the Social Democrats' electoral promises as bedtime reading, since according to these the Community was not to be given more powers.

But what have we got against this Regional Fund? Is it not emulating Robin Hood to take from the rich and give to the poor? Let us be quite clear about one fact: the budget is not simply a shower of gifts, the gifts have to be paid for, and it is the taxpayers in our countries who have to pay for them. In Denmark almost 90 % of total taxes is paid by the wage earners, but is it the poorer wage earners who get something from the richer? No, it is the employers who get something from the wage earners. What do the wage earners get now that, according to a Commission press release, the Regional Fund has been so kind as to give a subsidy to an abattoir in North Jutland? Will they get a wage increase? Do the conditions under which this gift was granted state that the wage earner must benefit from it? Do the conditions state that the owners of the abattoir must not close down three other abattoirs and put even more people out of work than they are taking on in the establishment for which they have received the subsidy? No, they do not state this, but according to the wage earners' daily newspaper they have received a gift from the Community. Aren't these people in Brussels nice? They take from the wage earners and give to the big employers, since persons running small, independent businesses are hardly ever included among the recipients of aid. This is what I call Robin Hood in reverse. One can support this or oppose it, and the majority in this House support it. Even among those Danes who oppose the Community, whom I represent, there are some people who think that this is the right way of going about things. However, surely everyone can agree that this type of transaction is not a regional development policy, but a distribution policy, and as such not a matter for this House. This is not something we should be discussing here. It should be dealt with in the Folketing.

**Bonde**

One would have to be at least editor-in-chief of the Commission's press office to be satisfied with giving readers half the truth — that the Community had given a subsidy to abattoirs in North Jutland. Would it not be reasonable if the Commission's officials also stated in their press releases who was ultimately providing this aid? Would it not be reasonable, for example, to point out that Denmark and Greenland receive 1.2% of the Regional Fund, but that our taxpayers amount for 2.6% of its revenue? I am perfectly aware that the Community's tax propagandists do not put it this way, since then it would be clear for all to see that what we are getting is not a gift. It is something we are paying for, something we could have bought at half the price at the dairy, and if we had done so we would have kept it instead of giving it to the employers.

I am quite aware that this does not apply in the case of the agricultural policy, under which we receive more from the Community than we pay into it — particularly if we regard Esso, Shell and Unilever as good Danish companies, since Community membership has not led to much of an increase in the incomes of Danish farmers, although Danish consumers are subsidizing the artificially high food prices in the Community.

As a Danish voter, I have never given the Community permission to call the money I pay in the form of VAT 'Community own resources'. Certainly, the Folketing passed a law in accordance with the so-called sixth VAT directive, but this law was not made the subject of a referendum, unlike Community membership itself. This is providing the Community with a device for syphoning off the money in Danish consumers' pockets, and we are trying to break this device.

The People's Movement, which is the biggest Danish group in this House will vote against any increase in the European Parliament's budgetary authority or powers. We will abstain from voting on any questions which in our view are more properly matters for the national parliaments and, as long as we remain members of the Community, for the Council of Ministers. Finally, we will vote against the entire budget. Thank you for having been prepared to listen to someone who could hardly be accused of having said what you wanted to hear.

**President.** — I call Mr De Goede.

**Mr De Goede.** — (NL) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to devote my few minutes' speaking time to two subjects and to make a few brief comments on the Dankert Report and on the work and resultant cost of the European Parliament.

I should like to congratulate Mr Dankert on his report, and say that we can very largely go along with

his recommendations. An increase in the Community's own resources and reform of the common agricultural policy are both indispensable. I would only query the method Mr Dankert and others are advocating for the reform of the common agricultural policy. I wonder whether the co-responsibility levy is an effective instrument for the job it is supposed to be doing. For if we increase the co-responsibility levy to such an extent that it has the required budgetary effect, the political chances of getting the measure through will probably diminish accordingly.

The second comment I want to make is that this House would be worth nothing if it failed to thwart the Council's attempt to delete the 100 million EUA earmarked for social measures in connection with the structural reorganization of the steel industry.

I am sorry for having to speak in a rather disjointed telegraphic style because of the short speaking time at my disposal. Let me now move on quickly to deal with our own Parliament.

I should like to express my appreciation for the work put in by Mr Jackson. He has produced a good report, on page 27 of which he wonders whether the costs incurred by the European Parliament are really justified. He has also gone into the question of comparing the costs of running the European Parliament with those of national parliaments. The answer is still awaited, but in the meantime I have compared the running costs of my own national parliament in the Netherlands with those of the European Parliament, and I can tell you that, roughly speaking, our Parliament here costs ten times as much to run as the Netherlands Parliament, and that is excluding the salaries of the Dutch Members. Just imagine: 10 times as expensive, when the European Parliament is not even twice as large as the bicameral parliament in the Netherlands.

Of course, I realize that this does not prove anything. Mr Jackson himself gave a number of possible reasons for the relatively high running costs of the European Parliament, starting with the question of Parliament's various places of work. I heard Mr Schwartzberg at our last part-session ask the Commission and the Council, during Question Time, about the costs of the various places of work of the Community institutions. Let me add, though, that our primary responsibility must be to decide ourselves what we feel about choosing a single place of work for the European Parliament. My Party is in favour of Parliament establishing its permanent seat where the executive is. Of course, everybody has his own ideas on this, but I believe that this House should come to a decision quickly, rather than continually asking — I almost added the word 'cravenly' — the Council and the Commission for their opinions.

**De Goede**

The second cause of the high running costs is the language problem. Here, I think Mr Jackson has contradicted himself somewhat. On page 26 of his report, he says we must ensure that all the Community languages continue to be used in the Community institutions. On the other hand, however, he says, that, with the accession of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the number of language combinations will increase from 36 to 81. I believe we are now gradually coming to the stage where the Bureau should be asked to get up a study group to decide quickly whether we can continue using all the Community languages once the three new Members have joined. After all, that will mean an increase from six to nine official languages. I think we should have the courage to restrict the number of languages, but please do not ask me which languages will have to go. It must surely be possible to come to some arrangement, though.

The third factor is the cost of meetings. The situation at present is that in order to have one day's worth of committee meetings — an afternoon and a morning — we are obliged to be away from home for two days. What is there to prevent us adding an extra day for meetings, which would double the effective time available and halve the costs? This is only a suggestion, which could perhaps be looked at by the rapporteur and by the Bureau.

I should like to congratulate Mr Jackson on the recommendations he has made, including those on the temporary freeze on additional staff recruitment.

I know that, to begin with, Mr Jackson proposed having the European Parliament's working methods investigated by independent experts. That proposal has now been effectively watered down to a request to the Bureau to set up a working party — and this, incidentally, has in fact happened in the meantime with the possible inclusion of outside experts. I think the working party should do its work quickly, and indeed, this seems to be the aim, although speed should of course not be at the expense of care. I would therefore query the date of 22 November which has apparently been chosen as the deadline for the submission of an interim report to the Bureau.

I think we would be well advised to ensure that the European Parliament does not at some time come in for the same kind of criticism as the Commission has unfortunately had to take recently from the Court of Auditors. That is something we must really avoid. We have an obligation to the people who put us here, and whose taxes are paying for us, to carry out our work in a responsible manner and to make sure that the money entrusted to us is spent sensibly.

**President.** — I call Mr Balfe.

**Mr Balfe.** — Mr President, let me begin, as all good sermons begin, with a short reading. This one is taken from one of the most right wing newspapers in Great

Britain — the *Daily Express* — which in this morning's issue devotes a double-page spread to the EEC budget. Quoting a report from our consumer's association — the body that looks after the shopper — it states that, according to the best estimate, the common agricultural policy of the EEC adds 12% to the cost of food. Now I quote that at the beginning because I think there is still some doubt in this Chamber as to the feelings expressed by many people in Britain regarding the budget of the EEC and as to our attitude both as Socialists acting within a Socialist Group and as representing the Socialist movements in Britain.

Let me make it quite clear at the outset that there are many features of this budget which are unacceptable to us as Socialists and to many other Socialists in Europe. We heard earlier today the very interesting statement that agriculture was the only fully-developed policy of the EEC and therefore deserved the lion's share. Let me say this: if agriculture is the only policy that has been developed fully, that is the best argument I can think of for not developing other policies fully. Can anyone think of a more lunatic policy — a policy less capable apparently of reform — than agriculture? And this is our only fully-developed policy! Well, I hope Members in this House can understand why many people in Britain and many Socialists in Europe look at the Common Market and say, well, if this is what they have succeeded in doing, for God's sake don't let them get near anything else!

And look at the turmoil we are in at the moment! This same jingoistic newspaper I have here has been writing a lot recently about lamb — a subject which seems to excite people. What they do not ask about lamb is whether, if one forces lamb into Europe, one should do so irrespective of cost. Is the common agricultural policy now going to become a policy to which everything — in particular jobs — is sacrificed? Is anything whatsoever to be pushed forward now in the interests of the common agricultural policy? Let me say this. I have a certain amount of sympathy with people who want to push their lamb surplus into France. I also have a certain amount of sympathy with French people who want to get rid of their apples, a subject which I see has excited some comment here this afternoon. But let's look at it from the point of view of the Socialist Party: it is not part of our mandate to go round destroying jobs.

Now I am quite willing to accept that there has been a differential implementation of certain directives within the EEC. But let me also make it clear that the lessons I draw from the lamb fiasco — and that is the best word for it — is that the Treaty, and the CAP in particular, are in need of amendment. If this is the consequence of the CAP, if this is the way it is not what the united Europe — if that be the aim of the common market — is about.

**Balfe**

Let's move on from there. We hear we are running out of money. Well, I think that is extremely good news, because what we have done with our money up to now does not bear looking at from the point of view of house-keeping. And if we think that the way of expanding the activities of this Parliament is to write things into the budget and pretend that we have thereby passed a legislative act so that we can then go out and criticize the Commission and say, look, brothers, you have not spent the money we have put in the budget — and we put it in even though there was no policy — then that is not what *we* stand for. We certainly do not stand for an increase in the powers of the Commission willy nilly. We certainly do not stand for an increase in the amount of money available. And if anyone thinks that the British Parliament or — I hazard a guess — either major British political party is going to be prepared to vote an increase in VAT, I think they are in dreamland. There is no extra money coming to this Community, as I see it, from Britain until this Community has managed to start sorting itself out. One thing which I think unites virtually everybody in this Chamber is that the CAP especially needs sorting out. If the only way we can do it is by forcing the Community into paralysis it says little for the European ideal, but it is probably the only way that things can be done.

Now let me move on to the next point. Let me say to the European Democratic Group that whilst I appreciate their cost-cutting at all costs — to put it that way — I do find it a little odd that they are willing to cut money from virtually every programme that comes up but at the same time they seem to see — or at least some of their leaders back at home seem to see — an increased share of the budget coming to Britain as a way of solving our problems. If you vote against increases in the budget in areas where it might come back to us, do not be surprised if we do not get any more money back. It is a basic lesson in economics.

The final point which I think must be made is not particularly a British point but a European point. This common market has not on the whole worked to the benefit of the urban working-class populations of Europe. It does not matter whether they are in Britain, Denmark, Paris or Milan. Overall the working people of Europe, the people who actually finance the set-up have not done very well out of it. I say this to the people who set up and are perpetuating the ideal of the common market: if you want to destroy it you are doing extremely well, and if you carry on you will not need any anti-marketeers around here, because the whole thing will fall to bits the way you are running it, and it will serve you right. But I think it would be a great pity and a great waste of an experiment if that is what you achieve.

**President.** — I call Mr Pfennig.

**Mr Pfennig.** — (D) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, as a new boy in this House — although I

have been a Member of the Bundestag for some time — allow me to put in a word of criticism regarding our position in the discussions on the Community budget. In national parliaments, budget debates are always used as an occasion for debating government policy. Of course, our debate can only fulfil this role to a very limited extent. This being so, I think we should be clear in our own minds as to what the main function of our deliberations on the budget should be. As far as I am concerned, it is just not good enough for this Parliament to carry on where the old Parliament left off, making a few good-natured speeches before giving its blessing to the budget, perhaps with a few more or less significant amendments and changes of emphasis.

There are two things which I think we should give greater emphasis to in the future. Firstly, in discussing the budget we should aim to go through the Commission's proposals item by item, each Member of the Commission being questioned in turn, to see whether or not the Commission has taken account of the wishes of the European Parliament in formulating its policies. I feel that, at the time of the budget discussions, if not before, the Commission should seek a vote of confidence from this House. In this respect, I am not at all satisfied with the procedure we are following. The rapporteur says in paragraphs 418 *et seq.* of his explanatory statement, regarding Section III of the budget, that 'the Commission has tended to take too restrictive a view of Parliament's rights during the budgetary procedure' and 'the Commission bears responsibility for the insinuation of ceilings on appropriations and staff into Article 2 of regulations'. These points alone — quite apart from the non-implementation of Parliament's amendments — call for a clear response. Instead, the Committee on Budgets has not even seen fit to make the gesture of temporarily blocking the Commission's entertainment expenses.

Secondly, we must build ourselves up into a serious and businesslike adversary for the Council. After all the Council is our real opponent, and opponent which claims all powers for itself although we are the legitimate representatives of the people of Europe. As far as I am concerned — and I hope that this goes for all of us here — we therefore have a duty to see that our will is done and not simply to complain at every juncture that our powers under the Treaties are limited. The budget is in many respects the lever we must use to make our presence felt. All we need is the determination to get our own way, and that is something I think is rather lacking in this House.

Let me give you three examples of what I mean, one of which was referred to by one of the previous speakers. We have been discussing the question of where the European Parliament should meet for ages now, always with one eye on the national governments and the Council, their efforts as regards flight connections and so on. I think it is high time we

**Pfennig**

came to a decision ourselves — no Council or anyone else can make us meet where we do not want to meet or prevent us from meeting at our chosen location. Once we have taken that decision, the problem of flights and everything else will be easy to solve.

Secondly, we object to the Council undermining the budgetary powers of the European Parliament by stipulating financial ceilings in regulations or by a variety of other decisions. We must try in one way or another to turn the tables on the Council by refusing to release funds as a means of influencing Community legislation.

Let me give you one example from the Federal Republic of Germany, which has experience in dealing with the European Community further up the hierarchy and the federal *Länder* further down the ladder. My example concerns the relations between the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, the roles being reversed in this instance. The more the Bundestag tried to acquire legislative powers for the Federal authorities at the expense of the *Land* authorities, the more the *Länder* built up their right, via the Bundesrat, to veto Bundestag legislation. We are now in a position where 75 % of all legislation passed by the Bundestag has to receive the approval of the Bundesrat. This will perhaps give you some idea, Mr Bangemann, although the roles are reversed, of how this House could set about dealing with the Council. The actual figure may be a bit lower, perhaps something more like 65 %, but it is at any rate, as you well know, over 50 %.

If we ever want to exert more influence on Community legislation, we must make full use of all the rights — however minimal they may be — we possess at the moment under the Treaties. It seems to me that we are not making sufficient use of these rights at present. Let me give you two more examples. There is a case before the European Court of Justice at the moment in which the plaintiff is claiming that a Council regulation came into force without the European Parliament having been consulted as prescribed. The European Parliament's right to be consulted is part of the legislative process. In my opinion, Parliament should intervene in this case and at least either itself start proceedings against the Council or join with the present plaintiff, so as to ensure that Parliament is consulted in future.

My second example concerns the Committee on Development and Cooperation's Opinion on a fisheries agreement with the Government of the Republic of Senegal which arrived on my desk some time last week or perhaps a little earlier. You may wonder what the relevance of this is. Well, let me refer you to Section V of the Agreement, which mentions 'the European Parliament's rights of consultation in the legislative process'. Here again — although this is a legal requirement — the Council did not consult us before putting this Agreement into effect. And what are we in this House doing about this? We simply

allow the Council to ride roughshod over our legislative rights — be it only the right to state an opinion — and deliver nothing more than a mild reprimand to the Council. That, in my opinion, will just not do.

The last point I want to make here is that this House should, in my opinion, try to use its budgetary powers to acquire new rights wherever these are not explicitly prohibited by the Treaties. Here again, let me give you an example, one that we shall be discussing in the coming weeks. I am referring to the motion for a resolution tabled by the Group of the European People's Party, partly at my request, asking for the Treaty of Greek Accession to be submitted to Parliament, meaning that we want to vote not only on the accession of Greece but also, of course, on the subsequent accession of Spain and Portugal. The Council is acting as if the European Parliament did not exist, as if it had nothing to do with the subject — simply because the Treaties say that this is a matter for the national parliaments to decide. But it is we who, in the final analysis, will have to work here with Greek Members, we who will have to accept the 24 Greeks into our ranks, we who will have to make the necessary resources available and grant funds to pay for Greek interpreters — not only for the European Parliament but also for the Commission, the European Court of Justice and so on. Here again, this House could — by refusing to approve the appropriations — have shown that it will not approve the Council's budgetary proposals unless it is itself involved in some form or the other in the decision-making process. I think this is a matter where we can do more in future to ensure that the rights of this House are respected. In my opinion we should make a move in this direction when it comes to the next budgetary procedure.

(Applause)

**President.** — I call Sir Fred Catherwood.

**Sir Fred Catherwood.** — Mr President, I should like to speak first of all as chairman of the Committee on External Economic Relations, which wants to support the Commission in strengthening its staff on external economic relations with the State-trading countries, with Yugoslavia, with Australia and with other areas that are critical to the work of the Community. The Community has confidence in the external economic relations of the nine countries, and it is increasing its responsibility where it does not have it at the moment; but its staffing is very small indeed in relation to that of national governments, and if we do not give the Commission the staff to back up the competence which they have, then we shall not be able to use the very formidable negotiating power we have from putting our nine countries together in international negotiations. We therefore believe that it is a very false economy to cut down on staff. A very little amount of money is needed to keep the staff up to the level which the Commission want, and we want the Commission's original idea supported here.

### Catherwood

We also wish the Commission to look at those areas where we think the future lies in trade with the Community. For instance, we think that South America, which is a reliable supplier of raw materials, is of great importance to the future of the Community and that the Commission should increase its staff by setting up a post there.

We also want to increase the staff dealing with anti-dumping. Anti-dumping is enormously important to us. The Americans have about a hundred times the staff on anti-dumping that we have, and they are very, very quick to correct the situation when they think that we have dumped goods on them. We want the staff that will give us the same swift response and enable us to protect our jobs as well as they protect their jobs when there is dumping.

The Committee on External Economic Relations, through a misunderstanding, did not in its own name put in amendments on these points, but we have put them in in my name and in the names of other members of the committee. These will be coming up in the ordinary way, and our rapporteur will also be speaking to them later on in the debate.

I should like to refer to the major issues with which, I believe, the Parliament should deal. I think we have got to give, in this budget, a general sense of direction to the Community as a whole. We are going through an immense amount of small details, but really we cannot be better at those small details than the civil servants who have looked them out. What we have got to do here, because no one else can do it, is to give a general sense of direction. We have a political authority through direct election which the Commission does not have, and we have a continuity here in this House which the Council does not have. No one else therefore can give a general sense of direction.

Twenty years ago, it was quite clear that the aim of agricultural self-sufficiency here had priority, and that aim has had enormous success. The Common Agricultural Policy has been an extremely successful policy and has enormously increased the agricultural productivity of the Community; this has not only given a higher output, but it has also led people to leave the land. Basically, we are now not an agricultural community; we are, in terms of employment, an industrial community, but we have in our industry, in the Community as it is at the moment and in the Community as it is likely to be, enormous disparities, and therefore I think that the priority now has got to be regional policy. Consequently, we greatly welcome the Dankert proposals and the general direction that he has given here. If we are going to hold together rich and poor in one community with common policies and no tariff barriers, then we really have got to have a very very much more substantial regional policy than we have at the moment. The need of Greece and then of Spain and Portugal is obvious,

because we recognize that those are countries which at the moment are very much poorer than we are ourselves: we have therefore a crying need for regional policy coming up from those three countries. Their entry, which we all want on political grounds, will be a disaster economically unless we have a very much more powerful regional policy than we have at the moment.

In between the original six members and the last three members we have a British problem. Mr Balfe has touched on this, and we would like to do the same. We are rather reluctant to go on and on about it, but nevertheless there is a problem. I have spent four years as chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board in British trade promotion. I have gone round the world looking at the competitiveness of British industry and going round our export plants of Japan and Germany and Holland and other countries, and it is perfectly clear that competitive ability depends above all other things on material resources: it depends on the amount of money you can put in to make your industries competitive.

Now it is a fact — which we have no recriminations about, but it is a fact — that we were kept out of the Community for twelve years. We had to apply three times before we got in, and those twelve years were the most buoyant and productive in the whole Community. During that period, industrial investment in the original six was 50 % ahead of British investment, and this increased investment over a very long period has resulted in the original Six having a very much more effective and efficient industrial machinery than we have. Now you can try very hard to sell modern products with plants of the 1950s but it is unfair competition: you cannot do it.

Also, of course, because we have not had the investment to create the new output, we have had problems of labour relations which other people do not have — it is not always the Conservatives in politics who take up the problems of labour relations, but the fact is that it is much easier to have good labour relations if you can pay a substantially increased wage every year. If you cannot do this, then you have greater difficulty in labour relations. Perhaps I ought to leave it at that. But we are now behind by a very very substantial amount. It has been reckoned that our investment is behind that of Germany by about £100 000 million, which is an enormous amount to catch up. Even if we were behind by only £50 000 million, it would still be a very substantial amount to catch up. If we did not have the oil, we should have such an enormous trade deficit that the problem would be quite clear. As it is, this is covered up by the oil; but the oil, of course, does not help British industry, because it keeps far too high a value on the pound, and that makes it very difficult for us to export competitively and it means that imports come in at a very much higher rate.



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Naturally, our people at home are aware of this problem. They are aware of the immense imbalance of competitive power between Britain and the original Six. And you can react to this in two different ways: you can say that we ought to get out, or you can say that it must be put right. Now, the view of our Group is that it must be put right. And we would like to make it clear that there is a substantial regional problem here and that if this is not put right then we shall be in very considerable difficulties in the United Kingdom and we shall find it extremely difficult to keep a *communautaire* spirit in the United Kingdom. We do our best when we go home, but if we could see a substantial switch in the Community from agricultural policy, which our people know does not benefit the United Kingdom, to a regional policy, which in the next three or four years before the Greeks, the Portuguese and the Spaniards come in, would benefit primarily the United Kingdom, then we could get a real *communautaire* spirit. We must see the Community going in this direction. If it goes in this direction, then we can do something to get the support that the Community deserves.

(Applause)

President. — I call Mr Baillet.

Mr Baillet. — (F) Mr President, the House is required to vote on the first reading of the Community budget. This is an important political act which gives substance to the policies adopted by the Commission and the Council. These policies are reflected, and indeed clearly endorsed, in the proposals of the Committee on Budgets, which has merely reiterated what appear to be the main principles adopted by the Commission in Brussels.

What are these principles? To begin with, the achievements of the common agricultural policy are being questioned. There are many instances of this, ranging from the threats to sheepfarming in my own country despite the regulations on Community preferences to the plans to increase the co-responsibility levy, which could again force tens of thousands of holdings out of business. More recently, the proposals of Mr Gundelach to reduce sugar production, which would in particular be cut by 30% in French overseas territories, are on similar lines. In short, the Brussels Commission is trying to force through the substance of the Mansholt plan, in other words to eliminate smallholders and depopulate whole regions.

This is no isolated trend. On the contrary, it goes hand in hand with further integration in all fields that is with the restructuring of industry and preparations for Community enlargement. In budgetary terms, the desire to speed up integration is reflected in the pressure to acquire new revenue. The Commission has thus proposed further European taxation.

Mr Tugendhat told us a moment ago that before the end of the year he would be proposing an increase in the level of VAT levies for the Community budget.

A majority on Committee on Budgets voted in favour of this. However, since they fear that an increase in VAT would mean a heavier burden of taxation at national level, some of those who are in favour of this increase are proposing that each Member State should cut back on its expenditure. But this is already happening in my own country, and the bulk of the population is finding it increasingly difficult to live with the austerity which is being imposed.

Others are proposing that certain national activities should be dealt with at European level, a view echoed by Mr Tugendhat in his speech on behalf of the Commission. The Community governments would thus be faced with the choice of either stepping up austerity or agreeing to increased integration to the detriment of national and popular interests.

Some people seek to call the CAP into question by claiming that it is too costly. The simple answer is that it would no doubt be less costly if certain obvious principles were respected. I am referring, in particular, to the need to apply Community preferences which would absorb stocks, and to abolish compensatory amounts, which penalize the farmers in my own country in particular and are a burden to the Community budget.

In this connection, Britain's claim concerning its contribution to the budget is unjustified. Its relatively large contribution is due quite simply to the volume of its imports from outside the EEC, which naturally result in agricultural levies and customs duties. To grant Britain a special subsidy would therefore amount to giving a bonus for abandoning Community preferences. Tomorrow my colleague Mr Pranchère will explain in greater detail the effects of the CAP, the present position of farmers and the consequences of implementing if the proposals of the Committee on Budgets were implemented.

When I spoke in October during the debate on the implementation of the 1979 budget, I mentioned that Parliament had adopted that budget illegally. I would now like to warn the House again: the Committee on Budgets has voted in favour of certain amendments which incorporate the Commission proposals in the preliminary draft budget. These provided for a considerable increase — 43% — in non-compulsory expenditure, the expenditure on which this House has the last word.

To exceed the maximum rate of increase in this way is unacceptable, and if the House pursues the course it embarked on last year, it would again be tempted to exceed its powers. We shall resolutely oppose any such attempt. As we have already indicated on many

## Baillot

occasions, with regard to Parliament's budgetary powers it goes without saying that we French members of the Communist and Allies Group remain and will continue to remain faithful to the Treaties in opposing the abuses which are committed every year.

In particular, we cannot accept this ill-considered increase in non-compulsory expenditure which, besides reflecting a desire to widen Parliament's powers, undeniably serves only to encourage the redeployment of big business and the multinationals.

The Regional Fund is a particularly good example. The policies drawn up in Brussels are in fact always damaging to the regions: this is true of the Davignon plan for the iron and steel industry which is designed to cripple northern France and Lorraine, and of the plans for the accession of Spain which would ruin the whole of South-West France.

How, then, can we presume to talk about a 'regional' policy, unless we really mean the opposite of what we are saying or unless we are just trying to get people to accept the death of their region? We therefore feel that the Commission's recent proposals on the use of quota-free appropriations are unacceptable. Even though the French authorities have not yet taken a decision on the plan for the South-West the Commission is laying down priorities for the South of France, consigning it mainly to rural tourism.

I should like to emphasize once again our demand that the fate of the regions of France should be decided upon first and foremost in Paris. That was the purpose of one of our amendments.

We have tabled other amendments, which we shall be discussing later, and which were inspired by the following broad principles: respect for national independence and for the powers of the national Parliaments; the defence of the achievements of the Common Market, and in particular of the CAP; universal application of Community preference; the rejection of integration and the combating of its effects on our people. When we vote on the various points on Wednesday we shall be guided by these principles, as we have been already in the committees, in particular in the Committee on Budgets.

That, Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, is the position of the French members of the Communist and Allies Group in this debate on the budget.

**President.** — I call Mr Bangemann.

**Mr Bangemann.** — (D) Mr President, I have no intention of intervening in an internal French discussion, nor would I dream of giving the British Members advice on how to deal with the hostile attitude to the Common Market in their own country. I should imagine, though, that the mood in the United Kingdom would be a good deal better if Mr Balfe,

who has unfortunately left the Chamber now, had been able to quote from the *Times* as well as the *Daily Express*. The fact that he has not been able to do so is probably no fault of the Community's.

Mr President, I should like to move on to an important question of detail, which should, I think, none the less be dealt with in this general debate. I am referring to the question of how we can get a better grip on expenditure on the common agricultural policy. We have a number of proposals before us, some of which are supported by the Committee on Budgets, others of which have been tabled by individual Members. There can be no doubt — and this is something I should like to stress on behalf of my Group — that we have now reached a point where we urgently need to find a solution to the problem of surpluses. The common agricultural policy is not all that bad in itself, but it gets a bad name from instances of the destruction of food, absurdities in the export of our agricultural surpluses and the way we finance these surpluses. The question we now have to face is how can we get a grip on this surplus production? I must say that I am surprised that the members and the rapporteur of the Committee on Budgets have proposed, in their document No 378 311 delete 280 million EUA from Article 620 and to Transfer 250 million EUA of this amount to Chapter 100. What surprises me so much about this is that, for the last seven years — that, being the time I have been a Member of this Parliament, is as far as I can think back — we have always agreed that the shortcomings and mistakes of the common agricultural policy cannot be put right by budgetary means. That is something we have always agreed on over the last seven years, including Mr Aigner over there, who always agreed with me on this point whenever we spoke on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

Going back over a long line of previous rapporteurs for the Committee on Budgets, there was Lord Bruce, who began by wanting to cut expenditure on agriculture by means of a symbolic unit of account. Then there was that Chairman of the Committee on Budgets who made the rather more intelligent proposal to create a reserve fund and stock it with everything that had been deleted previously. Now we have a slightly more intelligent attempt by our current rapporteur, whom I should like to thank most sincerely for his excellent report — apart, of course, from this one point —

(Laughter)

...to cut the appropriations earmarked for the common agricultural policy and to transfer them to the Chapter 100 reserve fund. What will be the effect of all this? I am sure we all realize that this is compulsory expenditure, and that we can probably do nothing to change that fact. And since it is compulsory

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sory expenditure, there can be no doubt that the Council has the last word on it. Now these Members are relying on the Council to be stupid and ham-fisted enough to fail to get the qualified majority needed to reject these cuts. In the first place, I do not think that anything of the kind will happen, and even if it did, even if the Council were not in a position to reject these cuts, what would happen then? As we all know, the expenditure is laid down by law. The regulations say that the money must be paid out. So I would repeat: what will happen then? Of course, the Council will either seek to have the necessary resources transferred from Chapter 100 — although I do not expect it will do so; in any case, I would not advise it to — or it will introduce a supplementary budget providing for increased expenditure. The Council always has the last word. We would then presumably seek to cut the planned expenditure again, or perhaps have it transferred from Chapter 100, and so on. The whole thing is quite ridiculous! I beg your pardon, Mr Dankert, but what you are proposing is basically inadmissible and, since this is a legal expression, I am sure you will know what I am driving at.

*(Protests)*

That is why my Group has tabled a number of amendments to highlight the only possible way open to us.

If you really want to change the common agricultural policy and avoid surpluses you must draw a clear distinction between the two objectives of agricultural price fixing. What the common agricultural policy is trying to do is to provide social security for small and medium-sized holdings and family holdings, and at the same time ensure that incomes in the agricultural sector as a whole are high enough to give us an assured source of supply.

These two elements simply do not go together! That explains why the Council is always prevented from fixing sensible prices or proposing any other measures. What is justifiable for the big farms is not justifiable — for social reasons — for the smaller units. It is about time we severed this link, and that is why my Group is proposing that a distinction be drawn — starting with the milk co-responsibility levy — by relieving the small and medium-sized holdings of the burden of this levy and transferring it in its entirety to the large, industrial-scale holdings. After all, they are responsible for the major part of the surplus production.

You have only to read through the explanatory statement attached to Mr Dankert's motion for a resolution, to realize how shaky the motion, I deliberately used a rather harsh term to describe Mr Dankert's motion for a resolution, because I know that he is both a Socialist and a Dutchman, a combination which makes one able to bear a rather harsh turn of phrase. The explanatory statement is evidently

cobbled together from all kinds of sources, but unfortunately it does not fit the bill by a mile. I have already said enough on this point. I do not want to give the Council any more advice about what it can do. That is something it can best work out for itself. But the course of action proposed here will not do at all. That is no way of reforming the common agricultural policy. It desperately needs reforming, but this is no way of going about it. For this reason, my Group will reject these amendments and table others designed to remove the burden from the small and medium-sized holdings and place it, along with the blame and the responsibility, on the shoulders of the big agri-industries which are really to blame for the surplus production. The big agricultural units, not the small and medium-sized ones, are responsible for the surplus production. The measures proposed by Mr Dankert will not affect the big holdings. Mr President, I am sorry to have to make my point so harshly. It was perhaps the first word of criticism addressed to the rapporteur, but he is after all my successor and he has criticized me just as harshly in the past. He is, though, well up to the standard of his predecessor.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Delors.

**Mr Delors.** — *(F)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, is the budget for 1980 a routine affair or does it mark a new departure for Europe? With the forthcoming enlargement of the Community, the beginnings of European cooperation in the EMS and the direct elections to this new Parliament, irrespective of how we may judge these events, we have cause to speak of a new departure.

I must admit that my hopes are considerably outweighed by my fears, which I would justify by my reservations on two points. Firstly, I do not regard the budgetary procedure as an end in itself; after all, it merely reflects policies already decided upon or stands as a memorial to policies not carried out and the inability of governments to agree. And the hidden implications of this inability are as important here as the dead weight of the past. In other words, as my Socialist colleagues have already pointed out, this budget is not forward-looking and provides absolutely no indication of trends in Europe over the next three to five years.

Secondly, for myself, I am not at all enamoured of squabbles between the institutions. I have no time for such squabbling for its own sake. While, like everyone else, I am mindful of Parliament's rights, I am more concerned with the contents of the budget and with what that reflects than with what we can add to it.

Having made these cautionary remarks, I shall confine my comments, in view of the time available, to two points. Firstly — and I am not the first to say this — I am surprised, indeed astonished, that the problems

**Delors**

of this budget have been reduced to a conflict between the volume of agricultural expenditure and the insufficiency of funds in other areas.

Those who take this line are either indulging in inter-institutional squabbling or trying to confuse the issue. The common agricultural policy, as set out in the Treaty of Rome, is the cornerstone of the Treaty, along with market unity, that is the Common Market. I have been saying ever since the first budget debate that I am not opposed to an overall examination of the CAP on one condition — since some people have been reminding us of principles — that the four fundamental principles underlying the CAP are observed: market unity, financial solidarity, Community preference and a common trade policy, which is the only way the Community can assert its identity and safeguard its future.

When I am assured that all the Member States agree on these principles, then we can discuss the milk surpluses and so on.

The Community must be founded on clear principles and there can be on question, by means of an amendment or a sort of rape of the budget, of changing the basis of a pact between the Member States. Neither should we confuse the CAP with the problem of convergence. Here too, we are open-minded; we are aware of the problems of our British friends and are willing to examine them, but please let us not confuse the whole issue.

Having said that, I shall return to my original question: is this budget a routine affair or does it mark a new departure? I hear the voices of reason saying that our efforts should be applied mainly at national level. I for one do not oppose this view; policies are implemented first and foremost at national level. Realism tells us that it takes time to develop joint policies.

There is an enormous discrepancy, ladies and gentlemen, between the highly impassioned speeches on Europe made during the electoral campaign and everyday reality! This budget betrays Europe's impotence! Parliament and the national governments are forever talking about the energy crisis, industrial restructuring over which we have no control and threats to employment. What is there in the budget for these areas? Nothing! The problem is not one of funds but of political will.

For four months I have been playing hide-and-seek with the Council and the Commission to find out which of them is refusing to grant a measly few million units of account to the textile industry; for months I have been wondering why we cannot implement social measures in the iron and steel industry. In other words, we are getting entangled in a web of technical explanations and procedural details, while the people of Europe are worrying about the future and

the crisis and are totally baffled by our speech-making.

Those are the facts which justify my fears: the budget does not even deal with routine questions! If things go on like this, we will have a budget of impotence. I am prepared to listen to common sense and reason; I give you a year in which, instead of being helpless onlookers of this budget which is so far remote from the speeches made about it on various sides, and we must achieve a realistic and substantial measure of cooperation which goes beyond mere philosophical debate and fleshes out the skeleton of Europe. If you adopt this approach, you can count on the Members of this Parliament, in our committees and our general debates, but please let us have no more lofty speeches when we are incapable of facing up to the problem of modest funds with a modicum of cooperation in Europe, which would have a snowballing effect and would help national policies. If this has not been achieved by next year, do not be surprised if my comments then are more aggressively critical.

**President.** — I call Mrs Boserup.

**Mrs Boserup.** — (DK) Mr President, in view of the lateness of the hour I will merely make a very small number of general remarks. As Mrs Scrivener said a few hours ago, we directly-elected members of Parliament now have to fulfil our obligations toward the voters. I shall be no exception. I was elected for the Socialist People's Party in Denmark, and the people who voted for me are opposed to Danish membership of the Community. Our criticism is not based on fear and a feeling of national self-sufficiency but on the conviction that the basic principles of the Treaty are misguided. However, the fact of the matter is that my country is a member of the Community, and I have been elected to be a Member of this Assembly. I have therefore followed the work of the Committee on Budgets, familiarized myself with the report of this Committee and listened to the spokesmen of the various Groups, since it is only prudent to know one's enemy and understand his plans. A common feature is concern that Parliament should have as much power as possible — even going beyond that given under the Treaties. I cannot support this. I am sure many Members are genuinely concerned at the fact that the rich in the Community are becoming richer and the poor poorer. Proposals for increasing the Social Fund and Regional Fund have been made with a view to patching things up, but this will not help. Increased funds will be wasted just as much as the existing funds. The workers within the Community and elsewhere certainly need to show solidarity and to stick together, but this must be on their own conditions and not under the conditions imposed on them by the capitalist.

**Boserup**

The final defence for my voters will be the fact that the Council has the last word. Elections are very frequent and popular in Denmark, and an alert and politically aware working class will no doubt do all in its power to send ministers to the Council who are unable to accept this Parliament's request for extended powers. I cannot support this draft budget, and on Wednesday I will vote against all proposals aimed at extending Parliament's powers.

**President.** — I call Mr Colla.

**Mr Colla.** — (NL) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, our job is quite clearly to work out proposals relating to the 1980 budget.

Mrs Gredal has already put the Socialist point of view on behalf of the Socialist Group. We must, however, always bear in mind that our starting-point must be the draft document submitted to us by the Council. Despite the lateness of the hour, I should like to make a few political comments which may strike some of you as being rather harsh.

The Council has wielded the surgeon's knife with detached cynicism laying in to a number of essential items in the budget, in the knowledge — and probably even in the hope — that this House would restore many of the items. The Council has got into a tight corner between the critical situation in the agricultural sector and the ceiling on the Community's own resources. Given this situation, it has abandoned all preference of political courage and is hoping now to force the European Parliament down the path it has marked out for us. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that Parliament is stuck in a vicious circle. We cannot make appropriations in the budget unless there is a legal basis for doing so. On the other hand, the Council's reluctance to take decisions means that there is no point in making such appropriations.

The second point I should like to make is that we were somewhat sceptical of what the representative of the Council said to the Committee on Budgets, to the effect that the Council had approached this budget from a purely technical standpoint. As if the experienced politicians in the Council did not know any better! We regard the budget as a means of showing what policies it is or is not intended to implement.

Let me be a little more specific, and let me tell you that I am weighing my words carefully here. In effect, what the Council has presented us with here is what I would call a budget of European impotence. If you take a look at the two essential priorities in this draft budget, the fight against unemployment and the economic crisis and the need for a redistribution of work you cannot fail to notice this impotence reflected in such things as the total absence of a coherent industrial policy. Surely no one would deny

that the future of Europe depends to a large extent on successful industrial innovation.

The fact is that — as far as the various items in the budget are concerned — we have got far behind schedule, or got into a total impasse, with no concrete proposals whatsoever forthcoming. There is general agreement that it is of vital importance for the crisis-hit sectors to be restored to health. Whether it is a matter for great rejoicing that we should have made only a token entry for the textile and shipbuilding industries is something I shall pass over for the present.

The impotence of the Community is evident from the fact that we cannot make any more progress in the social sphere, although this is precisely where we could show ordinary people that the Community is of some practical use. Perhaps the Council ought to try going into a few steelworks and explaining why no funds have been earmarked for social measures in the steel industry. It is also monstrous that the Council should be making swingeing cuts in the Social Fund at a time when both the working population and the rate of unemployment are on the rise.

We shall be wasting a valuable chance — and this budget is one — if we do not make a start on a serious environment and consumer policy. Judging by the document the Council has sent us, we are in danger of missing the boat.

The budget testifies to the Community's impotence in another extremely important field, that of relations with the Third World. Nothing has been done since 1976 to increase our aid to the non-associated developing countries, and we should now be asking ourselves whether we shall lose credibility — who attach great importance to the North-South dialogue — in the eyes of the Third World and in the eyes of our own young people when they realize that the flow of money is being held back by our inability to reach an internal settlement. Then, of course, there is the Council's celebrated generosity in terms of food aid. Apparently the problem of hunger in the world has diminished to such an extent that we can now afford to provide a few hundred thousand tonnes less of cereals.

As far as I am concerned, this whole state of affairs merely goes to show that the Ministers in the Council are first and foremost national ministers who are not really bothered much by what they say in Brussels or Luxembourg and who do not want to put their heads on the political chopping block back home. Despite this, however, I still cherish the hope that in, for instance, the Committee on Budgets, the Council representatives will eventually abandon their policy of giving us meaningless or evasive answers.

## Colla

In conclusion, I hope that this House will seize the chance that it now has. The amendments tabled by the Socialist Group at least are designed to turn this budget of impotence into a budget of hope.

**President.** — I call Mr Ruffolo.

**Mr Ruffolo.** — (I) Mr President, this budget is a test case, as regards not only the importance which the other Community institutions attach to this Parliament, but also the confidence and belief which Parliament has in itself. Let me say at once that, if the draft submitted by the Council of Ministers is voted by Parliament without far-reaching and significant changes, or after a mere cosmetic operation, both the importance of Parliament and its self-confidence will be seriously — and perhaps irreparably — compromised.

As for my general verdict on this budget, after what has been said by the rapporteur Mr Dankert and the other speakers who preceded me, I can be very brief, particularly in view of the late hour. It may be tedious, Mr President, to repeat it, but we must bear in mind that we are debating here in this Parliament an amount of resources equal to eight thousandths of Community income, that the non-compulsory expenditure accounts for little more than two thousandths of Community income, and that the margin which the Council leaves to this Parliament is less than two ten-thousandths of Community income.

It is in the light of these figures that we must consider and judge the self-righteous justification which the Council gave for its cuts, namely the alleged need not to bring about inflationary effects on Community income by increasing the budget. The reality behind the Council's behaviour is in my view very different. This reality can be identified as a state of stagnation, of semi-paralysis of the Community institutions, and this state of stagnation — which the Dankert report acknowledges and deplors — derives in turn from the crisis of the original concept of this Community. This concept can be summed up as general economic *laissez-faire* qualified by agricultural protectionism. The new economic situation in which the Community finds itself calls for active policies of rational intervention which would eliminate both protectionist waste and *laissez-faire* waste — policies capable of tackling the crucial problems of unemployment, regional imbalances and energy — but this requires a political investment of which the Community governments seem at present to be incapable.

The inflexibility of the budget thus mirrors that of the Community and the fiscal crisis of the Community threatens to become a political crisis. With the automatic and uncontrolled growth of agricultural expenditure and the refusal by some governments to increase the Community's 'own resources', there is erosion not

only of the room for manoeuvre available to this Parliament — a margin which is, alas, all too small — but also of the Community's very capacity for initiative. And if this state of affairs were to persist, ladies and gentlemen, the Member States would in the end lose interest in the fate of the Community and merely confine themselves to ensuring a fair return for themselves in the small Community pool — something that is already beginning to happen now.

A few words about the changes to the budget proposed in the report by the Committee on Budgets. The report certainly provides a serious basis and useful suggestions for amending the draft submitted by the Council. However, I think some points need clarification.

The first concerns the relationship between resources intended for the structural funds, expenditure for agricultural price support and the overall size of the budget. The proposal to transfer part of the EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure to the reserve fund, so that it may be allocated later to the Guidance Section, is in my view along the right lines, even if its scale is inevitably limited. However, Parliament should not confine itself to reducing the amount in the Guarantee Section for agricultural price support, but should responsibly bind the Commission and Council to a far-reaching reform of the agricultural policy. It seems to me that Mr Spinelli put it very well when he said that it was not a problem of agriculture in the Community, but a quantitative problem and above all a problem of qualitative transformation of the agricultural policy. And it is in this direction that it should be changed.

Also on the right lines are proposals in this report designed to reconstitute, in whole or in part, the funds allocated to regional development and social development. But, to be frank, the resignation shown with regard to the other instruments of Community structural policy is astonishing. At a time when the Community is faced with tremendous challenges — as Mr Jacques Delors said a short time ago — such as the increase in unemployment, the energy deficit, the worsening of regional imbalances, at such a time it seems to me entirely inconceivable that the response should consist of refusing to increase or even cutting the very modest funds currently allocated in the budget for these headings. The two apparently valid reasons which have been put forward — firstly that it is useless to allocate new resources, if there are no policies and if the Commission states that it is incapable of using them, and secondly that the margins allowed to Parliament by the Council must not be wasted — reflect a worrying willingness by these institutions to accept a subordinate political role. The first argument deprives Parliament of that function of political stimulus which the Dankert report itself rightly attri-

## Ruffolo

butes to it, and which can be performed only through a realistic challenge to the other institutions of the Community to take action. The second involves the acceptance of the straitjacket which the Council has placed upon Parliament, namely the maximum reference rate which the Dankert report itself rightly describes as unacceptable. For my part, I would define as economically insignificant and financially derisory that arithmetical straitjacket of which Mr Tugendhat spoke this evening.

Parliament's duty, in my view, is to challenge the Commission and Council to do their share of the work, and to prepare the financial basis for political action without placing limitations on itself which could be used as an excuse for inertia by the other Community institutions and the governments. To this end, a group of Socialist Members has tabled a series of amendments designed to create an adequate budgetary reserve for Community action in support of employment, industry and energy.

The second point — and I am coming to the end — is the crucial problem of own resources. I do not think this problem can be made to depend on the agricultural problem. It is certainly not by trying to whittle down the resources of the EAGGF Guarantee Section in the Community budget that we can find the substantial resources required for starting new structural policies in the Community.

Thus, the problem of 'own resources' is before us and we must tackle it. It can be tackled in two ways: either, as proposed by the Committee on Budgets, by increasing VAT immediately from 1% to 1.5%, or — and I think this is a better solution, because the first would in any case involve long, difficult and costly procedures — by immediately authorizing the Commission to have recourse in the event of a budget deficit to loans on the money market and at the same time binding the Commission and Council — within a very short time, for example by the beginning of next year — to submit decisive and rational proposals in the context of a multi-annual budget forecast and budgetary policy planning.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is not possible to create a responsible budget policy, especially for an evolving budget such as that of the Community, without having a sufficiently long time-scale to plan its development.

As the Dankert report rightly points out, the triennial forecasts are completely insufficient. What is required is a true multi-annual budget providing a coherent set of commitments for the main sectors, creating a functional link between budget commitments and medium term economic prospects for the Community, and making it possible gradually to adapt the 'own resources' of the Community to the budget

growth needs defined in the multi-annual forecast itself, and to define growth aims consistent with the conclusions reached some time ago by the MacDougall report, which was unjustly forgotten and shelved by the Commission.

To this end, at the close of the budget debate, Parliament should, I think, oblige the Commission to submit as soon as possible proposals designed to bring about this basic innovation, which will enable us to overcome the present paralysis of the Community budget.

Finally, a word about the political attitude of Parliament to this budget. The credibility of its power to make substantial amendments to the Council draft depends on the way in which such amendments are submitted. Parliament must tell the Council, and must itself be certain, whether or not the incorporation of these amendments is an essential condition of the adoption of the budget by Parliament. It must therefore state clearly that if such amendments are not made the budget will be rejected. If, on the other hand, the budget were to be adopted with its existing scale and structure, there would be disappointment with Parliament and a suspicion that it is powerless. Parliament was elected to meet a political demand for a new European consciousness. If it were to rest content with its present position it would end up by resigning itself to the role of manager of its own guilty conscience.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — We shall now move on to deal with the Parliament budget.

I call Mr Langes.

**Mr Langes.** — *(D)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the Parliament budget is an integral part of the budget as a whole. It is subject to the same laws, but, of course, it acquires a special significance in 1979, the year in which the 410 Members of the directly-elected Parliament have met for the first time to discuss this budget and inevitably to take a special look at Parliament's own budget. It goes without saying that the members of the Committee on Budgets also felt a certain dissatisfaction at the fact that this first budget was very largely determined by the proposals put forward by the Commission and the Council, which meant that it was of course extremely difficult to work out any new structures for the budget as a whole. Those who have spoken so far in this debate were, however, wrong to give the impression that the old Parliament had no more than a supervisory role, just as it is wrong to say that the Committee on Budgets has done no more than apply a little cosmetic surgery to the Commission and Council proposals.

## Langes

We have tried to emphasize certain points, but of course — and this is a general comment — what we managed to do was only a start, and I do not think it is too early to say that this House will approach the discussion on the 1981 budget in an entirely different way. This has become clear in the course of our discussion of the 1980 budget and I should like to thank the Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr Lange, and especially the committee's rapporteur, Mr Jackson, for getting the committee stage and the difficult discussions on the Parliament budget through in the short time available.

In the Committee on Budgets, I compared the formulation of the Community budget with a game of two-cushion billiards, the two cushions being the Commission and the Council. With regard to the discussions on the Parliament budget, however, I have since come to the conclusion that it is in fact a three-cushion game, with the Bureau playing a distinctive part as well. I am very glad to be able to say that, although discussion of the Parliament budget was not an easy matter, we still managed to reach an agreement promptly, so that the Group of the European People's Party can now give its approval to this budget, since it does reflect the special problems of the newly-elected Parliament, especially the need for more assistance for the political groups. This is something which is essential if Parliament is to do its work properly.

I also think we should approve the additional posts and funds for Parliament's administration, as set out in the various amendments. Allow me to make the point here, however, that I do not, frankly, think it a good thing for an EUV press release to be saying that the officials of the European Parliament draw attention to the fact that, whereas the number of Members has doubled, the infrastructure and the number of officials has remained virtually the same. This, ladies and gentlemen, is not true. In the last four years, we have already had a 50 % increase in staff and, if these new posts are now approved, the Parliament's administrative staff will have increased by 80 %.

I would not deny that many people in the Parliament Secretariat have had their work cut out over the last few weeks. Nevertheless, I believe that Parliament's staffing level is adequate for the time being. We have created a committee within the Bureau — and my Group welcomes this move — part of whose job it is to assess the effectiveness of individual officials' work in the administration. I very much regret the fact — and this again is something I should like to state in public — that the administration's requests for additional staff frequently come in the form of cumulative declarations of intent from various departments, quite without the necessary explanatory statements. We, as a Parliament, have a duty to ourselves to examine our

own staffing levels extremely carefully, otherwise we have no right to criticize the staffing levels of the Commission and the Council.

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe that we have now found a proper basis for developing the policies of the directly-elected Parliament. Of course, there are still a few things to be said, one of them being that, in addition to the 133 additional posts proposed in Document 378/233, I feel that we should also give political expression to the view put forward by my Group in the Committee on Budgets to the effect that we very much welcome the accession of Greece, and that we believe that the necessary staff should be made available to deal with this event. It seems to us, however, — and I would ask for an appropriate footnote to be added to this document — that these posts, which are earmarked in particular for Greece, should be frozen until this House — and I would refer you here to what Mr Pfennig said — has had a chance to discuss Greek accession. Our policy on this point must be consistent and coherent.

There is one other point I should like to raise. My colleague Mr Simonnet suggested in the Committee on Budgets — and his suggestion has now been complied with — that the question of Members' remuneration should be given a token entry in the budget. I think this House must understand that its Members can only enjoy truly independent status and be fully answerable to all the people of Europe if they are given not only the same rights and the same duties but also the same remuneration. This is absolutely essential. Our nationality is irrelevant here; all that matters is that we are equal Members of the European Parliament. We believe that this question will have to be discussed in this House in the foreseeable future.

Ladies and gentlemen, in all these questions — regarding budgets for the European Parliament, the Council, the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors — we have been able to achieve a large measure of agreement, particularly over the Council's budget. We have deliberately left the Council's budget out of the discussions in this House because the Council is after all the other arm of the Budgetary Authority. While I am on this point, I should like to thank the representative of the Council for attending all our meetings himself and for showing such a welcome spirit of cooperation. Of course, Mr Sharry, what was not so welcome was your inability, on behalf of the Council, to say the same thing just as clearly about our budget, although I questioned you a number of times on this point. I believe the effective cooperation between the two budgetary authorities depends on a certain amount of fair play, and in this case, I am afraid to say the Council as a whole has not shown this spirit.



## Langes

This will be one of the main tasks for Parliament and the Presidency in the future. The Group of the European People's Party as a whole does not think that we can continue the conciliation discussions, which form part of our budgetary policy, in their present form. Let me say quite frankly that I think it is wrong for the President of this House to conduct conciliation discussions with representatives of the Council, however worthy the people from the the Council may be — and the Council's representative in this case was a former colleague of mine as Secretary of State in the Federal German Government. This House has a certain dignity to uphold, and we should make sure the Council realizes this. As Mr Notenboom said in his introductory remarks on the budget, the European Parliament is also in favour of improving the climate between ourselves and the Council as the other arm of the Budgetary Authority. We believe that conflicts can and must be avoided. We are all for cooperating with the Council, but only if the Council clearly recognizes the changed situation, otherwise we shall state quite unequivocally that we believe ourselves to be the legitimate representatives of all the people of Europe and that we regard these people as our allies in opposing what is often the very trivial, narrow-minded and restrictive policy pursued by the Council. We shall take every opportunity to work with and through the people of Europe, and I hope also with the media, the press, radio and television — and, if necessary, through the European Court of Justice — to consolidate or win back our existing rights. This too, ladies and gentlemen, is an integral part of Parliament's budget and we shall be voting for that budget as modified by the amendments set out in Mr Jackson's documents. We shall, however, reserve the right to continue very serious discussion of the policy which lies behind Parliament's budget over the coming months and into next year.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Tyrrell.

**Mr Tyrrell.** — Mr President, I admire the thoughtful and comprehensive review we have just had from Mr Langes. I am going to concentrate on a particular facet of Parliament's own budget. Once again, Parliament is invited to vote for and spend large sums on the dubious luxury of having three different places of work. No longer should we do so. We can and must take all action open to us to put an end to this nonsensical state of affairs.

The amount appropriated for rent for next year is twice the amount spent in the current year. The 'remarks' against that item of appropriation read: the considerable increase in this appropriation results from the need to rent new premises in the three places of work Luxembourg, Brussels and Strasbourg. Elsewhere in the estimate there is an entry: mission expenses, duty travel expenses of staff, and the

'remarks' say: the size of this appropriation to cover mission expenses and travel expenses of staff results in particular from the numerous missions between the three places of work.

Now I welcome what Mr Jackson had to say and what he wrote in his excellent report on this problem, but he does not go far enough. In paragraph 12 of Annex II of this report, he estimates that 184 staff posts are directly attributable to having three places of work. The total extra cost has been estimated at up to 15 %, and when one looks at his report to see the various percentages he quotes, that becomes a credible figure. However, even if it is only 10 % the total involved is about 20 million units of account or, putting it into sterling, some 9 million pounds. My Group, for whom I speak, considers this utterly intolerable. The amendment which we have put down, and which I commend, limits the projected increase of rent, so that the figure for 1980 will be the same as the figure for 1979.

The time is right for action, and the remedy lies in our own hands. My colleague, Mr Pfennig, who has just walked into the Chamber, asked a question when dealing with this matter. I may say that he sits for Berlin and I represent part of London, so there you have two great cities speaking to each other. He asked why we can't make up our own minds on this matter. Well, we can and we should.

There are those who say that it is a matter for the Council or a matter for the Member States. Mr President, that is only half true. It is folklore. By Article 216 of the Treaty, the Member States should fix the seat by common accord, but in 20 years they have never done so. The last time they took any action was in 1965, at which time they specified these three cities, not as the seats of the Parliament but as the provisional places of work. They said it was without derogation from their power under Article 216 to fix the seat, and the President-in-Office, when answering questions in this Chamber at the October part-session, made it clear that neither the Council nor the Member States had any plans to fix a permanent seat. No one challenges the rights of the Member States to fix the seat by common accord, but is for us to fix our working place. Article 142 of the Treaty provides that the Assembly shall adopt its Rules of Procedure. This article has been widely construed to mean that Parliament has to arrange its affairs in the most efficient way for the despatch of its business, and this includes choosing its own working place. What I am saying is not new: you only have to look at Rule 2 of our existing Rules of Procedure to see that Parliament is there clearly asserting the right to fix its own working places.

If the Member States fix the seat, of course we will ordinarily meet there. Since they will not, we have both the legal right and the moral duty to settle for

Tyrell

ourselves a single working place. I have already drawn attention to the greatly reduced expenditure we should have if we did so. Furthermore, there would be a great increase in efficiency. I am addressing this House at nearly 40 minutes past midnight. This debate started over 7 hours ago. At that time, 7 hours ago, many of our Members had travelled since 4 o'clock in the morning or 6 o'clock in the morning, as the case may be, in order to be here for the start of the debate. It is hardly surprising that, as I speak, there are pitifully few Members in their places. Mr President, what a way to run a Parliament! If we had our own single place of work, this sorry state of affairs would be quite unnecessary. Our efficiency would be greatly increased, our credibility and influence as a Parliament would also be similarly increased.

I am not inviting Parliament in this debate to fix the place where we should meet; what I am asking is that should decide that we are going to have one place. On that surely we can be unanimous. It would not be right for us to shrug off any longer the obligation which clearly rests on us to manage our affairs economically and efficiently. We ought to act now, and this amendment which we have put down is the first step in that direction.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Bangemann.

**Mr Bangemann.** — *(D)* Mr President, we are now fast approaching 1 a.m. and I shall try to be brief. To begin with, there is one point which I think is important and which I should like to place on record. A Member of this House who held up this debate for an hour between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., protesting, among other things, that 13 hours were insufficient for this debate, has been absent from this Chamber since 6 p.m. Mr Pannella has not been here since 6 p.m. At the moment, no one from his Group is present, and that is something I think we should place on record to highlight the hypocrisy of these people's arguments.

There are a few comments I should like to make on the Parliament's budget. To begin with, I should like to say that I have nothing but praise for Mr Jackson's report. He has stated the positions which led to the compromise with admirable fairness. One or another of the groups may not be entirely satisfied, but on the whole the compromise we have reached is — and this remark is addressed to the Council — proof positive that this House is capable of taking a critical look at its own demands.

My second comment concerns something which was said by Mr Notenboom, who was here a moment ago. He was of the opinion that each individual item could be justified separately, but thought that the grand total resulting from this process would be so large that it could not possibly meet with our approval.

Mr President, this seems to be a new definition of the shift from quantity to quality which I am sure Hegel never thought of. There seems to be something wrong here. If you can justify each individual item, it must be possible to justify the sum total of all the items, and on these grounds, I think our budget as a whole is perfectly in order.

One final remark: I should like to offer special praise to an institution which appears really on the periphery of the report and that is the European Court of Justice. I think it is high time this House — despite the lateness of the hour — acknowledged the high esteem in which this Community institution is held. With relatively meagre resources, a staffing level and a technical infrastructure which are really inadequate for the job, it has done a great deal to ensure that this Community has continued to develop, and I should like to take this opportunity, on behalf of my Group, to assure the Court of Justice, its President and its judges of my utmost admiration.

**President.** — I call Mr Ansquer.

**Mr Ansquer.** — *(F)* Mr President, I shall be very brief. Firstly, I greatly regret that this debate, which concerns all the Groups and all Members, is being held at this late hour, when many Members are unfortunately absent, even though all aspects of Parliament's budget are of direct concern to them.

My comments relate to two amendments tabled by my Group; these have the same objective, namely to project the European idea through Parliament itself. We therefore hope that Parliament will receive many visitors, especially those in positions of public or private responsibility and teachers, in other words those who form the opinions of others, so that the European idea can be felt and fully appreciated throughout the Community. We also hope that the House's work will be widely reported outside among all those who are interested in what goes on here. That is why we have proposed the setting up of an information office in Strasbourg. Those, Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, are a few brief comments which again relate to the hope that the European idea will be spread by our work and by Parliament's influence.

**President.** — We have come to the end of today's sitting with the discussion of the Parliament section of the budget.

## 12. Agenda for next sitting

**President.** — The next sitting will be held later today, Tuesday, 6 November 1979, with the following agenda:

9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

— Continuation and conclusion of the budget debate

The sitting is closed.

*(The sitting was closed at 12.45 a.m.)*

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## IN THE CHAIR : MR VONDELING

*Vice-President**(The sitting was opened at 9.00 a. m.)***President.** — The sitting is open.1. *Approval of the minutes***President.** — The minutes of proceedings of yesterday's sitting have been distributed.

Are there any objections?

The minutes are approved.

2. *Documents received***President.** — I have received from the Commission a proposal for a transfer of appropriations No 31/79 between chapters within Section III — Commission — of the general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1979 (Doc. 1-471/79).

This document has been referred to the Committee on Budgets.

3. *General budget of the European Communities for 1980 (continuation)***President.** — The next item on the agenda is the continuation of the debate on the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980.

We shall begin with the agriculture section.

I call Mr Gundelach.

**Mr Gundelach, Vice-President of the Commission.** — (DK) Mr President, as you have given me the floor I assume that we have reached the stage in the debate on the 1980 budget at which we shall be dealing with agriculture and its problems, and I should like to make a number of points, some general, some specific, on behalf of the Commission.

A remarkable number of speakers yesterday afternoon and evening devoted over half their time — even in the general section of the debate — to agriculture. Twenty or more Members are down to speak on specific problems relating to agriculture. This, together with the modifications concerning agriculture tabled by the Committee on Budgets after exhaustive deliberations which I myself attended, bears witness to this directly — elected Parliament's interest in budgetary expenditure on the common agricultural policy. I take the view that Parliament is right and indeed bound to take this interest, and it answers a long-cherished hope of mine to see this Parliament meet its responsibilities in this vital sector. How could Parliament seriously examine the Community budget without devoting a great deal of attention to agricul-

ture, when currently about 70 % of its appropriations go to finance the common agricultural policy? With higher expenditure this is still a lower percentage of the total budget than some years ago, when the figure was well above 80 %. It follows that, regardless of spending on the common agricultural policy, there was in the past a margin for the development of other policies, such as a regional policy, a social policy and so since this point has been raised by many speakers, I feel it is worth saying for the record that if in the past other policies have not been pushed as hard as they might, this was due rather to political disagreement within the Council and elsewhere than to the lack of funds. In the past, the agricultural policy has not stood in the way of the creation of a regional policy, a social policy, an industrial policy, an energy policy or any other policy. I should like to stress this point.

But of course we are now facing a somewhat different situation. Between 1973 and 1980 spending on the common agricultural policy has risen from just over 5 000 million units of account to 11-12 000 million. Expenditure on the common agricultural policy has increased by an average of about 16 % each year. If we consider the more recent years, 1976 to 1978, during which the Commission's price policy was essentially one of restraint, expenditure nevertheless increased by over 24 %, while income from own resources increased by a mere 14 %; that is to say there is an enormous gap between the increase in funds available for the Community's various policies under present financial arrangements and the percentage rise in agricultural spending. These figures, a 24 % increase in agricultural expenditure and a 14 % increase in own resources, demonstrate that we are on a collision course. It is with that in mind that I shall be considering the modifications to the budget tabled by the rapporteur. The rapid increase in agricultural expenditure, much more rapid than the increase in own resources, which is in itself difficult to explain, is producing a situation in which, by 1981 at the latest, we shall have exhausted these own resources.

The 1980 budget itself is moderate by comparison with the figures I have just quoted. It is only 6 % higher than the 1979 final budget, but it does not allow for action on prices which might or will be taken by Parliament and the Council, at the proposal of the Commission, and related measures. The 6 % does not allow for the fact that a 1 % price increase costs between 130 and 150 million units of account. But even if we assume for the sake of argument that the budgetary increase for 1980 is no more than that 6 %, and continues into 1981 at the same rate and on the basis of present rules, with no price changes, that together with the inherent stimulus to a 6 % annual increase in production and of course the retention of the other expenditure provided for regional and social

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policy and so on, will produce a situation where, at some time during 1981, the 1 % of VAT will be fully used up. Thus, without further increases in support prices, and without further action of any kind, simply by continuing on the present basis we shall exhaust our own resources during 1981. As guaranteed prices will of course rise, and prices in the national currencies will change as a result of devaluations of the national currencies of Britain, France and Italy, which will in most cases cost money, that modest 6 % and the modest increase which would alone be sufficient to reach the ceiling, will produce a grave situation in 1981 unless something is done about it.

It can be asked, as a number of speakers have done, whether the level of CAP spending really is unreasonably high. I do not think that this is the problem. We all know that every industrialized country has an agricultural policy. Industrial countries — and we are an industrial area — cannot maintain agriculture and retain labour on the land without a system of aid. No industrial country in the world manages to do without a common agricultural policy. Comparable countries such as Japan and the United States have agricultural policies no cheaper than our own. The absence of a common agricultural policy, in addition to other consequences which I shall deal with later, would in the present unpromising economic climate drastically increase social sector spending and urban discontent. I do not believe it is the size of the agricultural budget which is unreasonable, but rather the way in which the money is spent. Analysis of individual items of expenditure shows that the increase to which I referred is concentrated overwhelmingly in the dairy sector. The rate of increase for every other sector is in fact below the rate of increase in own resources, and in some cases well below. Only one commodity group, dairy produce, is well above that rate. While the percentage increases for all the other products lie between 2 and 10 %, the figure for dairy produce is nearly 50 %. It is this problem, the spending of nearly 5 000 million units of account in the dairy sector, which is causing the lack of confidence and the growing criticism of the common agricultural policy which is understandable but dangerous and not really fair to the underlying concept.

I will, if I may, dwell a little longer on this point. A number of speakers felt that the very existence of the common agricultural policy and the principles underlying it are being called into question. I believe it is essential that the common agricultural policy be adjusted to the new market conditions — in the process achieving a more acceptable budget — and that it be realized that these are adjustments, however difficult they may be, and not an attack on the foundations of the common agricultural policy. Debate is impossible if we abandon the view that the common agricultural policy was and is vital to the continued

existence of the Community. There can be no free movement of industrial goods without the free movement of agricultural produce within this industrialized Community — any more than there can be in any other industrialized society — without some support for farmers by means of a common agricultural policy. This is an unavoidable political and economic fact of life. This common agricultural policy is still based on the principles discussed yesterday, which were feared to be under attack. I do not think they can be. The common agricultural policy must be based on the free exchange of goods, free trade in agricultural produce, on Community preference, on financial solidarity and on the fourth principle mentioned yesterday, the establishment of a common commercial policy for agricultural produce. Most agricultural exports in Europe today have risen substantially over the last three years, and that is one of the reasons for the size of this budget, rising exports and rising export subsidies from Community funds. So we can safely add that fourth principle.

I do not think these principles are under attack; I do not think they can be. I quite understand representatives of the United Kingdom feeling that a great deal of this agricultural policy is strange. In some cases, as I have made clear, they are right. In other cases they are not. British Members referred yesterday to the wide social disparities and differing stages of development reached within Europe. These do exist. But it must also be said that most European countries are more dependent on agricultural exports than Britain is. Some have four to five times as many people employed on the land, especially in the least-favoured regions. In others, agricultural production and trade are vitally important to their balance of payments. These factors must also be considered.

I should like to remark in passing that British farmers have not been unaffected by the common agricultural policy either. How else can we explain the fact that, for example, since her accession, Britain's butter production has increased by over 200 %? Although Britain is still a large net importer of dairy products, especially butter, the degree of self-supply has increased markedly. This is another side of the milk question which we should be debating in relation to this budget, and it is to be hoped that action will be taken as a result:

Another feature of the social topography of Europe is the complete dependence of some regions on agriculture, and the common agricultural policy is therefore every bit as important today as it was at the inception of the Community over twenty years ago. This point must be firmly established, otherwise the debate on the necessary changes and adjustments to the common agricultural policy will end in bitter recriminations, which will not further the development of the European Community.

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Much more could be said on the common agricultural policy, which has been subjected to virulent criticism on account of a certain number of inconsistencies. Let us simply note that, thanks to a more moderate price policy, retail prices for agricultural produce have risen less than the index for consumer goods in general. In fact, the price of dairy produce has risen least. We have solved the problem of supply, and we are helping solve the problem of food shortages in certain parts of the world. But that does not alter the fact that when we spend 5 000 million on one sector, dairy farming, taking the taxpayers' money to create an artificial market for the sale of products for which there is no natural market, inflating the budget to its present level, we have reached a point where the market is so saturated that, even with subsidies, we cannot sell any more milk products apart from cheese and other specialities. In other words we cannot sell more of its major products, either on our own market or to the outside world. That state of affairs represents a misapplication of resources which must be stopped, not only because it is wrong in itself, but to restore the credibility of the common agricultural policy, which is a political imperative for the European Community.

But if we achieve this result, if we brake the increase in expenditure, mainly on the dairy sector — the reason I am talking about the dairy sector is that it is of a different order of magnitude — this does not mean that other expenditure could not be reduced as well. We have recently been producing more sugar than we could sell on world markets without heavy export subsidies, which, co-responsibility notwithstanding, have cost too much. Intervention on beef has been running at too high a level, and I could mention other examples. If I am concentrating on milk it is not that I wish to ignore these other products; there too efforts must be made to restore balance to our policies and thus reduce expenditure. I am not forgetting them, but the main problem is in the milk sector.

How are we to limit the rise in spending, to brake and perhaps even one day to cut overall expenditure? The only way of doing it is to reduce the production of milk. This cannot be done by proposing ceilings on spending. We cannot do it by proposing budgetary limits. It will be achieved by measures to limit the amount of milk produced year by year. So long as milk is produced and the common agricultural policy is not radically changed — which it will not be — milk will go into intervention store. That costs money in itself. If we do not sell it from the warehouses the first year, we have to sell it the next. All that means is a transfer of expenditure. The essential thing is to reduce the production of milk, and to do that we must introduce measures to make it economically less attractive to produce milk than the Community has done over the last ten years. How will this be achieved?

It will not be easy, as dairy farming is the largest individual sector in agriculture, and has frequently in the

past attracted major investment, with assistance from Community funds. In a free market it would be logical to reduce the price of an article which was not selling to a point where demand caught up with supply. Everyone here knows that this is politically impossible. A cautious price policy is not only possible but necessary, and a price freeze in units of account — there was no question of any price freeze in national currencies, as three or four of them have fallen by up to 10 % — has indeed had some effect on production this year and will do so again next year. But a pricing policy, which is essential, also entails maintaining consumption as best we can, and cannot alone provide a solution. Should we, as some have suggested, go in for a complete quota system, with a quota for each undertaking on the basis of national quotas? This House will know as well as I do that it would be impossible to put into practice, and even if it were, it would ossify dairy farming without solving the problem of the surpluses, and make another rod for our own backs.

We must therefore adopt other means, and the one I favour, not because I particularly like it but because, after considering all the alternatives, it seems the only one at present open to us and capable of producing the right results in budgetary terms, which is desirable and indeed necessary if we are to avoid a collapse and the inability of the Community to finance not just the common agricultural policy but regional policy, social policy and so on, is the 'co-responsibility' system. The co-responsibility levy does already exist, but unfortunately it is set at a mere 0.5 %. If production rises again by more than 2 % this year, it will be due to the decisions taken by the Council in June last year, which did not, by the way, go as far as the Commission had requested. This is part of our dilemma today. However, a further increase of the co-responsibility levy is to be introduced at the start of the next marketing year, raising it to 1.5 %. That in itself is an achievement, and we must not let it slip.

But in the situation I have just attempted to describe, it is not enough. We must find some other regulator, but it must separate the sheep from the goats, it must not penalize those who are not responsible for the continual rise in production. I believe that it will solve the problem of exemptions from the rules tightening up the co-responsibility system. As I said, the answer is not a quota system but rather a ceiling for the Community as a whole, a maximum quantity; for where does the Community's financial responsibility end? How much butter or milk powder can we undertake to store and sell on the domestic or world markets? When the individual farm or, to give a little more flexibility, the individual dairy undertaking exceeds the limit, the cost in the form of increased co-responsibility levy should primarily be paid by whoever is responsible for increasing production. In the present circumstances that means those increasing production beyond a reasonable limits. In 1977 — these must of course be a reference period — I should

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think, without being too specific that a levy of about 2% would have been imposed on whoever was responsible for increasing production, but those not increasing production — and we take an average of those supplying a given dairy — would escape this extra burden. This form of exemption seems fairer and a better solution to the problem facing us — an exemption scheme excluding most dairy undertakings from the co-responsibility levy. However, I must make it clear that I cannot accept a wide range of exemptions from the co-responsibility levy, apart from those I have just mentioned.

We must first of all bear in mind that, in most small dairy farms, dairy farming is not the only means of subsistence. That would be impossible. Nobody can earn the equivalent of a worker's wage from less than about 40 cows. Those with less are either covered by the exemptions for hill farms — we are talking about the better-off areas — or they are entitled to the grants for conversion of dairy herds or to early retirement. They have been offered alternatives, but to exempt them from a general milk policy would conflict with actual social circumstances, and if we go further and exempt medium-sized farms, those farms where there are large potential productivity increases, we can be sure that our decisions will have no effect on the current situation in the dairy sector, with all the implications that has for the budget and the Community as a whole. The exemptions must cover those who are not increasing production, as they are not aggravating the problem.

It will be clear from what I have said that the Commission would regard it as highly desirable and logical, in view of the debate which has been conducted in the Committee on Budgets and in this House, regardless of the difficulties attaching to the use of co-responsibility as a solution, if Parliament voted for a more rigorous application of this principle than is at present the case. As I have already said, I cannot commit myself to all the details in this proposed modification, and I have attempted to give my reasons, as well as the main features of the proposal which the Commission intends to submit in the next few weeks. But this is not a case of disagreement on principle, but rather of finding the right way of solving this problem.

I must also point out that money collected in the two phases of a co-responsibility levy of this kind must be used to solve the problems of the dairy sector, that is to say for the sale of the surpluses while they persist, and to finance the alternative solutions to which I referred, such as conversion grants, slaughter premiums and early retirement. But they must be within the dairy sector, as the term co-responsibility implies that the producers accept a share of the responsibility. They must still be allowed to put their views on the way in which the money is used as they have since introduction of the co-responsibility levy, or the political basis on which this levy was introduced

will be overturned and a scheme originally accepted will be politically discredited.

I therefore venture to advise Parliament to insist on the co-responsibility levy. There would otherwise be grave and fundamental difficulties with the proposal tabled by the rapporteur, in a more personal capacity, and others. The money must be spent within the dairy sector, and there must be appropriate participation in the decision making process; not in respect of the final decision, which must be taken by the political authorities of the Community, but by means of regular consultation of the producer organizations. This insistence that the money be used within the dairy sector does not mean that the funds subsequently available for other measures, of a more structural character, for example will be unaffected. As the budget is lightened where expenditure is greatest, that is to say in the dairy sector, more money will become available for the essential long-term reorganization of our agriculture if the common agricultural policy is to be adopted to the new state of the market and the economic facts of life of course including new patterns of consumption. One of the underlying factors is of course the reduced demand for products such as butter.

More money must be made available for the structural policy; not because structural policy will cure all our agricultural and industrial ills. But the problems in certain areas of the Community, for example the problem of small and unprofitable dairy farms, must be solved by structural measures to help such farmers and such areas to greater productivity, not necessarily by continuing with dairy farming, but in doing something else, some other form of agriculture. Where possible, it may well be dairy farming, but we cannot make an automatic policy that where milk has been produced for the last fifty years, it should continue to be produced over the next fifty, if we can help the farmer find an alternative. This will of course involve cooperation between the Agricultural Fund, whose structural side is growing in importance, and the Regional and other Community funds. In other words, our future structural policy must be tailored to the problems more than it has in the past, and the answer to the problems of small farmers must be found here rather than in exemptions from general rules governing the dairy sector. We cannot conduct a structural policy, or if you like, a social policy, through a general market policy. We must use other means, or we shall not achieve the desired results.

Measures of this kind attempting at least to slow down the production of milk are, as I said at the outset, essential if we are to solve the problem of the misapplication of budgetary resources in the dairy sector. If we manage to slow down production over a given time span, the other modifications proposed by the rapporteur will become relevant. The cost of disposing of surpluses on internal or world markets and of storage will be cut, as there will be less sales to subsidize and less produce to store.

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It is in this spirit that we regard the rapporteur's proposals and accept them, but I must warn that so long as the flood of dairy products continues, we shall need to spend money from the budget to store and sell the surpluses produced. If nothing is done about the volume of production, everything else is illusory, but the main problem is the rate of production. That is why I have expressed my views on the proposed modifications in this sequence. The Commission accepts the spirit in which these proposals have been put. It attaches great importance to action on the co-responsibility levy, for otherwise I do not think we shall have made much progress.

In the next few weeks the Commission will be submitting its own proposals for changes in the dairy sector, and will also be submitting proposals on sugar policy for the next five years. These proposals will not involve many changes in the principles established — unfortunately, in my view — over the last few years. That is politically no longer possible. But support for sugar must be reduced below recent levels, as this burden on a market which is not in a state of shortage, with increasing sales, is unacceptable. A Member pointed out that it would bring about a fall in sugar production in the French overseas departments. In fact, under the previous arrangements, various sugar quotas were assigned to the overseas departments, which they did not use, year after year, and were then transferred back to metropolitan France. That was surely not the purpose of having separate quotas for overseas possessions, and a certain review is called for, but not aimed at areas of the type. If the market is to be brought into balance — on budgetary and international trading grounds — the quantities of sugar qualifying for support must be reduced.

The Commission will also be proposing various economies. Some fall within its own sphere of responsibility, others call for the help of Parliament and the Council in order to reduce the pressure of expenditure. As I have already said, milk is not the only sector involved; my remarks also apply to sugar and certain cereals; to meat and other sectors where spending could be kept down. In the present international economic climate we are being helped by the fact that prices are rising faster in world markets than in our own. Let us hope this situation will continue. How much can be saved depends in the final analysis not only on the state of international markets and the weather, but also on the decisions taken on the agricultural policy. Even if savings can be made each year, they will not solve the problems if we do not tackle them at the root.

I hope that what I have said will not be understood as excluding the use of new appropriations under the common agricultural policy for new tasks, structural or otherwise. Budgetary considerations require merely that whenever new appropriations are entered under a

given heading, corresponding savings must be made elsewhere. By way of example, I hope that the unfortunate situation which has arisen in respect of mutton and lamb, referred to yesterday, will be settled in such a way that on the one hand the rulings of the Court are fully respected — which I do not doubt for a minute — and that the Community institutions will be prepared to introduce arrangements, for mutton and lamb, however simple, to safeguard the existence of sheep farmers in France, Italy and Germany, who otherwise would have no other choice than to increase their milk production or to leave farming entirely. Neither of these alternatives are satisfactory, and, with the 5 000 million units of account set aside in the budget for milk, I feel that the cost, perhaps 50-80 million units of account, would hardly be an adequate argument against a solution necessary on social grounds and the avoidance of a regrettable conflict.

Mr President, I have been talking too long, but I felt that this was a good opportunity for the Commission to outline the main features of the policy it will be submitting to Parliament in the next few weeks to solve the budgetary problems which have so rightly been aired in the debate on the 1980 budget, and in the circumstances I have described the Commission feels that the modifications tabled are correct in principle, but would stress the provisos I made in giving this endorsement.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Früh to present the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture.

**Mr Früh, draftsman of the opinion.** — *(D)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, there can be no doubt that agricultural policy has become the main issue in this budget debate. If any further proof were needed, then it was provided by the speeches of many Members of this House yesterday and the speech just made on the principles by Commissioner Gundelach. It is tempting to look at this speech in detail, but I cannot unfortunately do this, because it is my task as the draftsman of the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture to explain to you the Committee's position on this aspect of the budget, and it will then be for the other speakers and the various political groups to comment.

Let me begin with one particular remark. It is not surprising that the agricultural policy is playing so decisive a role in this budget debate, since it accounts for 70 % — to take the total figure — of budgetary appropriations. But this is not due to any arbitrary decision or insatiable craving on the part of the agricultural industry to seize European resources for its own purposes: it should at last be clearly understood by all concerned that it is the outcome of the fact that the agricultural policy is the only integrated European policy, and that is what gives rise to these costs and



## Früh

that is unfortunately how it has always been. That is why this agricultural policy also had to bear the financial burden of enlargement — if I can put it that way — and take on all the other problems, the only examples I will give being the organization of the markets in sheepmeat and alcohol and everything else we still have to face.

It is obvious that if revenue remains at the same limited level, a ceiling will be reached and the problem will become acute as a result. I should like to issue one basic warning: it should not be felt or assumed that the development of this agricultural policy does not leave room for any of the other policies that are needed — Mr Gundelach also made this quite clear. That is not true. I would therefore issue a clear warning against believing that cutting back on the agricultural policy will create an equivalent amount of room for manoeuvre in other areas. This is what the Committee on Agriculture has said in one of the initial remarks in its conclusions: efforts must be made to reduce agricultural expenditure, particularly in the milk sector — everyone realizes this — but it expressly warns against believing that present resources allow the development of an agricultural policy and also of other integrating European policies. This will not be possible particularly in view of the impending enlargement. This is a clear vote by the Committee on Agriculture in favour of increasing the Community's own resources and thus its revenue. In this the Committee on Agriculture also agrees with the Committee on Budgets, which mentions this aspect in point 5 of its opinion.

The Committee on Agriculture has further made it clear that there is a wide discrepancy between Guarantee Section expenditure and expenditure on structures. But — and this too has been clearly stated, and I hope it will be the general view here as well — it is not enough simply to make structural improvements specifically in agriculture: structural improvements serve a purpose only if those employed on agricultural holdings that are too small or not working to capacity are given additional opportunities to earn a living. Structural policy must therefore be seen not only in the narrow, agricultural sense — production, for example — but in regional policy terms. The Committee on Agriculture is quite clearly indicating the need for regional imbalances — not only imbalances in agricultural production in the Community — to be removed with this structural policy.

I now come to a third point, on which there will surely be few differences of opinion. The Committee on Agriculture recommends the earliest possible establishment of a common policy on the seas and fisheries. We know what difficulties exist in this area, and it is therefore all the more essential to find a common position, in the interests of fishing and other ways in which the seas are exploited.

Another point I should like to raise is one of very considerable concern to the Committee on Agriculture: we should do more to give a truer and clearer picture of the budget where it concerns agriculture. We are always hearing complaints about the costs, and I believe we must rack our brains and decide for which of these costs agriculture is in fact responsible. In this regard the Committee on Agriculture has tabled a number of very clearly worded amendments, which unfortunately did not receive their proper due in the Committee on Budgets. I hope the House will put things to rights in this respect. For if we talk about the cost of the agricultural policy, we should make a few distinctions. We should remove from the agricultural budget the monetary compensatory amounts, which after all are not directly connected with agriculture, and put them where they belong, namely among the allocations to the Member States in Title 4. They do not form part of the agricultural policy because it is not agriculture's fault that we do not have in the various countries parallel but divergent economic development and that, to keep the common market going, such monetary compensatory amounts have to be paid. That is one of the major requests we have to make.

Nor should agriculture have to bear the burden of the refunds that occur because we must provide food aid — and the debate on hunger in the world clearly demonstrated that more must be done in this field. And there is a second aspect to this, which is also a subject of considerable concern: the refunds paid under the Sugar Protocol agreed with the ACP countries and with India should be transferred to another title, Title 9, and not remain in the agricultural budget.

I believe this concern is understandable, hitherto it has always been the case that the House and even the Commission have made these proposals, and we should share this view so that expenditure does not result in distortions. I therefore call on the House to endorse this view.

The discussions in the Committee on Agriculture — this must be said here — raised another factor which should be considered, namely that in view of the high costs in the dairy sector it should be established what amounts are incurred as a result of additional imports from third countries. If undertakings have been entered into, I do not intend to attack them, but it should be realized that with enlargement additional undertakings will be entered into in respect of the very products which agriculture is already producing, and — Mr Gundelach has reminded us of the Community's preferences, a principle which will not be destroyed — such additional costs should be appropriately charged to the budget.

I should like to add another point: the Committee on Agriculture has clearly advocated a review of the

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volume of food aid and the reinstatement of the appropriations proposed by the Commission in its draft budget. We are very well aware — and this too was briefly mentioned yesterday — that we have a duty to provide humanitarian aid and that there are in fact only two regions in the world which can do this, the United States and the European Community.

To complete the picture, I should like to say one more thing. The proposals that are now playing so great and central a role, the proposals made by the general rapporteur, Mr Dankert, were not discussed in this way in the Committee on Agriculture, because they had not matured sufficiently by that time. In the final vote on the proposals I am now explaining to you, an amendment to this effect was proposed, but rejected by a considerable majority of the committee, the assumption correctly being that although the committee was not refusing to discuss these proposals, it was not the time or the place to go into detail, but that this should be left — as the Commission itself has clearly stated — until the Commission had put forward appropriate detailed proposals, which the Committee on Agriculture would then discuss. I am explaining the position of the Committee on Agriculture, which rejected this amendment by a majority. That is my job in this connection.

To conclude, I should again like to make one thing clear: the Committee on Agriculture regrets — as it says in the last paragraph of its opinion — that the budget is subject to the strictures of stringent revenue limitations and has consequently become for all practical purposes a budget of stagnation. The Committee on Agriculture feels that those who believe cutting back on the agricultural policy will help the other policies in Europe along and so create financial room for manoeuvre are deluding themselves. We believe that whatever reviews are made of present methods and proposals, particularly in the dairy sector, there is an urgent need simply to set about increasing own resources in the long term, otherwise we shall stagnate in the process of European integration and not be able to make any progress.

*(Applause from the centre and the right)*

**President.** — I call Mrs Castle.

**Mrs Castle.** — Mr President, we have all listened with interest to Commissioner Gundelach. I think we would all agree with him that the check on the runaway agricultural spending should be our top imperative in trying to get a balanced and disciplined budget. I of course don't agree with everything he said about the common agricultural policy. I do not have the opportunity of arguing with him on that because my time is so limited. But on his central theme I go with him all the way. Unless we tackle the open-ended commitment to agricultural spending, we can say goodbye to every other policy of which we dream.

That is why I was really very surprised last night when his colleague, Commissioner Tugendhat, told us that the Commission is preparing at this very moment to bring forward very soon proposals for finding increased resources for financing the Community, i.e. before the Commission's proposals for checking agricultural spending have been implemented.

Surely the Commissioner, listening to Mr Früh introduce the report of the Committee on Agriculture, must have realized what we are up against in the form of entrenched agricultural interests when we try to put in a word for the consumer. The voice of the consumer is never heard in the Committee on Agriculture majority view. So we have that flabby report: willingness to endeavour to control agricultural spending, while running away from every concrete proposal for making it possible. Therefore I say to the Commission: is it not clear that the budget crisis is the best lever we have for securing the reforms we all know must come in the common agricultural policy? So why does the Commission propose to give it up? Is it half-hearted too? Why does the Commission propose to relieve that crisis by finding new resources for financing the very agricultural policy we think should cost us less. The Socialist Group does not go along with the move to increase own resources at the present time, and I must tell this House that the British people would never tolerate it as long as the agricultural burdens are as great as they are. And so I say to the House that we have got to make the reduction in the open-ended cost of the agricultural policy our overwhelming aim. And I also want to say this: it is clear, is it not, that only the greatest possible pressure from this Parliament will make that reduction possible.

We do not forget it was the Council of Agricultural Ministers who in June increased the agricultural budget, against the Commission's advice, by some £ 1 400 million. And incidentally of course it put up Britain's contribution at the same time — a remarkable piece of double talk by British Conservative Ministers. I hope we are not going to have double talk from any corner of this House today because, of course, we have had some on regional policy. I see for instance that the Conservative Group are supporting amendments to restore the spending on the Regional Fund to the figure which the Commission originally proposed. Fine! Their amendments do not go as far as the Socialist Group but still they are fine. That is at least a step in the right direction. But who was it who cut the Commission's figure for expenditure on regional policy. The Council of Ministers, and Britain's own Treasury Minister, Mr Nigel Lawson, voted in the Council of Ministers for nearly halving it. The truth is ... *(Interruption)* I am sorry, my time is limited, otherwise I would willingly give way. I believe in the give and take of our parliamentary tradition,

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but I am under a strict time-limit, as we are not in our own House of Commons. The truth is that there just will not be any money for regional policy unless we stop the open-ended spending on agricultural policy.

Three amendments are crucial here. Two of them I am glad to say are proposed by the Committee on Budgets itself, and those are to cut the expenditure on skimmed-milk surpluses and divert the money to reforming agriculture. Of course such a step is long overdue. Only last week I asked Commissioner Gundelach for his estimate of the cost of disposing of surplus skimmed-milk products over the coming year and the answer was 1 274 million units of account, that is about £ 800 million, or about a tenth of this year's budget, for disposing of skimmed-milk surpluses alone. I am therefore glad there was a Committee on Budgets agreement to take this welcome step. But as the Commissioner has pointed out, that step on its own will not end the creation of the milk surpluses, and it is that that we must tackle if we really mean the fine things we say.

I see British Conservatives have a number of amendments making token reductions in spending in the dairy sector. But you know, we are now elected. Token reductions were a good device for the last Parliament, but we are elected now and we are elected to deliver the goods in the field to agricultural spending and the only way to do that is to tackle the milk surplus at its source by taxing the excess production which is creating the surpluses. And that is what Amendment 301 seeks to do by increasing the co-responsibility levy, the tax on the excess production we talked about.

Now I do not pretend, any more than Commissioner Gundelach does, that this is the whole answer to the problems of the common agricultural policy. I agree with him we have got to work out graduated, adapted solutions, and I agree with him too that there must be structural changes as well. But the point I want to press home to this Parliament today is that it is the only effective instrument available to us in this budget for initiating changes, for stopping talking and starting acting instead. By passing Amendment 301 we can take the first positive step to reform the dairy sector of the CAP, and I am glad to see that the signatures to this amendment are an impressive cross-section of all sides of this Parliament. Not just Labour signatories, not just the budget rapporteur's signature, but Christian-Democrat, Liberal and Communist signatures. The only signatures lacking are those of the British Conservatives and of course of our French comrades. We all know they stand alone on this. But the British Conservatives have joined our French comrades in splendid isolation against this long overdue reform, and therefore I want to plead with the British Conservatives, because they can help to give us on Wednesday the majority we need to get this amendment through. And I would remind them of

this: if we do carry it we have a very strong chance indeed of seeing that the Council of Ministers carry it out.

As the House knows these amendments do not increase expenditure. So under the budgetary rules there would have to be a qualified majority in the Council of Ministers not for it, but to throw it out. So just two governments could block the adoption of our reform. I want to know whether the British Government is going to be one of those blocking the adoption of this reform. It has talked long enough about the need to reform the common agricultural policy, but what I find time and time again in this House and its committees is that when it comes to deeds the vested agricultural interests are too strong. And I say therefore, in supporting these amendments and urging them on the House, let us have at last some of the action the British people voted for.

*(Applause from the left)*

**President.** I call Mr Aigner.

**Mr Aigner.** — *(D)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I have listened with particular pleasure to Mrs Castle's interesting and passionate words. As I did so, I remembered a paper from the Commission about six or seven years ago — please do not ask me to commit myself now — at a time at least when she, I am told, was not only the Minister of Health but also the Minister of Consumer Affairs in Britain. At the bottom of this Commission paper was her name. I noticed this because I was particularly surprised, considering Britain's overall position, to find the following sentence in that document: 'There is no alternative to the European agricultural policy'.

*(Applause from the right)*

I just wanted to mention this, because I find again and again that when politicians change their jobs, they sometimes change their views as well.

*(Applause from the right)*

Now, ladies and gentlemen, to the agricultural policy itself. I believe there is no other area in the European Community where there is so much prejudice and incorrect information as there is in the area of agricultural policy. I am really very pleased that our debates on agricultural policy have brought some changes recently. It is a pity that my old friend Mr Bangemann is not here. At midnight last night he gave a wonderful speech, in which he came out strongly in defence of the European agricultural policy. I should just like to recall the many arguments he and I have had in this House. Evidently I was able to persuade him that his view that we could expose ourselves to the speculation of the world market is wrong, because he has now changed his mind. I would really like to thank him for that, and I am sorry that he is not himself present to hear me say this.

## Aigner

I am very grateful to Mr Früh, above all for his down-to-earth analysis of the question of costs. I should like to add, Mr Früh, we must not forget the revenue side of the agricultural policy in looking at the monetary expenditure. For example, the export costs of New Zealand butter should not be forgotten. You mentioned ACP sugar, and of the remaining 11 000 m or 12 000 m in agricultural costs a total of perhaps 7 000 m remains, Mr Gundelach, when all these monetary compensatory amounts, which of course also include social benefits and so on, are eliminated.

Well now, and I am saying this now as Chairman of the Committee on Budgetary Control, not as the spokesman of my Group, Mr Gundelach, our budget is top-heavy as a result of our agricultural policy. There is no doubt at all about that. But if we want to develop the other policies further, we must see about striking a balance in the budget too. It is not agriculture's fault that the other areas are lagging behind. If we had developed the transport policy, the social policy, defence policy, regional policy, research and energy policy at Community level to exactly the same extent as the agricultural policy, the difference between total expenditure and agricultural expenditure would be just the same as it is at national level. Agriculture should not then be used as a scapegoat.

Mr President, we will never be able to discuss an agricultural policy that is a kind of security and a basis for our food supplies without problems arising. Even in the United States, with its totally different cost factors and far more favourable cost structures, there are at least as many subsidies in the agricultural sector as in the European Community. Above all I should like to warn those who enthuse over a world market against believing that if we no longer accept prices under a European agricultural policy that cover the costs, we can rely on the world market. We have been through this, Mr Gundelach. Some years ago, when world sugar production fell by only a few per cent, the world market price rose six or seven times. At that time the British were very happy to get sugar that was subsidized and cheaper than on the world market. The consumers in Britain were also very grateful.

If we had to reduce our agricultural production tomorrow by a mere 10 or 20 % we are only about 80 % self-sufficient today, leaving aside feedingstuffs — and how quickly that can happen, as we have seen with soya — what would the world market price be then? It is simply not true that there is a genuine world market price. The world market price is always the result of people selling off their remaining stocks cheap where others are able to buy. We are not after all producing too much food. There is increasing hunger but only where there is purchasing power, are surpluses channelled off. That is why the industrial nations have surpluses while the rest of the world goes hungry.

I mention this first because I want to make it clear that my Group is opposed to any reduction in agricultural expenditure.

I am very grateful to the rapporteur, Mr Dankert, for dropping his original intention to delete 2 × 380 m from the agricultural sector and for joining with us in feeling that although expenditure on the dairy sector should be reduced on the line, the amount saved in this way should remain in the budget so that these appropriations might be used to restore the balance between production and marketing in the dairy sector. That is our policy.

I know that there are many people — and I am again referring to Mr Bangemann and a few of the things that have been said today — who are suddenly saying for a quite different reason that nothing at all should be changed in the dairy sector either. I would compare them to a pickpocket who embraces a farmer and tells him how much he likes him and at the same time removes the purse from his pocket.

Ladies and gentlemen, the milk problem is the real problem facing our agricultural policy today. If it is not solved, the whole of the Community's agricultural market policy is in danger. But if this problem is solved, all the other problems can be solved with normal administrative means at the Community's disposal. In other words, we must now examine the specific situation. I have therefore listened to your statement, Mr Gundelach, with very great interest. I believe that those who represent agricultural interests, COPA with whom we have had many discussions, are quite prepared to follow a certain course with you in this, because they too realize that the problems simply have to be solved.

But — and I now come back to Mr Bangemann — Mr Bangemann has said that our amendment, which incidentally was signed by a member of the Liberal and Democratic Group, Miss Flesch, is ridiculous because, he says, it has no meaning at all, and then he tried to sell us his amendment as the best solution. All I can say, Mr President, anyone who believes he can solve the milk problem by saying he is going to take a few thousand millions away from the farmers and give them back to the farmers again, half of it to the small farmers, half to the large farmers, all I can say is that that may be how Simple Simon thinks the milk problem can be solved, but no one who really knows what the problems are and how many millions of people are affected by our policy thinks so.

I therefore feel, Mr President, that our proposal is interesting enough for the public to take note of it. What have we done here?

Mr President, we have removed the appropriations from the budget line and place them in the reserve. Why? I know that whole legions of legal experts have been trying in the last few days to sort out the legal situation in this respect. Our view is this: I feel that

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the appropriations that are being removed from the line of compulsory expenditure and placed in the reserve will not be classified in the reserve, particularly if the Council does not obtain the qualified majority needed for the rejection of a proposed transfer of this kind. They are neither compulsory nor non-compulsory appropriations; they do not become one or the other until they are transferred to a 'non-compulsory' or a 'compulsory' line. But, Mr Max Sharry — and that is the gist of our amendment — you cannot transfer these appropriations to a line against Parliament's will; you need Parliament's agreement. In this amendment, Mr Gundelach, we have therefore made sure that Parliament will be involved in the following respect: we want to maintain the security of incomes in agriculture. We want to see greater account taken of agricultural production in the tax burden, for example the co-responsibility levy. Above all we want the Council — as originally planned by the Commission — to consider not only butter but all fats, because that is where the problem lies, not simply in one sector of the fats market.

Thirdly — and this we want at all costs, Mr Gundelach, and I believe you share this philosophy — we do not want to burden the small farmers who have no alternative to milk production; we want a cut-back in production primarily among the industrial-scale producers of butter and milk.

To conclude, Mr Gundelach, if it is possible to make it clear to the major producers that they cannot go on relentlessly producing on an industrial scale with imported feedingstuffs and also have the same guaranteed sales, if you can make that clear and if you can use the appropriations we now have in the reserve to carry out the adjustments, and this in a package as we are proposing — I have not the time to explain this in detail — then I believe we can also strike a normal balance in the case of milk in the foreseeable future.

*(Applause from some parts of the right)*

**President.** — I call Mr Curry.

**Mr Curry.** — Mr President, I have sat in this Chamber for many hours, and the one remark which keeps reverberating round it is that the only real European policy we have in the Common Market is the Common Agricultural Policy, and because it is the only policy we have, it is a policy we must defend at all cost. I have never heard such rubbish in all my life.

The criterion we should be applying is: 'Is the policy good', does it work, and does it work at a reasonable cost? To say that we should support something simply because it exists is a piece of economic nonsense which we in this Parliament, as people

responsible to taxpayers, should reject right at the beginning.

*(Applause)*

The fact is, Mr President, that for many millions of people in the Community, and many hundreds of thousands in my own constituency, the agricultural policy is not the backbone of Europe, it is the cancer of the European body politic, because it is slowly eating away those resources, those muscle tissues in the Community, which should be available for things which affect everybody in the nine countries in which we live. The root of the trouble with the Common Agricultural Policy, Mr President, is that we have asked it to do incompatible jobs and we have forgotten some of the jobs we have asked it to do. For example, to attempt to provide food at reasonable prices, and at the same time to keep agricultural wages parallel to industrial wages by means of a policy which spans estates of 2 000 acres right down to farms with six cows and a pig, is a piece of nonsense which no policy, no imagination on earth can ever achieve.

We talk in reverential terms of the family farm. We glorify the family farm in this House, but we do not know what the family farm is. In the village where I live in East Anglia there are five family farms. They consist of 250 acres each, six tractors, a combine harvester and a capital value of £ 750 000. That is a family farm where I live. A family farm where some of my colleagues live is literally one with six cows and a pig. To try to bring together farming as an economic activity, as an industry and as a social activity — a form of social underpinning — is something which cannot be done. The sooner we move, Mr President, towards a gradual re-nationalization of the social component of agriculture in this Community, the more sensibly will we be able to tackle the fundamental industrial problems of agriculture with which we must occupy ourselves. Then we shall be in a position to impose discipline on the higher-cost producers, and this must be at the root of any attempt to tackle the dairy problem. We must emphasize production from our own, rather than from imported raw materials. As my colleague, Mr Sutra, has said on many occasions, 'a cow is the best converter of energy, and a cow eating grass is the most efficient form of solar conversion which has yet been found'.

However, we in this group, Mr President, reject completely the idea of a co-responsibility levy, and I shall explain to Mrs Castle why we do reject it. It is because we are concerned about our country in particular, because a 2 ½ co-responsibility levy will add £ 200 000 000 to the United Kingdom's contribution to the Community and we know jolly well that hardly one penny of that money will be spent in the United Kingdom. We care too much about the enormous budgetary burden that we bear already to want to heap another 20 % on top of it.

## Curry

Secondly, it does not work. You can apply it for a certain time. In the initial period, when it is politically possible, it will act as a stimulus to production. Just look at the graphs of milk production up to now. That is what has happened. By the time it starts to bite it will become politically impossible, and every Member government in the Community, by one form of subterfuge payment or another, will start to undermine the very principle.

Finally we reject it because we know very well that it would be a discriminatory tax and would in practice be levied on the more efficient producer, allowing the very small producer to escape. We do not accept the logic which inevitably attributes the milk surplus to the large producer and says that because a lot of small people each produce a small quantity of milk, they do not contribute to the surplus.

The Commissioner talked about restructuring. Well, I can tell the Commissioner the most efficient way to get a restructuring of European agriculture. After all the Common Agricultural Policy is the greatest barrier to the restructuring of agriculture in this Community. If you expose European agriculture to competition on a world scale for five years, you will achieve more restructuring in agriculture than you would achieve in several generations of interference with the Community's managed or non-managed or simply interfered-with market. It is absurd to bribe people to produce, and at the same time to bribe them to leave the land.

Finally, Mr President, I come to own resources. In this group we look forward with keen and eager anticipation to the exhaustion of the Community's own resources. The Council will not begin to produce real solutions to these problems until it has its back to the wall. We are firmly opposed to any addition, under the present circumstances, to our own resources. It is about time in this Parliament that we started to ask whether our spending — what ever sort of spending — is useful. Is it doing its job? Is it economically efficient? To defend it for symbolic reasons is not good enough. It has gone on too long in the past. Are we getting a big enough bang for our buck? In almost every area of Community spending the answer at the moment, Mr President, is no.

*(Applause from the European Democratic Group)*

**President.** — I call Mrs Barbarella.

**Mrs Barbarella.** — *(I)* Mr President, three short points. First, to say that it would be disastrous if, at its first and most important session, Parliament were to fail in its political duty and did not use the budget to carry out its role as a source of encouragement and pressure on the Commission and the Council of Ministers to ensure that such a vital issue as the control of agricultural expenditure is dealt with and resolved. As the figures make abundantly clear, the settlement of this issue will decide whether there is to be a better balanced and coordinated development of the

Community or whether it remains in a state of stagnation. On this issue, Parliament cannot allow itself to be deceived by the not wholly disinterested arguments of those who contend that the budgetary process cannot be used to reverse a policy line and change a situation which has now become out of control. What Parliament must do is to give an answer making clear its wish to have a change of policy and telling the Commission and the Council what it believes should be done to resolve the problems which confront the European Community.

My second point is that, in our view, an important first step towards resolving them would be the two amendments of the Committee on Budgets relating to the transfer of funds for milk and milk products from the Guarantee Section chapter to Chapter 100, because of the effect this would have on a sector which is chiefly responsible for the constant and runaway increase in agricultural expenditure, as Commissioner Gundelach pointed out just now. Our Group supports these amendments on the following grounds. The Italian Communists consider the amendments to be a substantial move in the direction they have advocated both in the Committee on Agriculture and in an amendment which we tabled to the same effect. In particular, we are in favour because the containment of expenditure in the dairy sector is an attempt to achieve better-balanced output in this important sector. It is a commonplace that, in these days, production and consumption follow increasingly divergent paths and the consequent disparity, in terms of output and areas, gives rise to expenditure — not just budgetary expenditure, either — the social and economic effects of which are becoming quite intolerable.

The second ground on which we are in favour is that, if the budgetary process is used in the manner suggested, it will not take any money away from agriculture. The amendments merely indicate how it can be put to better and fairer use by rationalizing the dairy sector and doing it without penalizing the weaker production units which, according to Commissioner Gundelach, are not responsible for the surpluses. It will also help the sector to re-deploy and modernize its structure, where this is called for. It will be for the Commission and the Council to prescribe the most suitable methods to be adopted: they have sometimes shown a lot of imagination in these matters.

The third and final consideration which weighed with us is our belief that the two amendments are only the first, repeat, first step in the direction of much more radical reforms. Yesterday evening and this morning there were announcements of proposals for the absorption of surpluses, as Commissioner Gundelach said, not only in milk but also in sugar. There is no point in going into their merits at this juncture but we shall study them carefully and, I am sure, constructively when the time comes. I must, however, emphasize

**Barbarella**

that patching up and minor improvements in the common agricultural policy will not suffice to restore health to a policy which, especially in the last few years, has increasingly lost touch with the market and with the general pattern of the Member States' economies.

In our view, the economic crisis and rising cost of energy call for fresh consideration to be given without delay to the role of agriculture and the effects of European agricultural output on the rest of the economy. These days, even the more prosperous countries appreciate the importance of cutting out waste and of making better and more intelligent use of the resources available. This does not mean that the Italian Communist Party wants to dismantle the CAP; on the contrary, it wants it to play a proper, productive role and not just absorb resources for the exclusive benefit of the more up-to-date and competitive farms and areas. Our Group stands by the principles of the Treaty and the objectives of the CAP but it believes that some of those objectives have already been achieved, while others have been achieved rather unevenly and at the expense of some countries and, in certain circumstances, some areas and farmers.

The whole machinery of the CAP must, accordingly, be overhauled and improved with a view to satisfying two conditions which we regard as essential: first of all, putting a final figure on agricultural expenditure in order to maintain the earnings of farmers and, at the same time, to develop production in directions which meet the needs of Europe's consumers and the diversified requirements of individual Member States. The second condition is an improvement in the competitiveness of Community agriculture as a whole on the basis of a vigorous and discriminating policy of structural reform which will, in the short term, help to make Community agriculture more competitive and, again in the short term, lower the tariff barriers for which taxpayers and consumers alike are now paying far too high a price.

*(Applause from the extreme left)*

**President.** — I call Mr Delatte.

**Mr Delatte.** — *(F)* Mr President, Commissioner, the directly-elected European Parliament is considering its very first Community budget.

We of the Liberal and Democratic Group feel that this places on us a two-fold obligation. Firstly, it is the duty of us here in Strasbourg to lend inspiration to Europe. Our role is to guide, to influence, to think imaginatively, not to indulge in pettifogging over revenue and expenditure; to forge ahead with the construction of Europe, not to hold it back. That is our purpose.

Our second obligation is to vote adequate funds to ensure that our commitments under the Treaty of Rome and the measures that derive from them can be

given practical expression. I am talking here of the budget's credibility, which depends, among other things, on the attitude we adopt to the main item of expenditure, namely the common agricultural policy and I recognize that it is a major item.

We should not be so outraged at the fact that agricultural expenditure makes up so high a proportion of the total. The General Report shows that the common agricultural policy represents the Community's only full-scale activity and points out that no other sector has any immediate prospect of attaining the same level of progress, yet the idea of a surplus of agricultural products is still the prevailing one. We heard this time and again yesterday and we have heard it time and again this morning.

Since our last part-session I have been disturbed to see some of our colleagues swiping at the very foundations of European agriculture. What are they hoping to achieve? Are they to go on and on renegotiating the Accession Treaty and even the Treaty of Rome? Is that being realistic? Let us not forget that the common agricultural policy is one of the very pillars of the Common Market. We must beware lest unwarranted criticism destroys it, for without this policy there would in fact be no free movement of industrial products, goods, services or people — in fact there would be no Community.

What we are beginning to see emerge in this budget debate is a sharpening conflict between the countries that believe in the future of a strong and export-oriented European agriculture and the country, or countries, that can think only in terms of the housewife's shopping basket and would cheerfully sacrifice the principle of Community preference. Countries like these seem unwilling to learn from the experience of the energy crisis. Already dependent for their oil supplies, they seem ready to be dependent for their food supplies as well, while at the very same time the United States are doing their best to increase their agricultural production. Right now Europe has 90 days' reserves of petroleum products. It has just 60 days' stocks of butter — just 60 days.

So, before getting down to tackle the agricultural budget it would be as well to dispel some of the myths about it which have really nothing to do with agricultural production.

In the first place, it is worth noting that the EAGGF budget derives from the progressive transfer of expenditure under national agricultural budgets, the margin of manoeuvre in the budget of each country being increased correspondingly.

Secondly — and Mr Früh, rapporteur for the Committee on Agriculture, brought this out very clearly this morning — the presentation of Community expenditure is itself misleading because of the gaps in it and its superficial approach. Let me quote you some figures.

## Delatte

The cost of monetary compensatory amounts : 303 million EUA, or 3 % of the EAGGF, Guarantee Section. Refund expenditure resulting from re-exports of ACP sugar : 405 million EUA. Refund expenditure resulting from food aid to developing countries : 428 million EUA. Expenditure resulting from commercial agreements and imports of beef and veal from certain countries : 700 million EUA. Imports of New Zealand butter, contrary to the principle of Community preference : 260 million EUA. And is all the expenditure resulting from special trade agreements with various Mediterranean countries on wine, tobacco, olive oil, aid to food consumption — is all this to be blamed on the common agricultural policy ?

In contrast, other budget headings that figure in the revenue and form part of the Community's own resources do arise out of the common agricultural policy : levies on agricultural imports and the 'sugar' and 'isoglucose' levies are very large sources of revenue.

In point of fact, if one takes account of the revenue due to the common agricultural policy, the real cost of the expenditure in question falls from 64 % to 40 % of the total Community budget. How can anyone say that this is emptying the coffers of Europe ! I am sorry that Mrs Castle is not here, for just a short while ago she seemed to be sounding the alarm and saying that agricultural policy would absorb all European revenue. The present situation would never have arisen had the principles of Community preference been more rigidly adhered to.

It comes as no surprise that milk and cereals alone account for two-thirds of market support expenditure, since the Community imports low-priced vegetable fats and manioc and re-exports butter and cereals at high prices. Importing substitute products has the effect of increasing expenditure under the EAGGF, since simultaneously with a fall in revenue, due to the negligible duties collected, increased expenditure is also incurred through having to export.

We of the Liberal and Democratic Group would like to see Member States agree to a transfer to the Community budget of part of their existing national expenditure relating to other policies to make them more effective too, in the same way as in the agricultural sector.

We are therefore opposed to any idea of a ceiling on agricultural expenditure. We believe in fact that it will be necessary to increase the Community's financial resources in 1981 or 1982. Growth of the Community budget can only help to stimulate progress towards European integration. Those who want to put a ceiling on agricultural expenditure are standing in the way of European integration. We, on the other hand, want to lead the way.

Of course, we also have to control the financial consequences of the common agricultural policy. We do not deny that there are budgetary limits. Even in a

situation of unchanged agricultural prices — a highly unlikely situation — the European Community would very soon go above the ceiling of 1 % of national revenue, as Mr Gundelach pointed out earlier on. And so it will be difficult to obtain an increase in resources if in the end they were to do no more than pay for continually mounting agricultural surpluses. On the other hand, public opinion will accept an increase in own resources as soon as we have resolved the problem of surpluses.

40 % of EAGGF, Guarantee Section, goes on milk, compared with total appropriations of only 320 million EUA for the Guidance Section. Green Europe still has a long way to go ! We need to look at production in the Mediterranean regions because there is clearly an imbalance here that should be corrected.

Our Group is tabling three amendments, considering that those tabled by Mr Dankert are indefensible because it is impossible at this stage to reduce expenditure that has already been formally committed, as Commissioner Gundelach pointed out this morning. Our amendments are a compromise which should secure a consensus in the House.

The purpose of these amendments is to provide a system for entering the expenditure corresponding to the yield from a co-responsibility levy and the yield from a levy on vegetable fats. For social reasons, as explained yesterday by our chairman, Mr Bangemann, we propose to put a ceiling on the co-responsibility levy in the case of small farms.

I have listened to the Commissioner's objections, based on the difficulty of defining exceptions fairly, but in our opinion every encouragement should be given to those who use local production to make milk. Producers of vegetable fats should also be made to pay this levy. Those are the terms of the amendments that Mr Bangemann spoke of yesterday. And I must say I am astonished that Mr Aigner should criticize Mr Bangemann's speech ; it seems that he has not properly understood the substance of our amendments.

For the moment we are tabling these amendments simply *pro memoria*, since the various measures we are proposing can only have effect when the Council of Ministers has itself taken the decision, as it is its function to do. However, no meaningful reform of the common agricultural policy can be achieved merely by a few amendments.

What is required is an overall reappraisal of agricultural policy. Incidentally, the determination of the Liberal and Democratic Group to defend the common agricultural policy is not based exclusively on figures. It can further be explained by the following four observations that I wish to make in conclusion. Firstly, Europe has every interest in conserving the only real resource it has — agriculture ! At a time when to have natural, energy and other resources is to hold a trump card in the present situation, are we to allow this resource to lie fallow ?



**Delatte**

Secondly a buffer stock of agricultural products is indispensable for our internal arrangements, to protect us against the vagaries of world trade and save us from being put into a position of dependence. Furthermore, such a buffer stock would enable Europe to establish itself as an exporter to all markets that are within our compass, provided we have the resolve to see it through. Finally, it is time we understood that, in agriculture, to produce enough we have to produce too much.

Thirdly, the present is still too filled with the uncertainty created by international tension. Let us not forget that we are on the threshold of an era more precarious than the last, in which agricultural production has an increasing strategic importance. Are we then to forsake the food argument for safeguarding peace, rather than forsaking arms?

Fourthly and finally, is it too much to ask that the European Parliament should be consistent in its utterances? Not more than a fortnight ago, this House was made to reflect on the enormous problem of world hunger. After all those fine and generous sentiments are we in the course of this budget debate to give ourselves over to working out restrictions to apply to our agricultural and food policy? That is all I wanted to say.

Let us honour our obligations in the full awareness of what is at stake and let us not let down those who in each of the Member States entrusted us with the task of constructing Europe.

*(Applause from the right)*

**President.** — I call Mr Poncelet.

**Mr Poncelet.** — *(F)* Mr President, the agricultural budget presented for our scrutiny is characterized by an austerity that in some sectors could lead to a voluntary restraint on production, the concomitant of a philosophy that many take for granted but which we for our part could never endorse, particularly in the present circumstances in which our duty is to produce enough to satisfy not only our own needs but also, as far as possible, the much greater needs of the Third World. Only a few days ago we were unanimous in deploring the consequences of world hunger. Are we being hypocritical? Furthermore, one way for us to guarantee our farmers a steady income is to encourage them to export and to promote exports through them. Now, the only way we can export is by stimulating production but it seems to me that some of the proposals being put forward are leading us away from that goal. In fact we are becoming introverted which, in the final analysis, is bound to be harmful to European agriculture.

It is important that the Community's agricultural budget be dynamic and farsighted. That is why we have always stressed the need to persevere, but unfortunately people have not always listened to us. What we

are recommending is a budget containing estimates covering several years and based on cost-effectiveness studies.

Speaking earlier on about the common agricultural policy, and particularly in relation to problems in the dairy sector, Mr Gundelach said that 'we must deal with these difficulties by getting at their roots'. I am tempted to say to him: fine, let us get to the roots of the difficulties but we also have to make a choice. Let us not be hypocritical, let us be logical. Is it logical to speak out in favour of a policy to export agricultural products, as Mr Gundelach did — and there I am in agreement with him — and at the same time to demand a reduction in surpluses? Is it logical for Mr Gundelach to propose a co-responsibility levy of 1.5% to 2% and then to add — if I understood him correctly — that this levy would only be applied essentially to new products and would not hit the existing so-called 'milk factories'?

Coming now to the long-term objectives, how can one speak of a common agricultural policy or of an agricultural common market when we no longer have a common price structure? I think the answer is very simple. No one today would argue with the fact that compensatory amounts are exactly the same as having customs duties within the Community. These compensatory amounts are setting up new barriers and disturb intra-Community trade by distorting competition. They must therefore be abolished and abolished very quickly, otherwise there can be no coherent development of the agricultural common market.

Another long-term objective that seems to us to be of capital importance, as I said in July, is for the Community to adopt a broad and determined policy on agricultural exports. My colleagues and I firmly believe that there is an enormous potential in this area. Naturally we should have to select carefully the products to export on the basis of demand and prices on the world market. For example, we could expand production of meats that are particularly well-suited to our geographical and manpower capabilities. We should also of course have to be careful that our short-term decisions do not get at cross-purposes or interfere with our long-term objectives. Moreover, we should not reduce the number of outlets available to our Community producers by allowing some partners to buy at low prices outside the Community. In this we see a clear break in Community solidarity, as we are always keen to point out.

This naturally brings me to that thorny problem of milk. The farmers are getting the blame for overproduction, which, it appears, is involving the European Community in too much expenditure. But if we want to export, as I said just now and as Mr Gundelach has suggested, we must have a policy to produce more than is needed for consumption within the Community. It is a simple matter of common sense! What we should rather be doing is looking for a way to check

### Poncelet

the escalating costs of the agricultural policy; instead of cutting production without analysing our long-term objectives, we should be looking to expand production. As we all know, stocks of milk powder have fallen considerably, from 1 500 000 tonnes to 400 000 tonnes, and the run-down of European and world stocks continues. What I am afraid of is that at some time in the near future we are going to see prices on the world market climb as a direct result of our attitude today, leaving us in a state of penury. Surpluses will resolve themselves and to accelerate the process we must force or encourage our farmers to export. The outlets are there — there is a number of solvent countries where no effort, or not enough effort, has been put into opening up markets for our exports. I am thinking of Japan or the United States or some of the Arab countries that have money.

Of course there is no question of going back on the fundamental guarantees of the common agricultural policy: intervention, refunds and the corresponding appropriations. Let us get to grips with the basic problem, that is the whole of the market in fats. You know the situation: 15 million tonnes of soya and 6 million tonnes of tapioca and manioc were imported in 1978. One really cannot go on giving the impression that butter is the culprit while at the same time allowing free entry, without any levy, without any restrictions, to vegetable fats. For this reason we have proposed and continue to propose the introduction of a special levy on soya and manioc, the unbinding of customs duties for soya and manioc and, of course, a levy on margarine.

As for butter, everyone now knows that the problems stem from bad management and this is something we need to deal with in order to make better use of our production. It is not going to be easy but that is just another reason for us to look together for an imaginative solution. Instead of having to pay high storage costs, why not from the start manufacture, for example, butteroil which can be used for food aid. In the circumstances it will come as no surprise to anyone that we are opposed not only to the amendments that propose to increase the co-responsibility levy, to which we have always been opposed, but also to those that seek to delete appropriations that are essential to the dairy policy.

In fact, we consider that these amendments of Mr Dankert's are based on an extremely simplistic approach. Mr Dankert has stated that the amendments he proposed, based on Article 203 (5) (b), were of a political character. Those were his own words. Let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that we regard that as a very ominous statement. Reasonable solutions to the problems of the common agricultural policy will not be found through political majorities manufactured for the occasion. That is one reason why we shall be

voting against Mr Dankert's amendments. As for Mr Früh's proposal to increase value-added tax from 1 % to 1.5 %, may I say that we need first to agree on the common agricultural policy before revising the ceiling on its resources.

Undeterred by these attitudes, we want to make some concrete proposals with regard to dairy policy. On a more general level, we need to decide how the real responsibilities are to be divided in terms of the policy being pursued by the states and in terms of farm management. It is inexcusable that, because of the lack of imagination of some and the inertia of others, we should find ourselves in a situation where the solidarity of the Member States has been eroded and where financial responsibility is placed exclusively on the shoulders of the farmers themselves. Under the present conditions the income of the dairy farmer is threatened from year to year — we have proof of it again today — by the determination of the experts from Brussels to apply a uniform rate of co-responsibility levy, contrary to the principle of the common agricultural policy. In our opinion, the ones who should pay are those who get the top price and who are largely responsible for the surpluses. It is they, not the small farmers, who should be paying; and they should be made to pay a sum at least equivalent to the compensatory amounts — from which they benefit, incidentally, as we can deduce from the large concentration of dairy stocks in the Federal Republic of Germany. If we are to have a secure future we cannot allow Germany to profit from a situation favourable to her and to continue to expand her dairy production at a rate that many find disturbing. That is why the French members of the Group of European Progressive Democrats have tabled an amendment, the purpose of which, initially, is to effect an immediate change in the basis on which the co-responsibility levy is assessed. We would of course have liked to be able to abolish it immediately. In parliamentary terms you call this amendment a sort of tactical withdrawal because we rather fear that we should not have the support to push through the abolition of co-responsibility levies in the immediate future. If it should prove necessary at some stage — and some say that it will — to check the growth in dairy production or else to cut it back severely, then the deplorable situation I have just referred to will have to be dealt with and should not be regarded as immutable. Whatever measures are adopted must take account of the backward regions in a way that will enable them to catch up. The potential of each of the regions will also have to be taken into consideration. We suggest that a careful analysis is prepared of Europe's potential in different areas of production so that we could, as a first step, give aid to those regions that have a certain potential but which through lack of structures and resources continue to lag behind.

## Poncelet

In conclusion, let me say a few words about the budget of the EAGGF, Guidance Section. We very much regret the delays in financing certain expenditure and the failure to use certain appropriations which are now bound to have been devalued by inflation. But perhaps that was what some people secretly intended.

Those then, very briefly, are the conclusions that our group drew from their examination of the agricultural budget. Personally, I am absolutely convinced that a time will come when people will stop protesting at what they see as the prohibitive cost of the common agricultural policy when in fact — as others have said and I repeat — the cost represents little more than 5 % of the agricultural production. That surely is the least we can expect to pay to insure ourselves against world shortages and to allow us consumers — let us not forget the consumers — to buy at prices that are not only reasonable but also frequently very much lower than those paid in the rest of the world.

I should like to end with a friendly warning. Firstly, we must be careful not to appear in the eyes of the rest of the world to be forever preoccupied with securing advantages for ourselves at the expense of others. We should rather concern ourselves with satisfying the needs of entire peoples that are starving. Through a lack of imagination we are not doing this and some day we could be bitterly reproached for our failure. And, secondly, without a common agricultural policy there can be no European Community. This is my warning to those who are today committed to its destruction.

## IN THE CHAIR : MR MØLLER

### *Vice-President*

**President.** — I call Mr Sutra.

**Mr Sutra.** — (*F*) Mr President, Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr President of the Council of Ministers — to whom I particularly wish to address my remarks — colleagues, the Member States, directly or through the Council, carry out the policy — setbacks, disasters and all — then send us the bill. We are discussing a budget without even having been allowed to shape the policy that the budget is supposed to endorse.

And so we are reduced to tears over a common agricultural policy that is too costly, or to a defence of agricultural policy by those who think it is being challenged. Those who believe it is too costly and those who want to keep it the way it is are equally wrong.

What we want is a proper debate on the common agricultural policy. The only way we have ever had a debate on the fundamental issues of that policy is through a debate on world hunger, through a debate

on the budget, through Question Time, through a multitude of other procedures, but never a proper and full debate on agricultural policy. It bears thinking about.

Long before I took my seat in this Parliament I had heard people talk about dairy surpluses; the press was full of articles about the white river. And all I can hear today is weeping and wailing. One might therefore imagine that this white river flows in a valley of tears and all we have to offer is incantations.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us talk a little about Europe's inability to convert milk into meat. We have this white river and a butter mountain and yet we are importing massive quantities of meat, for Europe has not yet learned self-sufficiency in food. But it is a law of nature that milk is converted into meat! May I remind you that we are all the product of this conversion of milk into meat. Let me ask all of you 'honourable mammals' who sit in this august Assembly to meditate for a few moments on Europe's apparently congenital inability to convert milk into meat.

We cannot conduct this debate now and so I come back to the problem of the budget. I shall be brief for, as Mr Curry mentioned earlier on, I have already spoken on a number of occasions about the need for Europe to be self-sufficient in agriculture and energy. We talk a great deal in this Assembly about the southward enlargement of the European Economic Community. We do of course welcome the final demise of fascism in Europe with its disappearance in Greece, Portugal and Spain. But we shall be uncompromising in our insistence, that Mediterranean agriculture must be put in order before this enlargement can take place. We have no desire to add a red river to the white river and we have no desire to add a fruit mountain to the butter mountain. The choice is not for or against the common agricultural policy. The choice we have to make is this: either we frame a new Community agricultural policy or we let the institution grind to a halt. Proposals have been put forward, by the French Socialists in particular — and I was very pleased to hear Mr Gundelach take up the idea which we on the Committee on Agriculture suggested — for the introduction of differential levies to protect small and medium-sized farms. Furthermore, Mr Früh, speaking for the committee, has taken what seems to me to be significant steps in this direction, and I am glad of that. We can have a Community agricultural policy that is less costly and more effective in maintaining the always delicate balance between production and consumption, but for this we need to redefine this agricultural policy. Let me also lock you in the horns of the following dilemma: either you accept the proposals of the French Socialists for a new Community agricultural policy, or you resign yourself to having an inefficient and increasingly costly agricul-

## Sutra

tural policy that will eventually bring the whole thing to a grinding halt. The French Socialists — François Mitterrand talked of it in my presence when he was interviewed by the French farming press — as well as the European Socialist Group have asked, and are asking again, for a new Stresa conference to redefine the Community agricultural policy at which Parliament, the Council and the Commission could be represented. But while we wait for this conference and to prepare ourselves for it so that we can put forward constructive proposals, we must demand a proper debate devoted solely to the common agricultural policy, not through the debate on the budget, not through the debate on world hunger, but a proper debate on the formulation of a policy.

This, incidentally, is the first time I have sat in this Parliament and it is the first time I have had to discuss and vote on a budget when I have had no part in shaping and choosing the policies behind it. For me that is one time too many and I hope that next year I shall be able to vote a budget after participating in the shaping of the policy it is to endorse.

*(Applause from the benches of the Socialist Group)*

**President.** — I call Mr Tolman.

**Mr Tolman.** — *(NL)* Never before has the common agricultural policy occupied so central a place in the debate on the budget, and there are probably a number of reasons for this. The general complaint is that the common agricultural policy is too costly. I wonder, and I wish to begin with this point, whether this is completely justified. If you say to your wife every day, 'I love you very much, but you cost me far too much', her normal reaction will be to work out what she really costs. This question has not been answered in this budget debate.

The amendments tabled by Mr Früh seek to restructure the whole budget. It is clear, as Mr Früh argued, that the monetary compensatory amounts plus the high cost of the Sugar Protocol, and everything it entails, plus the burden of butter imports from New Zealand account for a total of more than 1 000 m EUA of the agricultural budget. I hope that the Committee on Budgets will adopt a different position today and tomorrow and that it will also call for the costs to be restructured.

I should like to say something else about this. No mention, or almost no mention, has been made during this debate of the fact that the common agricultural policy is a substitute policy. I would refer the House to the situation before we had a common agricultural policy: the national budgets were burdened with enormous amounts because we had to pursue national agricultural policies. At the moment we have a common agricultural policy, which means that the

burden has been removed from the national budgets and large amounts are now charged to the Community budget.

I now come to the basic theme of the debate and the subject raised by Mr Gundelach this morning. I must say I largely agree with his approach. We cannot solve our problem by introducing quotas in the dairy sector. I share that view. But I was unable to follow Mr Gundelach fully when he talked about a ceiling for the Member States. I will, however, keep to this first point.

I also agree with those who are in favour of a milk levy. I assume that quite a majority of this Parliament are in favour of an increased levy on milk suppliers. But the strange thing is that although this principle is accepted and endorsed, a race has started to make exceptions. In this respect I entirely agree with Mr Gundelach's warning against introducing all kinds of exceptions.

Some difficulty arises, however, if we are to make an exception in respect of a considerable number of producers in Europe on the grounds that we must protect the interests of the poor and the small farmers. If we look at agriculture in Europe with its various mixed farms, it is very clear that we must be careful to understand the position of the small milk producer, who does not have any alternatives. But we must always bear one thing in mind: if we are going to adopt this course, we must work towards a common agricultural policy that can be implemented and controlled.

I am opposed to spending levies on a structural policy. It is surely obvious that those who so passionately argue in favour of a more comprehensive structural policy in Europe are indirectly saying that it will stimulate production.

If I may refer again to the increased milk levy, that money should most definitely only be spent on the purpose for which it is intended. 20 % of the high cost of the dairy sector is spent on storage. This money must be primarily spent on making the stocks in the cold stores available to the consumer in Europe as quickly as possible.

My agreement in these two respects is subject to two conditions. It is very clear that a price freeze is never, or hardly ever, successful in limiting production. My agreement depends on the pursuit of an objective price policy in the future and on the revenue from the levy being spent in the right way.

Is all this enough to reduce overproduction, particularly in the dairy sector? In my opinion, the answer is 'no'.

There is one thing missing from the various satisfactory premises outlined by Mr Gundelach. There are indications from all sides of Parliament that if imports

**Tolman**

continue unchecked and if a clear policy on fats, accompanied by levies, is not established, the measures referred to will not have the desired effect. I feel that we must also translate those indications into the required guidelines and measures. Only then will we be able to find the proper solution to the present problems.

**President.** — I call Mr Maher.

**Mr Maher.** — Mr President, this Parliament is in effect two months old, because it has been working for only two months, and I think we should be careful not to take on too much too quickly and try to use the budget in order to bring about fundamental changes in the common agricultural policy before this directly-elected Parliament through its Committee on Agriculture, which incidentally has a British chairman, has had an opportunity of re-assessing agriculture in its totality and coming up with a policy which it will put before this Parliament in the year immediately ahead. I accept that there is an urgency about this, but it is not so urgent that this Parliament should not have an adequate opportunity of examining agriculture in depth and making its own proposals about what the future ought to be.

We have to be careful at this particular time with the changes we are proposing, which in effect mean reducing the income of those working directly in agriculture, and that is calling a spade a spade. We may talk about a co-responsibility levy, about shifting resources from one sector to another, but in effect it means reducing the income of producers. However, in doing that, we must be careful that we do not bring about a situation where national aids are going to be applied again in the Community, because if farmers' incomes are reduced, particularly in a period where inflation continues on apace, they are going to try to exert pressure inside their countries on their own national governments to bring in national aids and if that should happen then, of course, we are beginning to chip away at the fundamental bedrock upon which the existence of this Community rests, and that is the common approach to agriculture. Indeed already the UK Government is applying a national aid in the milk sector in part of its domain. That could be repeated again and again throughout the Community if, in fact, we reduce farmers' incomes as a result of weakening the budget that applies to agriculture.

I accept, of course, that there is a necessity to control expenditure; there is a necessity to make the best possible use of the funds we have to ensure not only that the farmers get a reasonable return, but also that the consumer gets fair treatment. However, when we are talking about agriculture, for God's sake let us remember that we are not talking about farmers only, of whom there are about 9 million in the Community.

We are talking about three times that number of people who are directly dependent on the agri-business sector; in fact, we are talking about 27 million people. If we make a change which weakens the position of the primary producer, we are also, of course, bringing into question the jobs and the employment of three times that number of people, so we are not merely talking about farmers, we are talking about the entire agri-business sector.

We are also talking, if I might remind this Parliament, about large communities in rural regions, some of them remote, and when people talk about doing more for the region, you must not forget that if you use this budget to weaken the incomes of people living in those regions, those farmers, you could in fact be taking it out of one pocket but putting less into another. If you reduce the income of the farmer in these regions, you may give him back something through the regional policy, but you are not improving his position. We must be careful that these policies relate to one another.

We must also face the problem of these farmers. If their incomes are reduced and they are forced to move off the land, where do they go today? We are not living in the days of Mansholt any more, and I would remind Mr Gundelach of this. We are not living in the days of Mansholt, when there were plenty of possibilities for people to get employment in industry outside of agriculture. In all of our countries today there is massive unemployment. What do these people do? Mr Gundelach made a significant point when he said that if we weaken agriculture too much, we could increase the expenditure under the social heading and of course, that is bound to happen. You cannot throw people on the slagheap. We are talking about people here, and about families. What do we do with them? If we reduce their agricultural income and force them out, do they go on the dole queues? If they do, governments are going to have to pay for it.

Mr President, if we are taking action, and I accept that action is necessary to try to control expenditure, then we must be clear that that action is not taken against the weakest sectors in agriculture. We must be very careful about that, if we have any social conscience left. At least the very large producers have some flexibility. They have some manoeuvrability, but these smaller farmers, what do they do? Very often they cannot change their production, they are caught in a vice-grip, they have no possibility to change, their farms are too small. We must be extremely careful that if we are going to take action, it is taken only at the levels where there will not be too much distress created. Otherwise we are in danger of destroying whole communities, particularly in remote regions of this Community.

**Maher**

Mr President, I am baffled too at some of the statements I have heard in this House, including that from Mrs Castle. I am always baffled when people talk about the cost of the agricultural policy, because they do not look at the expenditure that the national governments are entering into inside their own national boundaries in other sectors. Today, for instance, we have governments all over this Community subsidizing ship-building. Yet there are too many ships, there is an over-supply of ships, there is a surplus of them all over the world, and still these Community countries are building more ships. Why? Is that expenditure looked at? They say it is because they want to keep up employment in the shipyards. Fair enough, but we also want to keep up employment on the farms. Mr President, I think our policies ought to be even-handed.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Robert Jackson.

**Mr Robert Jackson.** — Mr President, this House rightly does not like to see domestic squabbles being fought out on its floor, whether they be quarrels within the majority in the French Government or quarrels between Conservative and Labour Members from Britain. The House does not like it, and it rarely does any of the parties concerned much good. So I would simply like to say this to Mrs Castle after her exhibition of Tory-bashing for the benefit of British television: I am sorry she is not here, but I welcome her conversion to the concept of the rights and powers of this European Parliament. Last year, when we had the episode of the Regional Fund, the Government of which she was a leading supporter opposed the vote of the European Parliament — I am happy to say, without success. Any way, this year Mrs Castle is singing a different tune, and this House will take note with amusement, but also, I think, with approval, of the fact that she is beginning — only beginning — to understand how Europe works, and what sort of tactics are right and effective here in the European Parliament in presenting the case of the people that we represent.

Mr President, the fact that Community spending on certain aspects of the common agricultural policy — notably dairy-farming — is out of control is bad not only because it is bad for Britain: it is bad because it is bad for Europe as a whole. In this European Parliament this is the right way to present this issue — it is the most effective way from the point of view of one's own country and also from the point of view of the general European interest. It is true that Community spending on milk is the biggest single element in the excessive British contribution to the Community budget. After all, disposing of milk surpluses now absorbs 45 % of the entire Community budget: that

is why it is the biggest single item in the British deficit. But that is not the only reason why the waste involved in the agricultural budget is bad. It is bad because it is bringing the Community as a whole into disrepute, indeed into a mounting crisis. It is bad because it is threatening the whole structure of the common agricultural policy, which is one of the pillars of the Community — the common agricultural policy's principles are sound; what is wrong with it is its practice. And it is bad because it is absorbing resources which could, and should, be used for more desirable projects throughout Europe.

Our Community cannot survive and prosper if it remains merely a customs union with a common farm-price policy. We have to have new resources in due course so that we can fulfil new tasks — new tasks that we can fulfil more efficiently and more cheaply than the Member States can do. I am thinking particularly of the fields of energy, and of industrial, social, and regional policy. But the Community cannot expect to get the new resources that it needs until we have organized our existing expenditure more satisfactorily. This is why we in this House, with our heavy responsibility for the Community budget, must tackle the problem of wasteful spending in the agricultural sector, particularly in dairy-farming. And this is why I hope that this House will vote for the cuts in intervention credits which have been proposed by the Committee on Budgets.

*(Applause)*

**Mr President.** — I call Mr Howell.

**Mr Howell.** — Mr President, I have once more to go straight back to what I consider is at the moment the heart of the problem of the European Community when I talk about the milk policy of the Community and the vast expense that that is costing Europe. I worked rather hard to become a Member of this Parliament in the same tradition as those people who set up the Community: Schuman, Monnet, de Gaulle, Adenauer — all the people who had such great ideals for this Community and all the people who have their pictures around these walls. When those people launched the Community, they weren't looking for a common agricultural policy, they weren't looking for surpluses of milk; Europe was not about butter mountains and wine-lakes and tachographs and all these problems of surplus that we have at the moment. Therefore, I think this House should go straight in and tackle these problems.

In the budget as presented by our rapporteur, Mr Dankert, he is attempting to move something like 280 m EUA one way or another. He is tinkering with the problem, he is tinkering with the 4 000 m EUA that the budget at the moment spends on the surplus

**Howell**

of milk products: payments for surpluses, payment for skimmed-milk powder problems, payments for getting rid of it to the Russians. It is really an absolutely enormous problem. In my own country, we have the problem of the UK contribution to the budget. We find that in the United Kingdom we are paying something like £1 000 million to belong to the club, whereas other countries, such as France, are only paying something like £12 million. We are paying that to support this idiotic policy in the milk sector, to allow Europe to provide a surplus of milk and milk products in the Community. I would suggest that we have as a Parliament a duty to consider new policies to make sure that we can stop this waste of money that is taking place in the Community. It works on two levels: first, the waste in actually producing a resource for which there is no need; and, secondly, I know Mr Gundelach is very concerned about the import of soya and other products from abroad. We have in the Community 5 million too many cows, each eating soya from America; we are importing something like 700 million pounds' worth of a product which is used to produce a surplus which is then stored at vast cost to the taxpayer. I know Mr Gundelach has vaguely come out with a policy today, or given us an idea of a policy today, which could change all this. I am waiting for this massive waste of money to be stopped so that we can consider other policies which will bring money into Norfolk, the county that I represent, to help create jobs, to improve European infrastructural development, to sort out the towns of Norwich and King's Lynn and other places that I represent and want money to be spent in so that we can take advantage in Britain of our Community membership. While we have this enormous waste of money, that is not possible.

So we have to resolve this problem. I think — and I say I think — Mr Gundelach has come up with a proposal today, because the translation that we had was extremely poor, and I would very much encourage him to put it more specifically instead of the wishy-washy way — and I think I have to say this to him — that it has been presented over the past few weeks. We have heard on numerous occasions that such a policy to resolve this ridiculous problem of milk is coming forward, but as yet we have nothing concrete. I urge him to look at this most closely so that other policies of benefit to Britain will come forward, the Community can go ahead once more in the true traditions of those who first began this Community and we can once more make sense of our membership of the European Community.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Wettig.

**Mr Wettig.** — *(D)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, in yesterday's and today's debate reference

has repeatedly been made to a change of course in the agricultural policy, even to the start of a new era. I feel that this tendency, which has been stressed by very many speakers in the House, is definitely to be welcomed if it means that we will be making a new start on the agricultural policy and if it means that the changes we make to the present structure will emerge from the principles that have been developed in that policy. And I believe that the criticism that has so far been levelled at the agricultural policy does not mean — and in this I should like to defend Mrs Castle against Mr Aigner — that we want to develop a completely new alternative to the present policy. Agricultural policy will continue to mean in the European Community that there must be a reasonable combination of price policy and structural policy. There is, I believe, no dispute over that point. Whatever criticism is voiced about development along the wrong lines, particularly in price policy, it does not therefore mean that we should move away from the course hitherto adopted of a common agricultural policy. But we must talk about alternatives to the price policy.

At this juncture it should be said that the bodies of the Community responsible for the common agricultural policy must become more aware of their obligations. This is especially true of the Council of Ministers. If the Council — and the Council of Agriculture Ministers in particular — had taken a greater interest in the past in the financing of its price decisions, the Community would probably not be in the position of having to discuss the common agricultural policy against a background of a budget financing crisis. If the Council of Agriculture Ministers had been aware of the difficulties that have been caused by its succumbing to price increases every year, without thinking about where this would lead us in the 1980s, we would not be in the unpleasant position of having to hold a general debate on the common agricultural policy during a debate on the budget.

The debate on the common agricultural policy is dictated by two issues. The first of these is what we are now discussing: given the present financing limits, the price policy can no longer be financed, although it consumes the largest portion of the agricultural budget, and above all the price policy has not done enough in the past to bring about a change in agricultural structures and has even resulted in further consolidation of these structures.

Another factor is that the policy on agricultural structures and also the endowment of the funds that have an effect on the agricultural sector — this is particularly true of the Social Fund and of the Regional Fund — have not helped to change structures as they should have done. This is not only the result of continued inadequate funding; it is primarily due — and we will no doubt be discussing this during the forth-

Wettig

coming debate on the giving of a discharge for past budgets — to the fact that spending has been subject to delays and that nothing like what is available has been spent.

The crisis in the financing of the budget has resulted in the price policy becoming the central issue of the debate and in there being discussions on how in the case of the price policy the first steps might be taken towards a reduction, particularly with regard to the milk sector. I admit that the proposals Mr Gundelach has made here are far more practical and get a great deal closer to the problem than much of what has recently been heard from representatives of those directly concerned. Much of what they have been saying seems to be tantamount to wanting to have your cake and to eat it. But I must also say that the proposals Mr Gundelach has made here are not yet detailed enough to solve the real problems in the Community. If the price policy is to join the structural policy in helping to eliminate inequality in the Community and to change agricultural structures for the better, it will not be enough, as it was in the past, to introduce global measures that apply to the whole Community. We must, for example, achieve a situation in which a co-responsibility levy in the milk sector is adjusted to the different structures, because we must prevent the continued use of industrial methods to produce milk in the Community. Then we will also have a situation in which the guaranteed price no longer applies above a given quantity of milk, again because the use of industrial methods in milk production must be restricted.

Then we will also have to restrict the indoor production of milk, principally a reserve of industrial production methods, to show that something is really being done about reducing the surpluses in the milk sector. The same is true of the subsidies paid to reduce capacities in the milk market. These subsidies must of course be such that they really to reduce capacities and that we do not have what we now see everywhere, capacities being reduced in one place and increased in another. That is certainly not the way to make progress in this sector. Another subject that will undoubtedly have to be discussed, even if there is a great deal of opposition to such a proposal, is the employment problem and the social problem in agriculture. These problems will not be solved unless a system of direct incomes subsidies is introduced. If the problem of small farmers is to be solved, the social problem must be tackled in the next few years, because no other price policy or structural policy measures will give them sufficient help.

In this debate on the 1980 budget we have reached a turning-point in the agricultural policy. The proposals of the Committee on Budgets and of the general rapporteur have, I believe, given the Commission, the Council and Parliament a sign that we should follow, so that when it comes to the 1981 budget, the situation we face is different from that in the past.

(Applause)

#### 4. Deadline for tabling amendments

**President.** — I propose that Parliament set the deadline for tabling amendments to the motions for resolutions contained in the Dankert report (Doc. 1-458/79) and the Jackson reports (Docs. 1-459/79/corr., 1-446/79, 1-447/79, 1-455/79 and 1-445/79/corr.) on the draft budget for 1980 at 3.00 p.m. today, 6 November 1979.

If there are no objections, I may regard that as agreed.

It is so decided.

#### 5. General budget of the European Communities for 1980 (continuation)

**President.** — I call Mr Adonnino.

**Mr Adonnino.** — (I) Mr President, I cannot claim to be original in joining those who have emphasized that the appropriations for agricultural policy must, without doubt, be Parliament's main concern in considering this budget. The question of these appropriations is involved with all the difficulties we are being asked to resolve and it is not always considered with the requisite detachment.

Although a great deal has already been said, I must make one or two comments because some aspects of the subject have escaped attention.

The first thing to be borne in mind is that the CAP has become an issue because its magnitude is such that it affects the fate of possible and necessary policies which the Community ought to be carrying out. The CAP also raises questions regarding the assessment of the results achieved and the distribution of available resources between the various intervention sectors.

From both these standpoints the picture is a formidable one. The common agricultural policy occupies a position of much greater importance than the rest of the Community's policies and the appropriations for the Guarantee Section are disproportionately high compared with those for the Guidance Section and, as several speakers have pointed out, within the Guarantee Section, the appropriations for milk and milk products account for nearly two-thirds of all appropriations.

Many explanations have been suggested and, indeed, many proposals have been advanced. Some of the latter deserve further consideration. The CAP was designed to achieve the objectives set out in Article 39 of the Treaty establishing the Community. In view of the particular nature of agricultural activity, which results from the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities, the intention was to increase production while ensuring a fair return



## Adonnino

and a reasonable standard of living for the agricultural community by increasing individual earnings (without, however, any allowance for differences between production areas) and, at the same time, ensuring the stability of markets, the availability of supplies and their availability at prices acceptable to the consumer.

The extent to which these general objectives have been achieved deserves careful examination. This raises another question, which is the need to look very closely at the resources generally available to the Community for the purpose of carrying out an examination of this kind, in the agricultural sector and elsewhere. But we can discuss that at some other time.

In any event, one thing is certain: after a fairly successful start, earnings have — allowing for geographical differences which affect agriculture and those who work in it — not only not been standardized but have recently shown greater disparity than ever. Obviously, something has gone wrong with the policies we have been applying and making the Guarantee Section largely responsible for interventions has not produced the desired results. One way of trimming those interventions is by simultaneously increasing those under the Guidance Section, although the House cannot fail to express its dismay at the fact that the Guidance appropriations were far from fully utilized: the fact is that in 1978 only 51.3 % of the commitment appropriations and only 31.9 % of the payment appropriations were taken up.

If the trend of these two kinds of intervention is to be reversed, the Commission and the Member States will have to take energetic measures to ensure that the objectives of Guidance intervention are made clear, that the regulations are streamlined and simplified and, above all, that a careful watch is kept on their effect.

The proposal to transfer some of the appropriations to Chapter 100 is to be welcomed, therefore, provided that there is a specific undertaking on the lines I have described. Only a specific undertaking will induce farmers who are over-producing to re-deploy.

There must certainly be no question of any farms going out of business. We must all work on the basis of re-deployment and at the same time apply a cautious policy of fixing prices (guide or intervention); we can even work on the basis of the co-responsibility levy but we shall have to consider what type of farm we want to remain and, bearing in mind the social and geographical differences which exist, lay down the design for the model European farm. Our main aim (which is sometimes forgotten) must be productivity and efficiency. Finally, when we fix the co-responsibility levy, we must clearly identify the products, main or substitute, on which it is imposed.

Something along those lines emerged from this morning's debate. If we want a proper European policy we must have the courage to abandon anything which smacks of 'the helping hand' and adopt a policy which will build rather than prop up.

We must also, of course, have regard to the repercussions and effects which agricultural policy has on other policies. Mr Aigner said this morning that the farming community cannot really be blamed for lack of progress on the other policies. There is some truth in this. However, it does not alter the fact that the agricultural policy, which is the most highly developed of the common policies and has been in existence for a long time, has absorbed so much of the Community budget that there is precious little left for the others.

We all agree that the Community should be pursuing other policies, alongside the one for agriculture. This must not, however, be done at the expense of the farming community but, as the Commissioner said yesterday, by increasing the Community's own resources.

We all realize that, in all probability, an increase in own resources will never be agreed until the agricultural issue has been resolved but this is the only course we can follow and the budget will achieve a better balance only when that happens.

Although this is neither the time nor the place for it, I am convinced that, in dealing with the budget for 1980, and pronouncing in favour of this or that line of policy, objective or decision on the subject of agriculture, we must not fail to point out that the Community's own resources should in future be increased and thus ensure that this House is aware of the importance of this crucial issue.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Pranchère.

**Mr Pranchère.** — *(F)* Mr President, the common agricultural policy is at the centre of the budget debate and has been the subject of repeated statements, particularly by Commissioner Gundelach. From every side of the House the cry has been taken up that the common agricultural policy is too costly. So, what can one say about the cost of the common agricultural policy? What can one say about the situation of the farmers and what would be the effects of the proposals put forward by the Commission and the Committee on Budgets? I should like to give you the views of the French Communists on these very points.

First of all, with reference to the cost of the common agricultural policy, may I point out that it is the major agricultural countries of the EEC, namely France and Italy, who benefit least from EAGGF appropriations.

### Pranchère

In fact, do you know that the French farmer gets on average half as much from EAGGF appropriations as the German farmer, less even than the British farmer? These figures may astonish you but they do bear out the fact that agricultural surpluses occur mainly in countries with large-scale industrialized producers. In the dairy sector the largest producers are to be found in the Netherlands and West Germany. The latter accounts for 26 % of EAGGF appropriations compared to France's 20 %, even though agricultural production in France is much higher. If we look now at the appropriations for the storage of dairy products, we see that they come to FF 1 600 000 for West Germany and only FF 0.68 million for France. This result is also the consequence of the continuing existence of compensatory amounts in spite of all the promises.

I should add that the cost of the common agricultural policy is also due in large measure to the failure to observe one of its fundamental principles: Community preference. The issue of dairy production is put forward merely as a diversion.

Mr Dankert, a Dutch Socialist, favours raising the co-responsibility levy to 2.5 %. In a report he even mourned the fact that the Council of Ministers lacked the unanimity to raise it to 5 %. This is really a sorry mix-up. It was a surprise to read in one of today's papers an article written by our French colleague, Mr Martinet, in which he says that 'the attitudes of Mr Delors and Mr Dankert are perfectly logical'. Perhaps I should explain that what Mr Delors had said was that 'the agricultural common market is not a sacred cow and we are ready to undertake a fundamental reform of it'.

But can we ignore the real problem, the imports of vegetable fats and substitute products? That is where the mountains are. 60 % of the Community's fats are imported from third countries, chiefly from the United States. The Community's imports of vegetable fats are four times greater than its production of butter and its imports of vegetable protein are sixteen times greater than its production of milk protein in the form of skimmed-milk powder. And in this context I am bound to mention the imports of New Zealand butter by the United Kingdom, which should have ceased in 1977 under the terms of accession to the Common Market. In fact my friend Louis Baillot has pointed out that Britain's relatively high contribution to the Community budget can be attributed to the high level of her imports from outside the Community.

The conclusion I draw from all this is that small and medium-scale producers in general, and those of my country in particular, are not the ones responsible for dairy surpluses. In France there are no dairy surpluses and what stock there is constitutes our contingency stock. On that premise, how could we possibly permit

an increase in the co-responsibility levy which would severely hit the majority of dairy producers, the so-called semi-skilled workers in agriculture, and put thousands upon thousands of them out of work? We are talking about the very survival of tens of thousands of family farms for which the income from dairying is their daily bread.

We are totally opposed to any increase in the co-responsibility levy, which we want abolished and replaced by a levy on all imports of butter and fats. But over and above the dispute over the levy, over and above the attack on dairy support, it is the whole system of guidance and support that is being challenged. There is today a readiness, particularly in Brussels, to implement at a relentless pace the guidelines laid down in his time by Mansholt, in other words, a readiness to stand by and see more than half the farms disappear and whole regions laid waste.

I would just mention that 150 000 French sheep farmers are threatened with extinction by the Commission's draft regulation on sheepmeat, the damaging nature of which will not be eliminated by incantations but by being rejected by the French Government. Some French departments, like Lozère, would be bled white by such a regulation. Would the Regional Fund help to pay the flowers for the funeral of their agriculture and their economy?

I wonder how many wine-growers and tobacco, fruit and vegetable producers will be wiped out in France when Greece, Portugal and Spain join the EEC. 100 000? 200 000? The Commission and the Council are silent on this point.

Mr Gundelach has spoken out in favour of reducing sugar production in the Community and he has in fact now confirmed the proposed decision not to cover 30 % of sugar production, which will deal the industry a mortal blow. When we talk of sugar and other foodstuffs production can we afford to forget that 17 million children will have starved to death throughout the world in 1979? In fact this brings us to wonder just how close the connection is between the attack on agriculture and the policy of industrial redeployment being pursued by the multinationals for whom the enlargement of the EEC is the linchpin. It takes money to organize the movement of giant corporations and there is a logical connection between this and the attack on the resources of the common agricultural policy coupled with proposals for new European taxes.

What has been achieved though the common agricultural policy must be resolutely defended. We cannot allow our farmers to be sacrificed in the interests of the multinationals and that is our basis for defending our country's agriculture and our farmers. That is the substance of our amendments.

We are asking for the abolition of compensatory amounts, which constitute an unjust and unjustifiable

## Pranchère

burden and are a violation of the rules of competition in that they give rise to substantial disparities in the conditions of production in the nine Member countries.

We are asking for a tax on imports of butter and vegetable fats from third countries in order to encourage observance of the principle of Community preference.

We are asking for agricultural prices to be fixed in relation to production costs and to put a stop to the continual erosion of farmers' incomes which in France will have been cut back for the sixth consecutive year. This raising of the purchasing power for which we are vigorously campaigning not just on behalf of the family farms but of all agricultural workers will help to find new outlets for their production.

There are in fact today tens of thousands of workers and their families throughout the Community whose most basic needs are not being satisfied.

We are asking for measures designed to protect the French wine-growers whose work has resulted in a very good harvest and who are suffering as a result of the sharp drop in prices. My friend Mr Maffre-Baugé, with the idea of preserving this rich wine-growing potential, is proposing that the premiums to be paid for the grubbing up of vines should be devoted instead to the improvement of vineyards.

We are asking for the implementation of a meaningful policy on exports of foodstuffs that would help to improve the trade balance of my country — and the same goes for other countries.

We French Communists will not allow our farmers and the rich and indispensable potential of our agriculture to be sacrificed on the altar of the profits of the multinationals and European integration.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr De Keersmaecker.

**Mr De Keersmaecker.** — *(NL)* Mr President, I will confine myself to a few remarks on aspects that my group considers to be of fundamental importance. Again and again, until we are tired of it, we have heard people saying here that expenditure on agriculture accounts for almost three-quarters of the European Community's budget, that in view of the automatic increase in agriculture's share the Community's policy generally is in danger of being stifled between the ceiling of own resources and the share claimed by agriculture and that this share must be reduced to make room for other sectors.

We continue to say, again until we are tired of hearing it, that the dramatic situation facing European

finances is not the fault of the agricultural policy, it is not the fault of the European cow's full udders, as the rapporteur, Mr Dankert, put it. It is the consequence of the fact that the stomach of the European Community is filled with this agricultural policy, a pity though it is to say so, and this is, furthermore, the only cohesive and integrating policy the Community has. This alarming situation is also due to the lack of a policy in other sectors that is integrated, can replace national policies and also creates resources at European level. This was brilliantly explained by Mr Aigner. And we are now doing it again.

The question of obtaining new resources for the European Community above the present limit must be solved sooner or later, and preferably as soon as possible. But we know that this is not possible in today's debate on the budget. I do not need to repeat what Mr Tolman has said or the views expressed in the Früh amendments, which were approved by an overwhelming majority of the Committee on Agriculture. In essence they are saying that operations whose consequences do not specifically come under the agricultural policy must be removed from the agricultural section of the budget. This applies to monetary compensatory amounts, this applies to food aid, this applies to certain structural measures which should be entered under the regional policy.

Mr Dankert has said that the policy we pursue in this situation must be decisive and efficient, even if modest and realistic. We are prepared to accept this, but only on certain conditions. The course Commissioner Gundelach has indicated is largely acceptable to us. The amendments tabled by Mr Dankert, Mr Aigner and others also partly satisfy these conditions.

But first a few comments. Let us not expect a budgetary policy to be a cure-all. We must not think that it will suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, change the whole situation in the milk sector, which by all accounts is facing a crisis. The farms that have invested and introduced more rational methods will continue to produce. Is that so unusual? Two weeks ago we heard Mr Debatisse argue in spectacular manner that European farmers are generally producing in economically perfectly defensible conditions. He was making a comparison with what the dairy policy costs at producer level in the United States. Mr Aigner has today drawn attention to what is happening at budgetary level and what other, more or less comparable situations in the United States and elsewhere cost national budgets. It is thus clear that in every respect efforts must be made to pursue a decisive and even aggressive external trade policy in sectors, including the dairy sector, in which European

**Keersmaecker**

producers have reached a level of productivity and quality without equal at world level.

If, and this is unavoidable, we must take steps in agriculture and in the dairy sector, if we must make a start on a given policy, for example by adjusting the co-responsibility levy, we must lay down very clear conditions for doing so, the first being that we must not tamper with the principles of the agricultural policy. We are glad that Commissioner Gundelach left no doubt about that.

The second condition is that the burden of restoring the balance in the market must not be borne by the farmers alone.

The third is that preference must be given to farmers able to feed their dairy herds on feedingstuffs they produce on their own holdings rather than those using other methods for milk production.

Account must also be taken of the economic and social position of the smaller holdings in the European Community, farms that have dairy cattle, particularly in areas where there is no alternative to dairy farming. I am aware that the criteria in respect of these last three points must be properly weighed up and that this will be extremely difficult. But efforts must be made to satisfy these conditions.

And then, in the case of the market policy, the resources saved should not be spent on the agricultural sector as a whole but specifically on the reorganization of the milk sector.

I would also add that if a better price and market balance is to be struck, if discrimination is to be eliminated and above all if the Community's own resources are to be increased, in line with what the Commission proposed in October 1976, a levy on vegetable oils and fats must be introduced. Provision is made for this possibility in the justification of the Dankert amendments. But we would like to see this becoming a constituent part of the policy and joining the co-responsibility levy. We have tabled an amendment on this. Only if all these conditions are satisfied can we agree to drastic and, if necessary, painful measures to restore the balance in the market and in the budget.

Of course, we must get round this budgetary *impasse*, but this is no reason to heap odium on the agricultural policy. The cost of the agricultural policy must be seen in perspective. Some figures are very clear in this respect. The costs amount to between 0.4 and 0.6 % of the European Community's gross national product. They account for about 3 % of consumer spending on foodstuffs in the Community. They might almost be regarded as a kind of insurance premium, guaranteeing supplies to the European consumer, which Mrs Castle might also have said.

The sickness from which European finances are suffering is not, ladies and gentlemen, principally agriculture's fault.

We know that the agricultural policy must be amended and that the appropriations must be better utilized. But the sickness is the fault of the structure of the policy and above all of the inability to take decisions on policy and to create the means of enabling the further development of policy on other sectors. We feel that the cure must ultimately be sought at that level.

**President.** — I call Mrs Cresson.

**Mrs Cresson** — (*F*) President, I am speaking here on behalf of the French Socialist Group.

We have come round once again to discussing the problem of the common agricultural policy, and specifically the cost of dairy surpluses. Let us ask ourselves two questions: do we expect to resolve the problems of the common agricultural policy, problems which we French Socialists believe are very real, through the budget debate? We should be deluding ourselves if we did. Do we think that a reasonable common agricultural policy would be sufficient to ensure that other common policies can be implemented? That would be a mistake. The common agricultural policy deserves a proper debate by this directly-elected Parliament and I hope we shall have it soon. Meanwhile I should like to make a few observations and proposals in connection with the dairy problem.

The social importance of encouraging and preserving small and medium-scale farms in the regions is now beyond dispute. In Europe, 73 % of producers account for 28 % of milk deliveries, with less than 50 000 kilos per year. Conversely, 2.2 % of producers account for 20 % of deliveries, with over 250 000 kilos per year.

The disparities between the countries of the Community are considerable. In France, only 5 % of producers have a yield of over 25 000 kilos per year. In the United Kingdom, 27 % of producers account for 65 % of total production, with over 250 000 kilos per year. For small and medium-scale farms dairy production is the sole source of income and believe me we know these farmers, we meet them every day.

Why should these small producers be made to pay for the deficiencies of a policy for which they are in no way responsible? French Socialists and left-wing radicals consider that a uniform co-responsibility levy is as unfair as it is inappropriate and that a way of modulating it should be worked out, bearing in mind that there is no reason to apply it at all below 60 000 kilos per year. We await the Commission's proposals on this matter.

To add to these disparities there are the monetary mechanisms which are one of the reasons for

Cresson

Germany's massive exports of dairy products to Italy and for the very large stocks in countries with strong currencies. These mechanisms also have an indirect effect on the purchasing power of farmers when it comes to buying intermediates like soya, fertilizers, agricultural machinery and so forth. Thus, for example, in 1977 100 kilos of milk would pay for 65 kilos of soya in France, as against 93 kilos in Germany and in 1978 the same 100 kilos of milk would pay for 82 kilos of soya in France, as against 128 kilos in Germany. The gap has widened from 43 % to 53 %. The solution to the problem of surpluses is therefore also to be found through strong monetary measures. And that again is something over which the small producers have no control.

And another thing: why draw a distinction between milk production and the production of fats? Today the Community imports and processes four times more vegetable fats than butter. One of the external causes of these surpluses is the importing of New Zealand butter.

For this very reason I, together with several of my colleagues in the Socialist Group — and not just French — are proposing a levy on vegetable fats. I should be told that such a measure would penalize the countries of the Third World. Well, let the Commission come up with proposals to overcome this snag and make the multinationals pay without harming the poor of this world! In order to find the resources and to persuade public opinion to accept an increase in resources I think that the common agricultural policy must be discussed with all its structural, social and monetary implications, with all the visible and invisible barriers to the free movement of dairy products, whether they have to do with hygiene, packaging or what have you.

Before we make our small producers pay through the nose we need to look at the operations and the profits of the large agricultural food combines. Let us also be aware of Europe's need to be self-sufficient in food, of our role in aid and of the need for all to observe the rules of the game: unity of the market, financial solidarity and Community preference — all of which have so often been sniped at over the last few years.

We hope the case that will be presented to us for a new definition of the common agricultural policy will contain principles that will help to breathe new life into that policy and the construction of Europe. Meanwhile, the French Socialists will be voting against the proposed reductions in the agricultural budget, no matter where the proposals may come from, including those of the rapporteur, however friendly the intention behind them.

(Applause)

**President.** — I call Mr Diana.

**Mr Diana.** — (I) Mr President, agriculture has been the main topic in this debate, which is quite natural

considering its dominant position in the Community budget. I agree with those who said that the budget must not be balanced at the expense of the common agricultural policy. The budget rests on rather shaky foundations: it has one long leg, which is the CAP, while the others — the social policy, the regional policy and the energy policy — are still in process of growth.

Obviously, one way of putting this rickety table on an even keel is to shorten the longest leg but, if we do that, we should probably find ourselves obliged to eat sitting on the floor or, as we are talking about food and agricultural products, to eat less.

However, the reason why output in certain sectors has been in excess of market requirements is not the common agricultural policy but the scale of prices laid down by the Council in the light of political rather than economic considerations. We cannot ignore this nor, on the other hand, can we ignore the fact that the position is very different in other sectors, where some things are very much behind schedule, especially in the regions of southern Italy where I come from. Those delays must be made good — there can be no argument about that — but I do not think the CAP can be accused of being over-generous when it is borne in mind that farmers' earnings are, today, still 50 % lower than those of people working in other sectors. When people criticize the CAP for being extravagant, I should like them to keep these things in mind. The common agricultural policy does not exist primarily or exclusively for the benefit of farmers but it is also, indeed primarily, intended to serve the consumer and the consumer, who is conscious of the possibility of shortages — certainly no abundance — in the years to come, will realize the value of home-made bread and will want agricultural expenditure to be more evenly spread, not reduced. We ought to be helping the less prosperous sectors and areas in the Community by agreed action in relation to prices policy and structural policy. The European Economic Community must be very much more active in the fields of regional policy and social policy; nor must it abandon its intention to have its own policy on research, transport and industry but one thing is certain and that is that we shall have to find more money for all these policies. I do not underestimate the difficulties this involves or the time it will take to obtain the consent of the Member States. But I believe the necessary action must be taken without delay, otherwise we shall still be asking for what we want when it is too late and there are no resources left. If the situation is that we have to give everyone a slice of the cake which is insufficient for his needs, we shall have to bake a bigger cake. Parliament should make it abundantly clear that, while the budget must be balanced, some way must be found of providing additional financial resources.

Diana

The co-responsibility levy may be part of the answer but let us make sure that we choose our intervention instruments with care and identify exactly the sectors where the surpluses occur. The Commission is proposing to raise the levy on milk but the levy is imposed on all dairy farmers, including those who produce cheese although there is no surplus, but a shortage, of cheese on the common market.

We need a policy of prices which vary according to the quality and destination of the product. The stocks which cause most concern are the butter stocks now that powdered milk has proved of such great value in providing food aid for the peoples who are suffering from starvation and whom we talked about during the last part-session. Very well then, if there is a surplus of butter but not of milk, let us put the levy on butter and a similar levy on all fats which are used as a substitute for butter. I have tabled a proposal along those lines in conjunction with another member of my Group, Mr de Keersmaecker. I do not think there is anything original about it since it embodies both a 1964 resolution of the Council of Ministers, which was never put into effect, and a proposal by the Commission 1976 to introduce a co-responsibility premium for milk producers.

The proposal deserves consideration. The consumption of fats in the Community totals 6 500 000 tonnes and only 20 % of this is butter. If, therefore, we simply introduce a tax of 1 % on butter and other fats which are consumed in the EEC we shall obtain additional revenue amounting to 740 million ECU. I think this is a possibility worthy of consideration by the Committee on Budgets and also by the distinguished members of the European Commission who are present. As Mr Dankert said, as rapporteur, it is no good burying our heads in the sand in the hope that the crisis will blow over. Nor, in my view, is it any good blinding Parliament with margarine.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Kirk.

**Mr Kirk.** — *(DK)*: Mr President, during the budget debate the European Democratic Group has adopted a financially very rigorous approach to the budget as a whole. I welcome this, and I would have welcomed it if other political groups had realized that the same sense of responsibility is required in dealing with the Community budget as with national budgets. Unfortunately this was not the case. Many of the other groups, especially the Socialist Group, have proposed massive expansion of the budget; but that is not under discussion at the moment.

What I am concerned with is the agricultural aspect, and here we find a large number of fragmented amendments which just do not fit together. This, in

my view, makes the fundamental point that it is the Committee on Agriculture and not the Committee on Budgets which should be instrumental in shaping the Community's agricultural policy.

I therefore harbour the pious hope that most of these proposed modifications will fall when it comes to the vote tomorrow. But that does not mean that I regard the Community's agricultural policy as the right one, or that it works as it should. It cannot continue as it has in the past, and radical changes must be made. As Mr Gundelach said this morning, it is clear that by 1981 we are highly likely to be facing a crisis, in that we shall be unable to finance the agricultural budget. We therefore take the view that Parliament must get to work to find constructive solutions. But let us do it in the proper place, in the Committee on Agriculture and not allow the Committee on Budgets to shape policy. We need an agricultural policy that will eliminate surplus milk production. That is clearly the most pressing problem. I would not deny that one possible answer might be the introduction of a co-responsibility levy. But unfortunately the proposed modification tabled in this House will not solve the problems of that sector. On the contrary, within a short time that proposal would come into direct conflict with the principles correctly outlined by Mr Gundelach here this morning as the basis of the common agricultural policy. A co-responsibility levy which would result in the common agricultural policy being used to conduct social and regional policy, as advocated by many Members today, cannot be the right answer. I agree that certain areas of the Community face very grave problems, but we must realize that we cannot start using the common agricultural policy to solve social and regional problems. I agree that they have to be solved, but they must be solved in the proper forum.

The objective of the agricultural policy should be to ensure competition on an equal footing between the various producers. That is the only way to guarantee the millions of consumers in the Community the right goods. And what are the right goods? They must be quality goods competing on reasonably equal terms in the Community, for which prices can be held right down. But this point is important not only within the Community, for if we in the EEC are to compete with other countries we have to export our surplus production. If we are to succeed in this, we have to be prepared to improve the goods we produce. This will not be achieved by social and regional policies.

I should like to say in conclusion that, in the introductory debate I warned this House against simply repeating the Commission's original budget proposals. I regret to say that the debate I have witnessed and the proposals I have seen show that that is just what

**Kirk**

Parliament intends to do. It looks as if it is going to take the same line it has in previous years. But I very much hope that today's debate will have an effect next year, when we deal with the budget again; that we will realize that during the year we have to work through the respective committees to ensure that our consideration of the 1981 budget is rational and well thought out rather than incoherent, as I feel has been the case today.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Turner.

**Mr Turner.** — Mr President, I am going to make the shortest speech of this eight-hour debate. I have been given a ration of 1 1/2 minutes; and I shall not exceed it, because next to me is sitting somebody with a watch to make sure I do not, as he wants to speak later.

I am going to use a word which has hardly been heard in this debate, and that is the word 'fish'. I want to congratulate the Committee on Budgets on reinserting in the budget two payments which were senselessly removed by the Council. The first is research on fish conservation, and the second is coordination of national policing of the seas. They come under Title 8, Chapter 87, Articles 873 and 874; they are small sums of money, but they are very important. The only route, in my opinion, to a settlement of the fishing problem in the North Sea is for us to get together with technical and scientific advice on fish conservation and to ensure that whatever regulations we all agree on are properly policed by the national States. I think it is deplorable and extraordinary that the Council should try to cut out these two small sums of money, these two items from their enormous budget, and I ask everybody here to vote them back when we vote tomorrow.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Ligios.

**Mr Ligios.** — (*I*) Mr President, before getting on to the agricultural part of the budget, I should like to make a general comment based on my seven years' experience as a member of this Parliament. I think that the new Parliament, elected by universal suffrage, has in the course of this debate grasped better than ever before the two political issues so closely involved in the budgetary procedure. The first is Parliament's role as an institution, which it has to fulfil in concert with the other institutions of the Community. It has a clear understanding of its budgetary powers. It is formally asserting them and making it clear that it will not allow itself to be deprived of them, directly or indirectly, as would happen if compulsory expenditure formed too large a proportion of the budget. But, on this occasion, we must show Europe that, as members

directly elected by universal suffrage, we (or at least the majority of us) want the Community to go ahead and we intend to ensure that it has the means to do so. The budget is the ideal instrument to promote European unity and the convergence of the economies, to reduce or eliminate the inequalities between the regions of the Community and to improve the conditions in which the Community and to improve the conditions in which the Community is about to be enlarged. However, this cannot be done on a budget which is less than 3% of the total amount of the Member States' budgets. What we need is a budget which has a higher growth rate than the national budgets and which will assume responsibility for more and more expenditure with, of course, a corresponding reduction in the responsibilities of the individual national budgets. In this way, an increase in the Community budget would reflect progress towards integration which, in our speeches at any rate, the overwhelming majority of us say that we want. The possibility of increasing own resources, which has been raised in the present context, is, accordingly, one of direct relevance and deserves careful consideration.

But we must ask for greater resources in order to launch and promote other policies; we should certainly not contemplate implementing other policies by withdrawing funds from agriculture. We cannot possibly carry out other policies on the basis of 1.1% of the gross national product of our countries; resources of that order would scarcely allow us, in future, to maintain and continue the CAP, which is the only policy to date which we have managed to put into effect.

We are indebted to the Committee on Budgets and to Mr Dankert for warning us that the resources at present available will soon be exhausted. This was something which (we must recognize) has not happened in the past. The Committee on Budgets deserves special thanks for putting its finger on the very serious and, in some ways, sinister problem of milk surpluses. But these surpluses were not produced overnight; they were caused by a mistaken approach to the problem of maintaining farmers' incomes on the basis of prices and of an absolute guarantee that milk would be bought in regardless of quantity. The free importation of soya and cassava from non-Member States is another source of difficulty but, on closer examination, it appears to be the consequence of the absolute guarantee given to milk producers rather than a cause of over-production. This 100% guarantee encouraged the mushrooming of firms which, without owning a square metre of farmland, set up in the business of importing from non-Member States protein-rich substances for feedingstuffs, processing them and using the cow as if it were a piece of common-or-garden industrial processing machinery. Over the years many of us in this House

Ligios

have, not always with success, repeatedly condemned this malpractice, which agriculture could not have tolerated for ever. Our strictures had the support of Commissioner Gundelach and we are grateful to him for having championed them before the Council, though he did so in a way that some of us feel was not sufficiently forceful.

When the Commission drew up the preliminary draft budget, it put a figure on the measures designed to curb agricultural expenditure, which are the freezing of agricultural prices (proposed last year, mainly in the case of surplus products) and the fixing of a new co-responsibility levy. But, at this juncture, I am not so sure that the Commissioner is right when he says that this is the only way in which production can be reduced. I believe there are other more effective and politically acceptable ways, such as bringing down the intervention price to lower percentages and blocking intervention, in winter, for example. However, neither the European Parliament nor, even less, the Council adopted this approach and that is why we are in this tricky situation now.

A lot more could be said on the subject but I will just summarize what I think should be done. The European Parliament, which has been directly elected by universal suffrage, should, in its capacity as an institution vested with fundamental budgetary powers, decide without further ado on the political action it should take with a view to increasing the financial resources of the Community. This brooks no delay. The new resources should be devoted to the introduction and support of new common policies on subjects ranging from transport, which we discussed a little while ago, to health, the environment, industry and all the other policies which we must set in motion if we are serious about the integration of Europe. On this point I disagree with my colleague and friend Adonino. We must launch these policies with new resources, with increased own resources; we simply cannot take them away from agriculture. The constant increase in agricultural expenditure can obviously be coped with provided that we stop increasing expenditure in the surplus production areas and encourage interventions designed to make the required changes of structure in the agricultural areas of the Community. Any action on our part which might lead to the withdrawal of funds from the common agricultural policy would do enormous harm and, as Mr Diana said, would penalize those farmers who still earn 50 % less than their counterparts in other industries.

**President.** — The proceedings will now be suspended until 2:30 p.m.

The House will rise.

*(The sitting was suspended at 1:00 p.m. and resumed at 2:30 p.m.)*

IN THE CHAIR : Mr ROGERS

*Vice-President*

**President.** — The sitting is resumed.

I call Mr Blaney.

**Mr Blaney.** — Mr President, the time available of course is ridiculously short, as we all know, so I shall go straight into the question of agriculture and the common agricultural policy. I deplore the ideas I have heard voiced today to the effect that, because of the fact that the CAP takes up 70 % or thereabouts of the entire budget, this is wrong in itself, or that, being the most developed policy, this in itself should be decried. I regard both of these things as a logical consequence of the deliberations of this Parliament over many years. Agriculture is of such great importance that it is to our credit that we did get down to formulating a common agricultural policy which, despite all its flaws, is at least clearly the most developed policy. That it should cost 70 % of the entire budget is not to be decried. We should bear in mind that we are dealing with an industry, we are dealing with people, we are dealing with something of such immense importance to the Community that it can be argued that, not only are we justified in currently spending some 70 % of the budget on it, but that this amount should in fact be increased. Comparing this 70 % of our budget with GNP we find, as somebody else has said earlier today, that it only represents 0.64 % of our total GNP.

Furthermore there are those who say that the expenditure of 45 % of that 70 % on milk is in itself reprehensible. This may well be the case, but fundamental change needs time. We all know that it is not an industrial operation in the sense of pressing a button and turning out so many gallons of milk, so many tonnes of butter. It is a long-term operation. If we are producing too much milk today then it will take some time to remedy this situation by changing over to something that is in short supply, for example beef. We do not produce enough beef at the moment.

Despite the fact that we produce much too much dairy products for our own needs at the moment, we are still importing dairy products under trade and external relations operations and trade agreements with third countries, thereby adding to the drain on our funds. I am referring to imports of oils and fats, grain and oil cake, sugar cane, cheese, etc. All of them taken together are responsible for part of the surplus which costs the Community money to dispose of at a later date. It is ridiculous that 20 % of the cost goes on the storage of the surpluses created partly by our trade agreements with outside countries. Yet the answer suggested is to reduce milk production overnight by cutting the budget support for milk production on a predetermined basis.



**Blaney**

Then take beef production, which is a possible alternative for some of the milk producers. We do not produce enough beef. We have in fact a shortfall of about 200 000 tonnes. So what do we do? We import 400 000 tonnes, leaving us with a net surplus of something over 200 000 tonnes on which we must pay storage costs and ultimately find ways of disposing of it at a loss to the Community. I say to those who talk in this way that are dealing in a very flippant, superficial manner with what is probably one of the basic elements of the economies of many of our countries, particularly the less well off. The less-developed countries are dependent on agriculture. To suggest that by reducing by £ 180 million the support for milk we are going to cure all our ills is surely self deception.

I would say to the larger industrial countries which are large exporters of industrial goods, that there has got to be give and take. If those countries are to reap the benefits of free trade to the detriment of smaller industries in smaller countries, they cannot simply decide to buy food on the cheapest market and still export manufactured goods to poorer countries and exclude the import of goods which could be purchased cheaper from these countries. As a newly-elected Parliament we should give very careful thought and consideration to the CAP and refrain from rushing into the readymade and hasty solution of simply cutting the budgetary support. That will not do. It will not get us anywhere and the last state will be worse than the first. I agree with the speaker who earlier today said that without CAP we would not have any EEC.

With regard to fishing which comes within this budget I fully support any effort to conserve and to police our fisheries, and amendments to that effect certainly deserve our support. But at this moment in the North Atlantic, in the coastal waters off Ireland, factory ships from third countries are being supplied at sea by the catches of fishing vessels from some of the Member States represented here today. This is suicidal. They are wrecking our own fisheries and wiping out some of the fish beds that are of such great value to many of our countries.

To those who recommend imposing levies to reduce production, I would say that I do not think that this is the right solution. Penalizing farmers because they produce particular products is not the right approach. We should think in terms of inducements. How can we induce farmers to switch from overproducing some items and to produce others which are in short supply? As far as the small farmer is concerned we should think in terms of differentials favouring the smaller producer and, if possible, eliminate factory farming which could be terminated overnight leaving us high and dry. Given the uncertainty of energy supplies we could be left at the mercy of some of the multinationals who would not hesitate to cut food supplies. There would then be no question of trying to buy on the cheapest market. The question would

be, could we get it at all, and the sky would be the limit in so far as price is concerned.

Mr President, it strikes me as extremely odd that the time allocated for discussing the most important matter of the entire year in our first budget debate is far less than that allocated in our next plenary session for the consideration of one rule of the Rules of Procedure. Surely this is a debate that should be given all the time that we can possibly give to it.

And if we are talking about economies, if we are talking about how to try and redress our situation, surely we should start at the very basis. We should realize how wasteful three centres of government here in Europe are. How wasteful of our time and of Community money for all Members to have to come and go and spend more time on travel than they spend in the Parliament or at committee meetings! Surely these are the problems with which we should begin. But do not just say that you can cut off so many millions from the support given to any particular agricultural commodity, and thereby remedy the situation. It will not remedy it; it will create more chaos and it will bring the collapse of the CAP and with it of the EEC. That is all, Mr President, that I wish to say at this moment.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert.** — *(F)* Mr President, I thought that this would be a good moment for me to say a few words seeing that the debate on agriculture is drawing to a close. I am speaking in French because I have a feeling that my views on the reform of the budget — particularly the agricultural budget — have been least well understood by the French. Excluding perhaps the Irish, but unfortunately my Gaelic is not up to the task of explaining my views clearly.

First of all I wish to express my thanks especially to those Members who have spoken on behalf of the Christian-Democratic Group and the Italian Communists, because generally speaking they supported the rapporteur's position. I shall use my remaining speaking time to try to convince a few others.

Mr President, what is this debate all about? After listening to Mr Gundelach this morning I have the impression that what we are basically looking for in the 1980-81 budget is the resources that we are short of, because the agriculture ministers took decisions this spring that have cost us a little too dear. We are trying to compensate for additional expenditure of 1 500 million EUA resulting from the decisions in June by cuts of the order of 1 000 million in order to survive through 1980 and through 1981 without any increase in own resources. That is what lies at the heart of the debate. This morning Mr Gundelach demonstrated extremely convincingly that by 1980, or at any rate by 1981, uncorrected automatic expenditure in agriculture will have broken through the ceiling of own resources.

**Dankert**

Throughout this debate I have heard many remarks to the effect that this was not the time to decide on the agricultural policy, that the budgetary procedure was not the proper context for such decisions, that there was time enough to wait for a fundamental reform and that we first needed to discuss structures. Well, the figures given by Mr Gundelach and those I gave yesterday in my first speech show that we simply do not have the time, that we must come to a decision by April at the latest. This means that this budgetary procedure is Parliament's first opportunity to influence the course of things. I note — and I am grateful to him for it — that Commissioner Gundelach agrees in principle with the proposals, incorporating the proposed amendments, put forward by the Committee on Budgets. However, he has made it very plain that he does not believe that they will be effective if they are accepted as they stand unless Parliament at the same time reaches a decision on co-responsibility. I believe he is right. I also believe that the amendments of the Committee on Budgets and my own private amendment — I say private to escape the objections made by the Conservative Group who think I am wearing several hats — I believe these amendments complement each other, do not make sense without each other. Already yesterday I suggested that this correlation was even to be found in the figures because the 30 million EUA we are saving in the dairy sector is a direct result of the co-responsibility levy introduced in April.

The problems are therefore clearly connected and those who pretend otherwise, who can vote for one amendment and not for the other, are interested only in making political gestures, which I suppose is fine except that it in no way alters the facts and in no way changes the agricultural policy. Nor will they in any way reduce expenditure, which appears to be escalating at the moment.

Mr President, I believe a number of speakers have shown very clearly that something has to be done, that if nothing is done now it will be too late and that by doing nothing we may prejudice the whole of the agricultural policy. In fact, if we consider that there is no possibility of securing new own resources before two, three, four or even five years have gone by, we realize that we must start thinking right now about what early measures we should introduce to prevent the Community from being engulfed by a deep crisis in agriculture. Even if we were to leave non-compulsory expenditure out of the budget, there would still be no non-compulsory policy in any case. For now the Member States must continue to make their contribution to the financing of what remains of the agricultural policy. I believe that it is an extremely serious threat to the Community, but it is a threat that can be met by taking the right measures at the right time and by not delaying implementation of decisions that are

considered necessary and appropriate. And this I believe also raises the question of where Parliament's responsibilities lie.

I am not saying, indeed I would never say, that it is for Parliament to propose exactly how the Community should respond to this sort of challenge. It is for the Commission to propose and it is for the Commission to indicate exactly how to act.

There was a discussion, in which Mr Bangemann also took part, on what to do about co-responsibility. Parliament, or at any rate those who tabled the amendment, talk of 60 000 kg and so forth. That is our political attitude, but that is not our responsibility. The responsibility to propose belongs to the Commission and if we disagree with the Commission there is a right and proper time to tell them so. There is a right and proper time to tell the Council so. The object at the moment is to lay down a budgetary framework, a system, a political mechanism which can, if required, exert the necessary force to overcome the resistance that continues to prevail in the Council of Agriculture Ministers.

What I believe is at issue here is the decision-making process in the Community, this impossible deadlock which results from the right of veto. We have to find a way of freeing this machinery that prevents decisions being reached. I believe that the Council of Agriculture Ministers will be hard put to find solutions, particularly in times of difficulty. This is where Parliament holds a few trump cards, though not all of them. I believe it should try to use them.

Mr President, this morning I listened to the rapporteur for the Committee on Agriculture. He said that to cut expenditure on agricultural policy was not the way to develop other policies. That is not at all what is being proposed. The problem we are confronted with is altogether different. Unless we can find new own resources and quickly — and, as I said, there is no chance of finding them quickly — we shall have to cut not only expenditure on agriculture but also expenditure on other policies that are currently being pursued. That is the real problem. There is no time to waste. Those who wish to defer the decision are simply making it more difficult to find a solution that is compatible with the provisions of the Treaty of Rome relating to agriculture.

Mr President, anything that delays the decision increases the risk of seeing the farmers whose incomes we want to protect — particularly those with small and medium-scale units — end up the victims, for lack of a decision. That, I believe, is the crux of the debate. For my part, I believe it is the incomes of the small farmers, of those who have not yet industrialized their farming, of those for whom the agricultural policy was originally created, it is their incomes that Parliament has a duty to safeguard, or at any rate try to.

**Dankert**

Mr President, may I just say a few words on another matter: the classification of what does constitute agricultural expenditure and what does not. As Mr Früh pointed out this morning, the Committee on Agriculture proposed that food aid refunds — let us say the counterpart of sugar, the compensatory amounts — should be transferred out of Titles 6 and 7. I think that the case of ACP sugar is open to discussion. There are pros and cons. In the interests of budgetary transparency, however, I feel it would be preferable to include expenditure in this sector in the title originally provided for. When one looks at the origins of the MCAs, the food-aid refunds and other items, it is fairly clear that if it were not for the European agricultural policy, this expenditure would not exist. For this reason I hope Parliament will support the Committee on Budgets' proposal to leave the clarity where it is now: in the proposals of the Committee on Budgets.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — We shall return for a moment to the section of the Parliament.

I call Lord Douro.

**Lord Douro.** — Mr President, I would first of all like to thank you very much for calling me out of turn. I would like to revert to the subject of the budget of the European Parliament. This Parliament, like other parliaments throughout the world, has as one of its main objectives the scrutinizing of the spending plans of the Community. If this important role is to be carried out effectively, we must be particularly careful about the spending of our own Institution. There is already a feeling in some quarters that we have been profligate in the expenditure on this Institution compared, for example, with the Commission. It is my view that only by setting a very good example over our own expenditure can we, with justification, try to control the expenditure of the whole Community on behalf of European tax-payers.

Now there are three amendments which I would like to speak against. I am against the creation of 113 extra posts to prepare for the entry of Greece. I am not against it because I don't realize — of course I realize — that additional staff will be required to prepare for Greek entry. But I believe that these posts should be taken from the 188 posts which are being created in the budget as a general reserve. I certainly realize the considerable strains under which Parliament staff is working, but we should not forget that there are today, I understand and I have checked this figure very carefully, over 400 posts in the Parliament staff that are not filled. Now it is true that many of those posts are in the process of being filled, but many of them will be filled from existing staff, and the fact remains that there are 400 unfilled posts. And therefore I cannot see the justification for creating yet further posts.

I would now like to pass to the question of staff for the Vice-Presidency. It is my view that these posts are

not necessary. The main functions of the Vice-Presidents are to deputize for the President. There are 12 Vice-Presidents and I assume therefore that the exercise of their duties will be infrequent. On those occasions when they must of course stand in for the President, surely they should, and indeed can, use the staff of the President and indeed that would surely give greater continuity to the exercise of those functions. And I certainly support the proposal for an increase in the staff of the President. Naturally, of course that is necessary. But I am very much against special staff for the Vice-Presidency.

Thirdly, I am against the considerable increase that is being proposed in the staff of the political groups. The political groups already employ 147 people. There is now a proposal, an amendment has been tabled to increase this to 270. That would be one staff member — more than one staff member — for every two Members of Parliament.

This Parliament must exercise the greatest restraint in the matter of its own budget if we are to preserve the purity of our role as one of the budgetary authorities of the Community. And this is particularly true when coming to the question of the staffing of our own political groups. The Parliament has already more than doubled the allowance which is being paid to each one of us for the employment of our own staff and therefore I cannot see how we as Members of the European Parliament can now justify this extravagant increase in the staff of our political group secretariats.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that this Parliament cost the European taxpayer in 1978 93 000 000 units of account. If the amendments of the Committee on Budgets are accepted tomorrow, then the cost of this Parliament will rise in 1980 to over 180 000 000 units of account. I realize that much of that cost is because we have six official languages and three places of work, but nevertheless this large increase will discredit this House and I urge Members to exercise the maximum amount of objectivity and restraint when they come to vote tomorrow on the three amendments I have referred to.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — We now come to the section of the budget dealing with research, energy, industry and exports.

I call Mr Brunner.

**Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission.** — *(D)* Mr President, when this Parliament began, we hoped that it would become a motive force for the European energy policy.

The beginnings of this Parliament as now reflected in the budget estimates of spending on energy have confirmed that this hope was justified. You have reinstated the appropriations for technological projects,

**Brunner**

coal and uranium prospecting. You are making it possible for us to carry out demonstration projects in energy conservation to the required extent.

It is very important that you have done this now. We do not have much time to lose. What we are facing in Europe and in the industrialized world is no longer something we can offset by means of supply and demand with higher prices. What we are facing is a long-term trend of oil shortages. Our slogan must therefore be: 'Get away from oil' we must accelerate this process in Europe. We cannot do everything, we cannot replace the policies of the Member States. But we can provide an impulse, and you have done this. You have now made available to us, together with the appropriations for European research — and these largely concern energy research — over 500 m units of account. We can work with this money. We are grateful to you for it, and we are sure that this new beginning is confirmation of what we have already achieved together. In 1979 we have been able to make some modest progress in European energy policy, but it has been progress in the right direction. The Member States have not parted company under the pressure of the major price increase in 1979. We have not heard the cry: '*Sauve qui peut*.' There has been a genuine feeling of solidarity. And this is confirmation that the course you are now adopting with your budget estimates is the right one.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Davignon.

**Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission.** — *(F)* Mr President, I have just three observations to make.

The first is that this budget covers, for the first time, the implementation of a carefully drawn four-year policy in the sphere of data processing, which is one of the most important factors in the adaptation of our industrial organization.

The second is that it is absolutely essential — as Mr Delors said yesterday — that, in these new areas of Community activity designed to foster industrial adaptation and above all new industrial development, we should be in a position to provide the Community with the resources it needs to be able to play the role of a catalyst in relation to actions taken at national level.

The third is that one of the Community's important activities — its aid for industrial adaptation — has its basis not in the Treaty of Rome but in the Treaty of Paris, in the context of the ECSC. Thus we are developing a policy of adaptation that coordinates in a very carefully defined manner the various other Community instruments, such as the use of the 'non-quota' section of the Regional Fund to encourage conversion. The purpose of this coordination is to meet specific needs in areas where the Community has something to offer.

In this context I should like to stress that this major drive for industrial adaptation is useless without a comparable effort in the social area (training, creation of new jobs). That is why the Commission attaches so much importance to seeing some results from this effort to achieve solidarity at a social level at the same time as it presents its amended steel programme for 1980.

**President.** — I call Mr Schinzel to present the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

**Mr Schinzel, draftsman of the opinion.** — *(D)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, this budget is also supposed to be the policy of the Community in figures, and I must therefore begin by saying that after more than 25 years since the establishment of the European institutions, whose goal is surely to develop common policies in areas where it is sensible to pursue them, there is still no common industrial or structural policy in the European Community.

Secondly, in view of the well-known major structural and employment problems the Commission's budgetary proposals must at least be described as modest, since about 44 m EUA in 1980 is no more than a drop in the ocean where industrial and structural policy is concerned.

Thirdly, the gathering of national egoisms in the Council has thrown out even these minimal proposals from the Commission for a common industrial and structural policy, the original appropriations being cut back until only 13 % remains. This has been done even though the world economic order is in a state of upheaval, as everyone knows, and even though in the traditional growth sectors of the industrialized countries we face major structural changes which, if they are simply left to themselves, not only will lead, but have already led, to wide-spread unemployment. And this unemployment cannot be overcome with national action.

If the Council has its way, almost no area of Community industrial policy except data-processing will be developed. For example, the Council has shelved Community measures in the ceramics, textiles, shipbuilding and air transport sectors for 1980. It may be — I am willing to admit — that in one or other case the Commission's proposals were not quite ripe for a decision. At any rate that is what we have frequently heard, and in the past at least this Parliament has had experience of such proposals. But the Council does not give a plausible justification for any of its deletions. I would add ladies and gentlemen, that if it is to be possible to level politically effective criticism at this attitude in the national Parliaments, the Commission and the European Parliament must be able to explain to the citizens of Europe in a more

**Schinzel**

convincing manner how Community action can help to protect the jobs of our workers more effectively and more economically and to create new jobs. Only then will we be able in this tiresome discussion on an increase in own resources to find a way of allowing a transfer of further national resources to the Community budget, so that the Community objectives may be achieved without the citizen having to bear a correspondingly higher tax burden in the various countries.

Fourthly, the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs fails to understand the Council's decision with regard to the restructuring of the iron and steel industry to refuse to provide the 100 m EUA required for the attendant social measures.

*(Applause)*

The committee agrees that we as a Parliament cannot allow these restructuring measures, which we cannot avoid, to be carried out at the worker's expense, simply leaving him, as it were, to his own fate. I would hope that the amendments that have been tabled by the most varied of political groups in this House might be welded together during the discussions of the Committee on Budgets today to form a joint amendment and that we might then achieve an appropriate, positive consensus and make available the 100 m EUA for restructuring measures and for the social package.

My fifth point is that it is indicative of the state of industrial policy in the Community that in neither 1978 nor 1979 has a single penny been spent on 'Operations in favour of certain crisis-hit industrial sectors', as the item is headed, although millions — in 1978 17 m in payment appropriations and in 1979 a further 21 m in payment appropriations — were available, but not one penny of this could be spent on appropriate structural policy measures.

My sixth point on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs is that the Council's failure to pursue an industrial policy, combined with the Commission's intermittent slackness in drawing up practical proposals for the implementation of such a policy, is, when we consider there are in Europe almost 7 m unemployed expecting us to come up with effective European answers, a declaration of bankruptcy as regards European policy. It also shows where Europe will land if we — Parliament — do not succeed in having a common European policy established where it is of benefit to the people of Europe, where we can make joint social progress.

My seventh point is that the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs has tabled appropriate amendments to take account of this situation. Almost all the deletions made by the Council have been rejected and suitable increases in appropriations requested. These amendments — I should like to say now — were unanimously adopted by the Committee on Economic and Monetary affairs.

The Committee on Budgets and its rapporteur have, with one exception, also endorsed these amendments, but I will come back to this shortly. The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs took account of the fact that the budget must not be, as it has sometimes been in the past, wishful thinking: it must reflect what we really want to do for the citizens of Europe. The Committee also emphasizes that it considers it to be the Commission's duty to act accordingly. If we have our way, then, we will in future be able to implement a policy for the ceramics and textile sectors. We will be able to carry out studies so that we have suitable information on running-down processes in industry to make it easier for the Community to pursue a structural policy. The lack of information is in fact one of the principal obstacles to appropriate structural policy decisions. And, if this can be done, we will have, as the budget proposes, funds available for operations that benefit certain crisis-hit industrial sectors, so that we can at least take the first steps in this direction.

Despite various unpleasant discussions in the past we have given the Commission a kind of advance of trust and expect it to translate into reality what we of the committee have now decided.

Another point I should like to make concerns Chapter 54: restructuring, iron and steel and the appropriate social measures. I have just said we hope that an appropriate adjustment will be made later in the Committee on Budgets and that the whole House will together adopt an amendment in the interests of these workers. But I am assuming that the original appropriation of 100 m EUA will remain, that 30 m EUA in payment appropriations will be set aside for this purpose in 1980 and that the Members of the Commission responsible, namely Mr Davignon and Mr Vredeling, will together take appropriate action to establish this policy in the interests of the workers. The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs will therefore perhaps observe the Commission's work more critically than in the past and be more determined in urging that the policy we are proposing be implemented.

To conclude, I should like to say that what you have before you is a budget that has really originated from the old Parliament or at least has been submitted to the new Parliament from its sphere of activities. The Committee on Economic and Monetary affairs cannot accept that what the budget now contains for industrial policy and structural policy is what we as a Parliament might hope for for the next five years. The real political work will therefore be done over the next year, and this will not be reflected until the next budget, the 1981 budget.

**President.** — I call Mr. Normanton to present the opinion of the Committee on Energy and Research.

**Mr Normanton, draftsman of the opinion, —** Mr President, may I, as draftsman for the opinion of the Committee on Energy and Research on the budget, also serve as its spokesman to express in the strongest possible terms the profound and ever increasing concern and anxiety of each and every one of its members on this whole question of energy. Perhaps I should rather speak of the lack of energy, not only in material terms but more importantly in political terms, because if a budget is to have any meaning whatsoever, it must have a political policy behind it and a political purpose underlying it.

There is no sector in the whole of this Community budget which has in the past years, indeed throughout the whole history of the European Community, failed so miserably. It has failed to stress the vital importance of adequate energy supplies for the Member States of the Community. What, in fact, we are saying as a committee is that the field of energy is, and I believe history will show it and prove it to be, the Achilles heel of Europe, and the proposals enshrined in the budget as far as energy is concerned expose that Achilles heel acutely and painfully. The likelihood of energy supply failing to meet the demand in the near future is now not just a likelihood, it is growing daily to become a certainty. Every single day, when one looks around and reads the news from around the world, the nakedness of the European Community in this context grows apparent. This is the main message that the Committee on Energy and Research wants me to underscore.

Firstly, there is no basic Community-wide energy strategy backed by a political will, and the absence of it is seen and reflected in the budgetary proposals. There is a lack of consistency between the various declarations on energy from the European Council and even from the Council of Energy Ministers. In addition, the lack of linkage between those two Councils and the Finance Ministers, as far as this budget proposal is concerned, would be laughable if it were not so tragic.

The procedure for the 1980 budget was unsatisfactory, mainly because of the short time available and the preoccupation with election activities for the directly-elected Parliament and the like, but this cannot be allowed to continue in future budgets of the Community. It is this aspect of the budgetary procedure that we as a committee are desperately anxious to drive home when we are discussing the budget here in plenary session. We as a Parliament must make our views felt at Council level and we also have to demand that the Council take not just measures but vigorous measures in the energy field.

We have laid down and indeed reiterated the ordering of our priorities in this context. First and foremost we must recognize that when energy is scarce, common sense and political prudence require that one should

be frugal with its expenditure. We therefore put this first on our list of priorities. However, as we look around the European States, what do we see? A continued total disregard of the ever-increasing cost of this essential element for our future.

The second priority is in the field of new energy sources. In recent years there has been the commitment to JET, there are proposals for moving further on fluidification of coal, as well as solar and geothermal energy, but all of these are being treated with a degree of urgency which is, I repeat, laughable, if it were not, in fact, tragic. The third area of priority is coal. It happens to be the only single indigenous fuel element which we have anywhere within the confines of the Community. I do not touch on oil, because I think the North Sea oil could easily, at the drop of a hat, be denied to us by military or other actions. Coal is there, and we are failing completely to make the fullest exploitation of it as a vital element in our energy policy.

The fourth priority is the field of nuclear energy. There is certainly some doubt in a number of colleagues' minds as to whether we should go in this direction, but what I think the Council would stand indicted for is a failure to move fast enough upon the basis of decisions already taken here in this House. Of course, as far as nuclear energy is concerned, the budget recognizes that studies in the field of safety in this context do urgently call for something.

The coal sector is really the glaring example of the way in which our energy policy is too little and too late. Had the importance of coal stocking and the importance of intra-Community trade in power-station coal been recognized early enough, then the Commission's proposals could have been applied early enough and effectively, but too little has been done too late and is therefore irrelevant. The only area in which we in the committee feel therefore there is still room to move, and our demand is that this should be expressed in budgetary terms, is the use of coal in power stations as the only sector in the coal field in which a Council decision is possible. Therefore the political and economic importance of the committee's amendment to this item, where we have entered 50 million units of account in payment appropriations and 100 million units of account in commitment appropriations, is such that it should, and I earnestly hope will, obtain the unanimous support of this House.

I feel also that the importance of research has been conspicuously and administratively ignored. I earnestly hope therefore that the item we have put forward under the heading of the Joint Research Centre will command the support of this House, failing which the JRC may well find itself in a hiatus, in a situation where there are no funds and no purpose before them in their vital work.

## Normanton

My last point, Mr President, is that we are meeting here in this House at a memorable, historic time of the year. It is a time when we reflect upon the follies of our ancestors in trying to solve our problems by war, two World Wars. Also frequently during the next few days there will be services where we will honour the memories of those who fell. I passionately hope and pray that when we come in future years to reflect upon this budget and the Community's role in this field, there will not be written upon the tombstones of a dying Europe, 'they died because in a moment of crisis the energy ran out'. We need the political will as well as the financial resources to make sure that that is not translated from a fantasy into a reality.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Madam Dienesch to present the opinion of the Committee on External Economic Relations.

**Mrs Dienesch draftsman of the opinion.** — *(F)* Mr President, the Committee on External Economic Relations also regrets the fact that its importance has not received the recognition warranted by its large and, moreover, very clearly defined areas of activity. In addition to the problems of the common external tariff and the common commercial policy, economic relations, foreign trade and the associated agreements and conventions with third countries and international bodies involve a great deal of work for those responsible within the Community. It is the duty of the Community to ensure that this work, the scope of which you will appreciate, is carried out effectively.

The comment I would like to make first, in order that it is not overlooked, is a methodological one. It might perhaps be a good idea for all the Permanent Delegations of the Commission to third countries or international organizations to be grouped together coherently within the budget. In practice they are spread over the chapters on staff, rent, office machinery, etc. Some offices and delegations are listed in one part of the budget according to their staff complement, others are listed in connection with the Maghreb and Mashreg countries and with Israel in the chapters concerning the southern Mediterranean countries. This Assembly is unable to gain an overall picture of the work to be carried out through our offices and delegations. Would an alternative presentation be possible?

Now to move on to the actual content. The first issue is that of the staff complement necessary in the external relations sector. The committee is in complete agreement on the crux of the problem. Our view is that if the Council decides to set up permanent delegations in third countries then it must grant them the necessary resources. We should not forget that the Commission is responsible for all the sectors of the Community's foreign trade. It is obvious that as

these sectors develop, their staff complement must be developed accordingly. I consider the appropriations proposed by the Council to be insufficient and, unfortunately, I also feel that the Committee on Budgets has not gone very far towards meeting our requests either.

The Commission had proposed that two delegations be opened this year in third countries. In fact the Council has taken only one decision, that regarding the delegation in Canberra, Australia. One could fail to recognize this delegation's value to the Community, in a country with large resources of raw materials, uranium in particular.

With regard to the opening of a delegation in Yugoslavia, no decision has yet been taken but the committee notes that on the basis of the contacts established with the Yugoslav authorities and the Ambassadors of the Nine in Belgrade it may be supposed that such a delegation could soon become operational once the Council has given its approval. Here again we shall have to make hasty provision, probably during the coming year, for adequate staffing. The advantages for the European Community in setting up a delegation with Yugoslavia, a non-aligned country which is most anxious to maintain its independence, are quite clear.

There are other important spheres where work in external relations presents difficulties. This applies in the case of relations with the State-trading countries and with the developing countries in Asia and in Latin America where our representation is minimal. We must give substance to the agreement with China. The negotiations with the Comecon countries are also of prime importance. With regard to Latin America our committee felt that offices should be set up in Brazil as from next year, in view of the extent of the country's dramatic development. Another area in which staff complements were felt to be inadequate is anti-dumping. The number of disputes and complaints is on the increase and the time taken to arrange investigation is too long. Staff reinforcements are needed.

How are all these undisputed needs and requirements to be met? The departments of the Directorate-General for the Budget, Directorate 1, considered that some 41 posts should be granted priority. Given the figures accepted by the Committee on Budgets, it is clear that these posts cannot be allocated. However, we are also left completely unenlightened as to how these posts would be allocated, whether as an overall appropriation or as assigned posts. For this reason we felt it difficult to defend on behalf of the committee texts not backed by figures. I would also point out that the time allowed to the draftsmen is far too short and does not permit us to carry out our supervisory function properly. Our task as appointed representa-

## Dienesch

tives is not to hand on information received from the Bureaus, but to monitor thoroughly what are, I must say, excellent documents on the whole.

Because of the limited nature of the Community's resources we cannot have all we are asking for, but we would like at least to see some significant effort made towards answering some of these needs. All the Member States must also pool the local means at their disposal for engaging in trade with these countries, whose development, I repeat, is for political or economic reasons not a matter for indifference.

I now move on to other measures which we would like to draw your attention to, in particular those designed to achieve better intelligence facilities with regard to the Japanese market. The Community's trade deficit with Japan is truly alarming. Since 1970 this deficit has risen from 1 300 million to 6 400 million. The Council has repeatedly drawn attention to the large volume of this trade, which is extremely unbalanced, and again recently, on 12 June, it stressed the anomalous nature of the situation. Our committee therefore requests appropriations for some specific measures to enable grants to be provided, training periods to be organized and to encourage the study of language and societies. It was not possible to use the appropriations before, but as of October we are now in a position to begin this work. Our exports to Japan cannot be increased further without this determined effort, and the work must be carried out over a period of at least two years before we can expect any results. This is why I remain firm in asking that the appropriations we requested, which were not very large in any case, be maintained at least at their present level.

I would also like to mention the tariff reductions provided for by preferential agreements or under other international commitments. These tariff reductions involve a loss of income. The committee asks that clean figures be produced, because it is difficult to gain view of the problem when it is not presented in such a rounded fashion and we can arrive at calculations only by carrying out our own checks.

I shall make only brief mention of the European Export Bank. Mr Nyborg has presented a thorough report. His report, which lamented the inadequacy of the common commercial policy and the slow progress of harmonization, which is indeed beginning to be realized but is far from complete, was a most interesting one. The Commission has decided not to include an appropriation, although I know that the various committees of this Assembly are not in agreement. I think the most sensible thing would be to put this project aside temporarily and to re-examine it thoroughly from another angle, but we should not at the moment simply make do with token entries, that would achieve nothing. We must take up its serious examination again in committee and when sufficient agreement has been reached we will return to the

question. Finally I would like to say a word about the cooperation agreements concluded with the Mediterranean countries. We want to see the Commission's original appropriations reinstated. We have withdrawn our amendments and sent them to the Committee on Development and Cooperation. In the special circumstances of these agreements it is vital that we do not hold things up and, most important, that we do not run the risk of failing to meet agreed financial commitments within the specified time-limits. Turkey, whose GDP is among the lowest in the world — 1 100 dollars *per capita* — deserves our attention. I believe an agreement has now been reached between the Commission and the Council. I wanted to mention this none the less so that no misunderstanding arises concerning these appropriations.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — We still have a large number of speakers. Time available is limited, so we cannot exceed the limit without disrupting the time table. Once the time allocated to a group has expired, no further speakers from that group will be heard although their names are on the list.

I call Mrs Hoff.

**Mrs Hoff.** — *(D)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I will try to keep to the very short speaking time allocated to me, although it will not allow me to go into detail on the subject I wish to discuss. I am asking you to listen to what I have to say on a highly political problem area, the structural crisis in the iron and steel industry. This is undoubtedly the most important subject for this House after the agricultural policy. Steel is, as it were, industry's milk problem. The social problems resulting from the continued structural crises can no longer be solved at national level, and our Parliament must therefore contribute to solving the problems we are now facing.

My concern is that funds should be made available for joint social measures in favour of the iron and steel companies affected. What we need first and foremost are social measures to alleviate the adverse effect on employment. The retraining aids provided for in Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty are not sufficient for this purpose. The Commission has therefore proposed additional measures. They concern in particular aids in the case of early retirement and aids for the reorganization of working conditions and of working hours. These aids will be granted on condition that they do not interfere in the decision-making autonomy of the parties to collective agreements and that they do in fact result in an improvement of the labour market situation without impairing the competitiveness of the undertakings.

The measures specifically comprise aids for early retirement, part-time work, additional shifts and the abolition of overtime — all of which the European



Hoff

Trade Union Confederation has long called for. Representatives of the employers, and in particular EUROFER and the German Association of the Iron and Steel Industry, have also expressed their views on this. They have expressly warned against direct financial participation by the European Community. They are afraid this will lead to confusion and distortion of competition and have the effect of consolidating existing structures. They consider the 'self-healing powers' of the free market economy sufficient to solve these problems. These suggestions should be borne in mind. I do not, however, believe that they can have the desired effect. The unemployment problem and the social effects of structural changes must be given priority over regulative considerations.

I shall shortly be submitting a detailed report on behalf of the Committee on Budgets concerning the appropriations set aside for these purposes. I am speaking today because a decision will be taken on several amendments tomorrow during the budget discussions.

As you know, ladies and gentlemen, the Commission entered 100 m units of account in the preliminary draft 1980 budget. This was to be transferred to the ECSC budget, but the Council completely rejected this proposal for a transfer. However, the transfer would not have solved the financing problems facing the ECSC operational budget. There is not enough time to go into this. I will simply say in this connection that in the 1979 financial year the Member States contributed 28 m units of account on an *ad hoc* basis and that there is likely to be a financing deficit of 70 m units of account in the operational budget again next year.

The Council has, as I have said, rejected the transfer of 100 m units of account. I ask myself whether the national governments really feel that they themselves can still solve the problems. I do not believe that the Member States concerned can continue to do without the solidarity of the Community in this area. We should therefore reinstate 100 m units of account in the budget.

(Applause)

In the Committee on Budgets, there was an equal number of votes for and against, and the relevant amendment was therefore rejected.

All we have now, therefore, is a token entry. The Committee on Social Affairs and Employment and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, which have been asked for their opinions in this matter, have tabled amendments, whose contents, however, differ. There are two other amendments, which like the amendments of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, call for the 100 m

units of account to be entered in Chapter 54 of the Community budget. The authors of these amendments are thus adopting an idea put forward by the rapporteur, Mr Dankert, which aimed at creating two separate budget lines. 30 m units of account in payment appropriations and 100 m units of account in commitment appropriations were to be entered in Chapter 54 and then be spent primarily on social measures under the Community budget. A further amendment provides for a token entry in a second line. This would mean that if the appropriations in the first line could not be utilized, they could be transferred to the second line of Chapter 54 and from there to the operational budget.

I feel that these amendments cover all the aspects that have so far been put forward during the parliamentary debate. Social policy measures should primarily be taken under the Community budget. But if this is not possible the appropriations can nevertheless be transferred to the ECSC operational budget. But this can only be done as a result of Parliament's decision, since the expenditure concerned in non-compulsory. I feel that if we can come to an agreement tomorrow and adopt these amendments, Parliament will be taking a major step towards fulfilling the expectations of the steel workers and their families.

President. — I call Mr Konrad Schön.

Mr Konrad Schön. — (D) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to take up what Mrs Hoff has said and to say on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD) that we have ourselves tabled an amendment regarding Chapter 54, the new chapter that is to be introduced, in which we too advocate the entry of a payment appropriation of about 30 m EUA and a commitment appropriation of 100 m EUA, which has been overlooked. In this we are in agreement. We of the EPP Group do, however, have exactly those doubts which Mrs Hoff has just referred to, and I do not share her doubts about the efficiency and productivity of our European industry under the well-tried system of a dynamic, social and free market economy. Nor do I share your view, Mrs Hoff, that social policy for example should have priority over regulative aspects. Quite the contrary. There is a functional connection here. The best social policy is, in fact, an excellent regulative policy, and I feel everything should be done to permit the formulation of an industrial policy which does not simply consist in concentration either on the extreme situation of key industries or — on the other hand — overcoming crises in individual sectors, the sectoral view in other words. We must define industrial policy, but — and this is a political issue, Mrs Hoff, I agree with you on that — we must then establish the regulative criteria for an industrial policy of this kind.

## Schön

As regards the social policy side of the matter — and I myself come from the Saarland, a region whose steel industry has been hit by the crisis — we feel that the Commission must be placed in a position on which it can lend active support as quickly and unbureaucratically as possible where such social policy measures are needed, although you cannot, of course, dispute that a great deal is being done in this respect at national level. Hence our reference, Mr Davignon, to Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty. But if you believe that the social policy measures defined there are not adequate, we shall have to talk about that again. However, to come through the back door and discuss the possibility for reducing working hours, introducing a fifth shift and that kind of thing, notwithstanding the autonomy of the social partners in the matter of collective agreements and notwithstanding what has been said in the ECSC Consultative Committee, would in our view represent a regulative change. At all events we want, initially on the basis of the definition of Article 56, to put the Commission in a position to act as quickly and as effectively as possible.

I should like to say something about two matters raised just now by the representative of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs. I agree with him when he complains about the lack of an industrial policy. But we do have a basis. He himself mentioned one factor, for example, Community action for the development of data-processing. In this respect I support the Commission when it says we have programmes, but we then need the staff to implement them, especially as the staff has to carry out the work in a given period. Then we have another amendment that concerns the Joint Research Centre. We have the same situation here. There is no logic in, for example, some members of the Committee on Budgets agreeing to the programme, in other words wanting to see these appropriations approved for the period that has begun and must be continued, but saying no to the extension of the contracts of temporary staff. Here again I would ask the House to be consistent and logical in approving such appropriations, and we are assuming here, gentlemen of the Commission, that work is going ahead as economically and as efficiently as possible. We of the Parliament must make use of our right of control and find out what is happening in the foreseeable future.

**President.** — I call Mr Seligman.

**Mr Seligman.** — Mr President, Mr MacSharry, both Europe and the USA are falling behind on their targets for the reduction of oil imports, and Saudi Arabia is not going to continue exceeding its normal production by 1 000 million barrels a day in order to replace the energy that we waste in the Community.

We are therefore demanding a major transfer of funds from agricultural services to energy conservation and substitution, and this transfer must be very much larger next year.

I have 1:88 minutes to speak, so I have nearly finished. I wish to protest most strongly against the arbitrary and unilateral decision of the Energy Council in April and July, when they set a ceiling on the expenditure on research into new resources of energy. This is Item 3241. This Parliament cannot allow its budgetary powers to be eroded in this way: all energy matters must remain within the budgetary powers of this Parliament.

Mr MacSharry, this Parliament does not want to fight the Council. On the contrary, we are officially seeking closer collaboration between the parliamentary Energy Committee and the Energy Council. All institutions of the Community should be seeking closer collaboration towards a unified and a powerful Europe. But let the Council not forget that we in this Parliament are the elected representatives of the people of Europe. Ignore the wishes of the people of Europe at your peril!

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Pintat.

**Mr Pintat.** — *(F)* Mr President, colleagues, at the moment, as we are all, alas, well well aware, there is no common energy policy. We must therefore focus attention on the priorities which the Commission and the European Parliament have put forward time and again but which have met with no response from the Council of Ministers.

The Liberals support fully the proposals of the Committee on Energy and we feel that there are three basic priorities to be considered: energy saving, the development of new sources of energy and nuclear safety. It cannot be stated often enough that there is no longer any hope of buying cheap oil and that we are at the mercy of any limits on production imposed by the producing countries, as they have frequently shown us. People must realise that these are factors contributing to unemployment and inflation.

The problem of the Community's energy supplies is now a matter of permanent and increasing concern and if we carry on in our present state of rashness we shall find we have no way out.

The scope of this work in many cases demands a large financial and intellectual effort which is difficult for any individual Member State to afford. The Community budget should provide the ideal framework for carrying out such work. By furthering research into energy conservation and using new technologies it should be possible to achieve a 50 % saving on household appliances, a 30 % saving in the transport sector

## Pintat

and a 20 % saving in industry. The Community's work in the area of energy saving should be primarily concerned with aid to demonstration projects, the exchange of information, development of research and investment support. According to the Commission's estimates energy consumption in terms of the current estimates for 1990 would have to be reduced by 80 million tonnes oil equivalent. To achieve this requires a saving of at least 1 % per year. These energy savings are achieved through our own efforts, provide us with a certain security and require no external assistance. They also allow us to create employment and sustain growth. But their cost is high because some of them require research programmes and demonstrations of new processes. In the area of nuclear safety there should be more studies made of accidents caused both internally and externally, accidents caused by a breakdown of the cooling system or an earth tremor, by a meltdown — a fairly unlikely accident — the radiological effects of accidents, exposure to radiation and the release of radioactive products. Even though, according to all official reports, there has been no serious accident caused by radioactive radiation in a nuclear power station over the last twenty years, one can never be too careful. Nuclear power stations do exist and we cannot do without them. We must therefore work continually to improve their safety, for the financial outlay involved in prevention is nothing in comparison with the disastrous effects which an accident in a nuclear power station, however harmless, would have on public opinion.

This is why extra appropriations are needed for the Joint Research Centre to carry out the multinational programme for 1980-83. But it must be emphasized that the construction of nuclear power stations is essential if a world balance is to be achieved in the energy sector. To halt the programme would cause a world energy crisis at a time when certain oil Ayatollahs are threatening to limit their exports and even starting to carry out their threats.

As far as the new sources of energy are concerned, even if they will make up only around 3 % of the Community's energy supplies in the year 2000, they are still absolutely vital. Europe cannot afford to turn down any source of new energy whatsoever. The various sources of energy are not competing with one another, on the contrary, they are complementary.

With the same aim in mind, we must increase coal consumption to the full, promote studies on the liquefaction of coal, including nuclear methods, and support oil and gas exploration in politically stable zones. The Commission's initial proposal is certainly the minimum necessary to carry out this work; in a more general context, Chapter 33 dealing with expenditure on research and investment allows the Commu-

nity to undertake studies into the management and storage of radioactive waste.

In conclusion I would say that although the Council has reduced the appropriations originally proposed by the Commission by 30 % then we would like to see this 30 % reinstated. We feel that this reduction is to be regretted and that financing in this sector should on the contrary be increased. The Liberal Group intends to propose that a large European 'energy' loan be set up as the embryo of the common European energy policy which is so highly sought after. We shall come back to this at a future part-session. With this reservation the Liberal Group approves the part of the budget concerned with energy, in the hope that there may be some improvements made to it in the very near future.

**President.** — I call Mr Capanna.

**Mr Capanna.** — (*I*) Mr President, I shall use the five minutes allowed me to state my view and that of my Group on the part of the budget specifically concerned with energy questions.

I must say at once that the member who spoke just before me was wrong when he said that the Community has no energy policy. It does have an energy policy and it can be summed up as an attempt to reduce petrol consumption in three ways: first, by intensive development of nuclear energy; second, by using coal mined in Community territory, though it costs three times as much as coal imported from Poland, for example; and third, by pretending to develop alternative sources of energy.

That this is the position can easily be verified by reference to the general distribution of the funds which the Community earmarked for energy research during the past five years. We talked about it when the Committee on Energy and Research met, with Commissioner Brunner present, on 4 and 5 September and no one denied it. This is how the funds are distributed. About 60 % of the total funds allocated each year to energy research is for use in the nuclear sector. About 30 % is for research on the utilization and processing of coal and the remaining 10 % is split up between energy saving, solar energy, hydro-electric energy and alternative sources of energy. Clearly, therefore, what almost every speaker said about developing alternative sources of energy was merely a figure of speech or, to be more accurate, humbug.

Mr President, I am sure you appreciate that the uranium age presages the advent of the plutonium age. Apart from the fact that Western Europe is taking part in the Super Phoenix project, in conjunction with the governments of Italy, France, West Germany and the Benelux countries, you will certainly be aware that

**Capanna**

— not to mention fast or fast-breeding reactors — the present generation of nuclear power stations produces waste containing plutonium and that the time required to de-activate plutonium is the equivalent of 24 300 years. This means that, if at this moment, there were a kilogram of plutonium or waste containing plutonium on the platform where you are sitting, Mr President, in 24 300 years' time half of it would still be radio-active and, after a further 24 300 years, 250 grammes of that half-kilo would still be radioactive.

It has been calculated — and it only needs a pencil and paper — that it would require 250 000 years for the whole of that kilogram of plutonium to lose all trace of radioactivity. But, Mr Pintat, it is not simply a question of the safety or otherwise of nuclear power stations, though in that connection the commission set up by the President of the United States, Mr Carter, has expressed well-founded misgivings, so I am quoting a completely impartial source in support of my argument. The question to be answered is, accordingly, whether, in dealing with this particular part of the budget, Parliament should act in the interests of tomorrow's citizens of the European Community as well as today's, or whether we are faced with an ethical rather than a political issue which makes this House answerable to future generations over a period of time of the order of hundreds of thousands of years.

I conclude by saying that, in conjunction with my colleagues Blaney, Coppieters, Castellina, Pannella, Bonino and Macciocchi, I have tabled amendments to this part of the budget with the general object of blocking all appropriations earmarked for electro-nuclear development and allocating them instead to intensive and systematic development of renewable sources of energy, beginning with solar energy.

This is the only possible way in which Western Europe can take the lead with an energy policy which makes provision for the future as well as for the present.

**President.** — I call Mrs Dekker.

**Mrs Dekker.** — (NL) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, in the few minutes I have I should like to give a brief explanation of amendment No 233, which is about half-way through the batch of amendments we have all received, an amendment that I have tabled together with Mr De Goede and a number of members of the Liberal and Democratic Group, the Christian-Democratic Group and the Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members. It concerns item 3611 of Chapter 36 on Community research. This item includes expenditure on research and the development of scientific, technical and industrial innovations and particularly, and this is my principal concern, on

the preparation and implementation of a Community industrial innovation policy. Of the 1.1 m EUA proposed by the Commission in its preliminary draft the Council has deleted all the payment appropriations and entered a mere 200 000 EUA in Chapter 100. With the amendment I have tabled with other Members I do not make myself guilty of the evil to which the rapporteur, Mr Dankert, referred in his speech yesterday evening of simply choosing between the amounts proposed by the Commission and those proposed by the Council.

In this amendment I propose the entry of a payment appropriation of 750 000 EUA. Enquiries I have made at the Commission have revealed that this is the minimum amount required if there is to be no unnecessary delay in the activities, research work and the utilization of results, which has already begun and which must result in a Community programme of industrial innovation. Delay in industrial innovation is after all something which we as a Community simply cannot afford. As I have explained in the justification contained in this amendment, technological innovation is the key to the 1980s and an important structural instrument in the fight against the unemployment that threatens us everywhere.

The rapporteur of the Committee on Energy and Research, within whose terms of reference this item falls, also says that this is the most important item in the whole chapter, since these appropriations are intended for the financing of studies and research in preparation for a Community programme of innovation. Unfortunately he does not draw the conclusions that I have drawn in proposing an actual payment appropriation. I am happy to say that it is beginning to be widely accepted in the Member States that only if we up-date the industrial policy can we keep pace with future developments. If European industry wishes to keep up with technological development in the USA and Japan in particular — let alone get ahead of those countries — and if Europe wishes to stand up to international competition, we really must have innovations. In view of the low rate of economic growth before us, lagging behind with regard to new products and production methods would be punished more quickly with a loss of market shares than at times of high economic activity, with all that this entails for employment. In addition, European industry is nowhere near as quick to adopt innovations as, for example, industry in the United States. In these circumstances it need therefore hardly be said that there must be no delay in the preparation and establishment of a Community industrial innovation policy.

The Community innovation policy should also complement efforts at national level and will be aimed specifically at small and medium-sized under-

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takings, partly to urge them on to take advantage of the large Community market. A Community policy in this area is also a very suitable instrument for promoting the convergence of the economic and technological development of the Member States that we would so like to see. Other aspects of the Community policy are the improvement and exchange of information in the field of innovation and the monitoring of similar developments being made by our major trading partners in the rest of the world.

I will conclude simply by saying that by adopting this amendment Parliament can make it clear that we do not want merely to pursue a defensive aid policy but advocate an innovative, future-oriented approach to our industrial policy, which we surely cannot neglect if we bear employment trends in mind.

Finally, I would at all events ask the Commission to provide Parliament shortly with full details of the state of its activities in this field and to submit to Parliament without delay a complete plan of the future industrial innovation policy.

**President.** — I call Mr Linkohr.

**Mr Linkohr.** — *(D)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, we must remind this Parliament to take clear budgetary decisions, to have the courage to reduce the agricultural surpluses and to create more room for the European social, regional and energy policies, as we promised the citizens during the European election campaign.

The Socialist Group wants the Community to have a common energy policy. The national energy policies should be more closely coordinated, and the Community, controlled by Parliament, should, as we see it, assume greater responsibility.

The modest size of the budget is an obstacle to this. I am not therefore so presumptuous as to evaluate this budget as an expression of our determination to take the solution of the energy problems seriously. Measured against our priorities, these being firstly to take advantage of any possibility to conserve energy, secondly actively to promote the use of the Community's own sources of energy, above all coal, and thirdly to develop and make marketable alternative sources of energy, from solar to wind power, nuclear energy is considered only if there is evidence of demand still to be met and above all if the safety of nuclear power stations is assured and the question of nuclear waste storage clarified. Compared with this, the levers this budget offers us are more than modest.

If we want a common energy policy, we must also accept that this part of the budget must grow at an above-average rate in the years to come.

If we now compare these objectives with the results so far achieved with the European energy policy, we find

firstly that there continues to be an obvious contradiction between intention and reality in energy conservation. Recognition of the need for energy conservation is hesitant, and the process of adjustment is far too slow in the countries of the Community.

Secondly, we find that the energy policy is largely a price policy. I feel that we should not simply leave energy conservation to the market, but that we should use any instrument that brings us closer to this objective: building specifications, transport policy — in other words a policy that takes transport away from the road and on to the railways — and we should also think about the price of electricity, which at the moment encourages higher consumption rather than conservation.

Thirdly, as we are talking about prices, an energy policy that is based on prices is extremely unsocial. This means that we must not allow a situation in which the poor pay the bill for the rest.

Fourthly, we would like to refer to the connection between energy and employment. If we realize that the demand for energy for heating purposes can be reduced by half over the next 20, 30 or 40 years and district heating extended, that alternative sources of energy or energy-saving household appliances are just waiting to be produced, that the transport sector can use energy-saving methods, we could, if we do all these things, create millions of new and secure jobs in Europe. We are therefore extremely sorry that the Council has still not found a way to adopt a common coal policy, and we urge it to do its duty at its next meeting.

To conclude, ladies and gentlemen, a few words on nuclear energy. Both the faults in materials recently discovered in French reactors and the report on Harrisburg have added to the doubts about the safety of nuclear energy. The recommendations made in the report are tantamount to a moratorium, and the American nuclear supervisory authority will not be issuing any operating licences for the time being. I believe that Parliament cannot ignore these facts. We must develop alternatives, and we should consider the use of coal in the Community as soon as possible.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mrs Walz.

**Mrs Walz.** — *(D)* Mr President, I will try to keep to my allotted time, but I would ask the Bureau to organize the next budget debate in such a way that we do not have a situation in which after two thirds of the speaking time has been spent on agriculture, other people are not allowed to speak. I regard this as a request to the Bureau.

*(Applause)*

Walz

We can see from Teheran what energy policy is today. I have not heard a reference to this in this House, but I believe we should together express our sympathy to the American President and the American people for the fact that their Embassy has been occupied, hostages have been taken and consulates have also been occupied and for the fact that the Head of Government of this country even goes so far as to encourage the terrorists — a unique case in present-day international law. That is how energy policy is made today, and the Americans have been threatened that they will not receive any more oil unless they hand over the Shah. And you need not think, ladies and gentlemen, that that could not happen to us one day. We can talk about butter, eggs and milk and whatever else, but one day perhaps we shall not have the money to pay the subsidies because we do not have the energy for our industry. At a recent seminar in Vienna attended by the Arab oil sheikhs and oil politicians a very clear warning was given of a third world war over oil. It was also said that very soon production would be reduced and prices increased to the level of the prices of substitute energies.

You need only think, ladies and gentlemen, what that would mean for our economies. The energy policy we are pursuing is a very modest beginning. The appropriations should be completely rearranged. I completely agree with you on that, Mr Linkohr. Our lives do not only depend on agriculture, but all our lives depend on energy, and I would therefore ask the House to adopt the amendments tabled by my group and the Committee on Energy and Research and by the Liberals and Conservatives when they are voted on tomorrow.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I should like to point out that this allocation of speaking-time was agreed by the political groups and we ought to feel lucky that we are not spending as much time on agriculture in the debate as we are money.

I call Mr Beazley.

**Mr Beazley.** — Mr President, the restraints under which this Parliament must operate in regard to the budget and the fact of our life that the common agricultural policy is the only fully-fledged common policy are well known to all of us. This means that this year, whatever the determination of this Parliament to make corrections as to how the Community spends its taxpayers' money, the results will be limited to certain modifications and amendments to individual items. The problem of the present budget is its complete lack of sensitivity to the vital issues which are facing all Member States of the Community, and therefore our problem is how to effect change.

It must not be the epitaph of this Parliament that its fault lay in the fact that it learned nothing and it forgot nothing. What sort of changes have we seen? We have seen a 10 % increase in the agricultural section of the budget, and we have seen a very high percentage of the beneficial proposals which the Commission had put forward wiped out with the stroke of a pen. The blindingly obvious need of this Community is to be found in energy and the industrial sectors. I believe these are the active sectors and that agriculture is a passive sector.

I come to my conclusions. I believe it is necessary for this Community to break out of the straitjacket in which it finds itself when allocating funds to projects. It needs a new order of priorities, not necessarily more money. The changes will take time to effect, and this is why we must support research. We must therefore ensure that this House will find the support of the Council in replacing at least those items which we are putting forward, which are only 50 % of the original proposals.

Finally, if this Parliament is to win and maintain the confidence of its electors, it must use its funds in the best way to assure their future. I would remind this House of the old prophecy: without vision, the people perish. It is to us that they look for that vision.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mrs Lizin.

**Mrs Lizin.** — *(F)* Mr President, colleagues, because the Parliament has so little leeway with regard to energy policy, as the previous speaker pointed out, my group intends to concentrate more particularly on what may be considered as less expensive policies in this area, policies which none the less could and should bear witness to the existence of a united European energy policy. And it is perhaps not to the entries in the budget that I should draw attention, but rather to the omissions, those things not included or inadequately covered. I am prompted in this by the desire that the policy should be both credible and effective.

Credibility, let it be said first of all, rests with the undecided question involved in the nuclear option and raised repeatedly in our budget, that of nuclear safety. The large country which so often sets us an example has recently demonstrated that from now on this will be its priority in the energy sector. We have not yet done the same.

And what is the Commission offering us in reality? Very gradual harmonization of certain standards and some coordination of research. It has not granted itself any machinery which would give it access to systematic information and there are just one or two officials working on the safety policy. It is quite clear that the

Lizin

committee of experts which has met only once since Harrisburg should, in May 1980, produce a substantial report and new proposals which will allow the Commission routine access to verifiable information which is quickly and regularly obtainable. It is credibility obtained at little cost which we wish to see for the Commission, credibility which will become political credibility.

There is also another aspect of this policy which the Commission has not developed — the security of nuclear installations sited at the border of one country with another. As a Belgian from Wallonia I feel myself personally affected by the construction of four nuclear power stations on the French border. These power stations will obviously contaminate a whole area, without the Commission being able to do anything about it. We must not allow this to be.

And, lastly, effectiveness. You no doubt heard the speech made by the Palestinian leader in Lisbon, the speech was entirely directed at Europe. We are the preferred interlocuter on the problems of the Middle East and the problems in that area of the world. We hope that this role of interlocuter will not mean that the greatest pressure is brought to bear on us. If we do not respond to such demands quickly we shall soon be obliged to pay the price. We want to see not only money devoted to this energy policy, but political courage as well.

**President.** — I call Mr Paisley.

**Mr Paisley.** — In the three minutes that are mine, Mr President, I would like to register on behalf of the people of the United Kingdom who are paying the largest share in this budget, the fact that they resent the way this budget is being handled and also resent the fact that many people think that their contribution at some time will be increased. As a Member of the Westminster Parliament, I would like to say to this House today that the feeling of that parliament is this, that in no way will the British people increase their contribution to the Common Market: they would like to decrease it and get at least as fair a deal in the Common Market as the other members of that market. So let this House not have any doubts about the position. The people of Great Britain today are absolutely disillusioned with the way this market is working and with the very large contribution that they have to make to it.

Having made those remarks, I would say that as far as Northern Ireland is concerned, it will not gain any benefit whatsoever by the present course of the common agricultural policy. It would be better for this House to have a look at priorities, and especially in regard to energy.

**President.** — I call Mr Petronio.

**Mr Petronio.** — (I) Mr President, I also want to make a brief intervention to declare my support, as I

did in the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, for the other members of the committee who unanimously rejected the proposals presented by the Council for cuts to the budget in the sectors of the textile industry, information on technology in the textile industry, ceramics and particularly technology. It seems to me that Parliament should pay great attention to this unanimous view of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs when it comes to voting on the amendments concerned.

I must say one word about data processing, or teleinformatics as it is now known, which seems all that the Council now cares about, to the point that the second programme on data processing has not felt the budgetary axe. I nevertheless maintain that the Council has a timid approach to this, as either it is true that in the industrialized countries the electronics industry is the third in the order of importance after the oil and the car industry, and therefore sufficient funds should be allocated to allow Europe to bridge the technological gap between us and our Japanese and American rivals, or if this is not the case then money is being thrown away. The money is not being wasted, in my opinion, because just as energy has allowed man to save physical strength, so electronics permits the saving and the better use of the intellectual powers of man or of those in charge. Therefore I am in favour, and this is all I shall say, of providing more finance, especially for the sector of applied research into data processing and teleinformatics.

**President.** — I call Mrs Spaak.

**Mrs Spaak.** — (F) Mr President, I think that what I have to say will round off the discussion on the sector of the budget dealing with research, energy, industry and exports, for I want to say a few words about public information.

The full-scale publicity and information campaign launched to involve women in the European elections paid off. Women came out in force, demonstrating an impressive political maturity. The Commission was, then, aware of the need to help the 130 million women in the Community, who make up 51.6% of the population, to make an informed decision at these elections.

These first efforts, which have borne fruit, should be continued. They should, indeed, be redoubled so as not to lose all the ground we have gained during the run-up to the elections. If the Commission wants to see an effective follow-up to what it has started, it should commit more funds and staff to keeping women informed about the Community. As things stand, both staff and funds are conspicuously lacking, considering the work to be done.

One way of signifying its seriousness in this regard would be to make this a specific part of its organizational structure. Its existence as a department in its

**Spaak**

own right should be recognized, so that it is not amalgamated with an enormous area covering subjects from consumer protection to the protection of the environment. I therefore invite the Commission to make known its intentions in this regard.

**President.** — We have therefore already begun on the section of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport.

I call Mr Schwencke to present the opinion of this committee.

**Mr Schwencke, draftsman of the opinion.** — (D) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, a parliament without a cultural committee is not a parliament. Since we have been meeting here as a directly elected Parliament, we have had a cultural committee, a Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport, because this Parliament is aware that it has the duties of a full-blooded parliament. On the one hand, we must continue the work done in this field before us in the previous Parliament and on the other hand, it is our task to set new accents. Would it not be a farce to have spoken of European identity during the election campaign and not now to take up this question at parliamentary level in the cultural sector? I believe that with what we call an active cultural policy, even at Community level, we must do something which not only concerns our Member States but is of significance in a wider context.

We began our work against a background of a multiplicity of cultures, languages and youth policy problems in the Europe of the Nine, and as information also falls within our terms of reference, it must be said that there cannot be a single European citizen who is not affected by this Europe. This is something of which the committee is very keenly aware.

As our committee got down to its varied work, it was immediately faced by the need to think about the budget submitted by the Commission. This is unusual for a cultural committee, and we have been forced to work and think as almost never before in practical terms — at least this has never happened to me in the Council of Europe.

I think this has done the committee — and all its members agree on this — a great deal of good, yet we have found that in most areas, particularly policy on youth, we have been unable to recognize any clear Community line that we must continue. We will undoubtedly be faced with many new tasks. Our first task in the committee on whose behalf I am speaking was to look at what had been done in the past and then to develop new guidelines. The youth question received the most detailed attention, an obvious choice perhaps, since we know that this Parliament has been pursuing a relatively active policy on youth for the last ten years and that we can look back on

some success in this field. My committee asks you to agree to the amendments on youth policy tabled and for the most part unanimously adopted by the committee and so give us an opportunity on the one hand to continue our work and on the other to concentrate on other important aspects.

As regards youth policy we must pay particular attention to questions relating to the young unemployed, of whom there are almost three million in the nine Member States. This is a particularly relevant task in the field of youth policy. We have proposed an increase in the appropriations required for this purpose. We have looked very closely at the work of the Youth Forum, and I must say that we found the work of the youth organizations in Europe extremely useful, helpful and efficient. We therefore feel justified in increasing the appropriation for the European Youth Forum.

We have also increased the appropriations for the Kreyszig Fund, since we believe that the exchange of young workers from the various Member States within the meaning of Article 50 of the Treaty of Rome, the only article that even refers to young people, is very important.

We were, however, unable to get an increase in the European Youth Fund from the Europe of the Nine, thus extending and expanding a cause that is of prime concern to all of us since it enables young people to get to know each other better, from which may spring new hopes for the future of our alliance.

I think we shall be putting a practical proposal to you during the next budget debate.

We shall be delving even more deeply into education policy, which is always tied as closely as possible to tasks in the fields of Community social, economic and employment policy. I must say now that we regret the Council of Education Ministers will not be meeting on 6 November and is thus missing an important opportunity of ensuring continuity of work in the education sector. We wish to register a protest about this and will later be making a few critical remarks about it.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, for a committee which concerns itself with youth, information and education the focal point is, of course, culture in the broadest sense of the word and as it has been increasingly affected in recent years by social problems and the problem of what is known as the quality of life. We have tabled two amendments, both concerning the cultural heritage of Europe. On the one hand, the committee unanimously agrees that we should support the work that is being done at the European Training Centre for Craftsmen and the Protection of Historical Monuments in Venice. We do not want to increase the number of scholarships, at present 20,



## Schwencke

which have fortunately been available from the EEC for the past two years, but we would like to make it possible by transferring this institute from Venice to the small island of San Servelo for the trainees to obtain better qualifications.

We would ask you to agree to this amendment and thus give one of the most important consequences of the European Architectural Heritage Year a good chance of further development.

Our basis in this is the Amadei report, the resolution in which was adopted by this House in January and which proposed what our committee is now proposing in its amendment, namely that funds should be made available from the European Investment Bank for the preservation of our cultural heritage.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I now come to a point over which there was no controversy in committee, but which will probably be disputed in this House, the aim and purpose of a European cultural foundation. This is, as you know, a very important idea put forward in the Tindemans report to the Council. The Council accepted this recommendation and in principle at least gave the go-ahead. Such agreement in principle and actual realization are, however, obviously worlds apart in the European Community as practically nowhere else, at least not in our European national parliaments. We dragged 500 000 EUA through the last two financial years. My friends in the Socialist Group feel that if the work does not advance, this amount need not reappear in the next budget, especially as it can be carried forward. The committee felt, on the other hand, that these appropriations should be retained so that we for our part are at least making it clear that this task can be tackled if it is given a new or improved definition, which the committee still has to work out.

This should be done pursuant to Article 235, so that Parliament has a greater say in the future.

As regards information policy, I should just like to say that we are in favour of a more efficient policy and we are also prepared to set aside further appropriations for this.

To conclude, Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the preamble of the Treaty of Rome calls for the improvement of living conditions in Europe. I believe one of the most significant contributions to this will be the development of greater cultural democracy. It will be the most important joint task of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport to achieve this.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Patterson.

**Mr Patterson.** — It is quite clear, Mr President, from the speakers' list that this is the Cinderella committee

of this Parliament. Apart from Mr Schwencke, I am the only speaker on the list, and I have only 1 ½ minutes. It is also quite clear that this sector is the Cinderella in terms of the budget. Maybe the Council is right in this matter in times of austerity; maybe Cinderella will have to do for a little while with a pumpkin and mice. But I would point out to those of you who are looking for austerity that in some matters this sector gives extraordinarily good value for money. How many Members here, I wonder, have been to performances of the European Youth Orchestra, which is funded by this Community? What value for money we are getting, ladies and gentlemen, from 100 000 units of account! I venture to suggest that the Youth Orchestra is better known in the Community than most of us.

Briefly on two other matters. The education programme has been mentioned, and I think it is important that this Parliament back the Commission's proposals in the education field, particularly because it is founded on an action programme set up by the Council in 1976 and since 1976 the Education Ministers have not met at all. What is more, they have cancelled a meeting they were due to hold today on the pretext that education has nothing to do with the European Community. Now I would suggest that education is the foundation of the European Community. One has only to look at the matter of language-teaching. This Parliament, for example, according to the Jackson report, spends 39 % of all its expenditure on languages, and who can say that a better teaching of languages has nothing to do with this Community?

My final point is on the European Foundation. It would be tragic if an initiative which this Parliament took to set up this cultural foundation should now be ditched by this Parliament just as it is getting off the ground. I appeal to the Socialists, therefore, to withdraw their amendment, No 241, and give the Foundation a chance.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — We now come to the Section of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment.

I call Mr McCartin to present the committee's opinion.

**Mr McCartin, draftsman of the opinion.** — Mr President, I think the budgetary competence of the Parliament has already been dealt with. I would just like to say that Parliament has no influence on the level or composition of budget revenues nor on the increase in compulsory spending, such as the common agricultural budget. Unless there is an increase in the whole budget, there is hardly any possibility of any kind of effective policies in the field of social or regional affairs, which are financed largely from the non-compulsory side of the budget.

**McCartin**

Up to now the common agricultural policy has been, my committee feels, the only Community policy actively pursued, as can be seen from the fact that it accounts for 78 % of our spending, while on social affairs we spend just 6 %. The European Parliament, and especially the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment finds itself in the difficult position of being confronted with grave contradictions between what the Parliament and the Council of Ministers have been saying on the one hand, declaring that social and regional policies have precedence over all other aspects, and on the other hand the way in which all budget positions concerning these policies have at the same time been reduced, and having to witness the fact that the Ministers, for example, have stated that an increase in agricultural expenditure is not to be dispensed with. The committee was unanimous, or practically unanimous, in its opposition to a reduced Council budget, as well as to the draft Commission budget in the fields of social, regional and industrial policies, and expressed its utmost disapproval of the insufficiently considered Community policies in all of those areas.

The committee feels, however, that the trend of the general reconsideration has been to change the unacceptable disproportions in the budget and facilitate the creation, establishment and functioning of a coordinated social and regional oriented policy in which restructuring and vocational training would be of prime importance.

Our committee deplores the attitude of national governments and the Community generally in accepting that unemployment is a fact of life and is here to stay. The definition of what is generally accepted as social policy, however, does not at this moment exist within the Community, and this is a matter which must be cleared up before questions of procedures in the budget are dealt with. In order to achieve those aims, a certain number of committee members were in favour of rejecting the entire budget as proposed, an act that would, of course, have the effect of reinstating the previous budget figures, which are higher than those in the present budget where non-compulsory expenditure is concerned.

The Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, however, chose another way to express its disagreement with the Council's attitude by adopting a number of amendments increasing the reduced appropriations in the Council's draft budget and giving priority to employment and restructuring policies and the protection and help of the weaker groups in our society — young people, women, handicapped persons, migrants — who are the first to suffer in the worsening economic conditions we have at the present time. In this context the justification of the Council concerning the European Social Fund was unreasonable. It was not fair that if the money available, for example, for projects for women was not fully

made use of in the last budget period, the appropriations in the budget would be reduced. We should, in fact, decide to increase the amount of money spent on providing information, creating a general awareness of how applications can be made and making it more possible for voluntary organizations and others to see and avail themselves of the assistance that is available.

The concept of the present budget with all its discrepancies should be changed to a more balanced budget of fairer proportions, taking account of the economic and social realities which would probably be better achieved with the Community budget over a three or five-year financial planning period. A mere cosmetic patching-up job, while a coordinated industrial policy is lacking, hinders an overall social and regional Community policy, because differing political national interests are deciding on expenditures of the available money. To achieve the desired budgetary restructuring one should, besides asking for higher revenue, try to restructure and limit the agricultural budget to achieve clearance for other policies. At the same time the Parliament should try to coordinate national policies on a Community basis.

Our committee therefore expresses its utmost disapproval of the draft budget in the whole field of social, regional and industrial policies, as well as the lack of consistency between what has been proposed and what has actually been done in those areas, and amends, as an act of protest, all appropriations concerned with priority to employment and restructuring policies and the protection and help of weaker groups in our society who are suffering from the worsening economic situation and the lack of Community policies. We demand not only that the budget revenue should be drastically increased to enable the European Community to develop and execute a sufficient social, regional and industrial policy at Community level, but that the whole budget structure as well as the influence of the European Parliament on all its parts, should be revised so as to achieve an adequately balanced budget to fight the economic crisis, preferably on the basis of more than a single-year planning period. Finally, we would like to point out that a directly elected parliament is also directly responsible to the electorate and therefore should be aware that there will be very little understanding of its half-hearted actions. We wish to remind this Parliament that it has a responsibility towards those suffering in the Community and needing its help. It is this that prompts the committee to call in principle for the rejection of the whole budget, as it applies to the area of social activities.

This is the opinion, Mr President, of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, which, as those who have looked at Chapter 7 may notice, does not coincide entirely with my personal views. Speaking personally I would like just to explain that to my mind there is no contradiction between the protection

**McCartin**

of the common agricultural policy and the introduction of meaningful social and regional policies. Such monies as are being spent in those areas at the moment are purely of a token nature when measured against the objectives as set out by the Commission, the Council and the Parliament on various occasions. If this Parliament proposes to work within the limits of the framework of the existing budget, then I am convinced that the whole exercise of having a directly elected parliament was a rather expensive mistake. We must be sure that any readjustment in the common agricultural policy does not create the sort of unemployment in the underdeveloped regions which will create further demands for spending under the headings of social and regional aid.

Furthermore, I would like to make the point that surpluses created within the Community through the importation of products from outside should not be put down to the cost of the common agricultural policy, but should be put in areas of development aid, political cooperation or whatever other area is appropriate. I do not want to deny the obligations of particular individual countries or of the Community in this respect. I would also like to point out that I believe that co-responsibility in so far as it is accepted by this Parliament, should apply not only to the area of milk and butter but also to all other areas of fats and oils, whether they be produced inside or outside the Community.

Finally, I would like to make a brief reference to an assertion made by Mr Curry from the European Democratic Group this morning. He made the point that the same policies cannot be proposed to solve the problems of the 250-acre farmer in his village and the 6-cow, 1-pig farmer in some other sections of the Community. This is a good point, but he goes on to state that restructuring can best be achieved by allowing or compelling everybody to compete in the world market. Well, in the part of Europe that I represent, I must say that we have quite a few of the 6-cow farmers mentioned. I believe that they are this way basically because through the years they were forced to compete and sell their produce on the world market. For this reason they have not been in a position to develop. Mr Curry has mentioned the well-developed farm in his area, but has neglected to point out that those farmers are well-developed, well-equipped and well-endowed with financial resources, precisely because they did not have to compete in the world market and because they were protected by subsidization in the form of various sorts, and thus they have been brought into this position. So he seems to be saying that we should leave the underdeveloped where we find them and at the same time maintain the position of those who have become strong through methods, the further use of which at the present time he would condemn.

**President.** — I call Mr Boyes.

**Mr Boyes.** — Mr President, colleagues, the Socialists on the Committee on Social Affairs adopted the

general principle that all the cuts made by the Council should be reinstated, at least at the level determined by the Commission. I believe that this should be achieved, however, by a redistribution within the budget and not by increasing overall expenditure.

We also decided to concentrate our amendments in five priority areas, the first of which was steel, which was dealt with by Mrs Hoff. Another series of amendments were intended to increase employment opportunities, particularly for young people. Our third priority was for the European Trade Union Institute. Our fourth priority was for the pilot poverty projects. We ask you to adopt the amendment in which we support the Commission's demand for 4 million u.a. for an interim period between the ending of the present projects and the beginning of a new series of projects. The reasons, I think, are self-evident. If this cash is not available we shall lose the buildings now being used and the staff that are experienced will leave to find other jobs. The advantage of these projects is that they help the poor wherever they are. One of the problems with pouring money from the Regional Fund into the geographical regions, it assumes that poverty is geographically based and not class based. And the problem with that policy is that the differentials between the better-off and the not-so-well-off might be increased and that there are poor in some areas that wouldn't get any of the cash at all.

It might surprise some people that some one has to speak on this particular aspect because poverty exists in all countries of the Nine. The amount of money we are talking about is very small and the project is action oriented. In other words, it does work with people rather than just being an academic exercise. However, I have to speak because there was some opposition in my committee to the continuation of these projects, particularly from the British Conservatives who now hide under the new name of European Democrats. However, it doesn't alter their attitudes. The people in here are from exactly the same stock as the political butchers who are carving up the social health and educational services in the UK at the moment. Also, poverty, as Townsend has proved in his latest book, isn't caused by capitalism, but is a part of capitalism. And therefore we believe that the Social Fund cannot alter the fundamental causes of the problem unless we link it carefully with our industrial strategy. It is a cosmetic. However, in the short term we believe that the poorest sections of our society must be given assistance. In an advanced industrial society dominated by multinationals, we cannot guarantee work for those who desire it. Multinationals also lay off workers when it is in their interests to do so. And one of the first groups to be affected is women. And our fifth priority is measures for women. We are asking for a doubling of the amount proposed by the Commission. We believe that this Parliament

**Boyes**

rather than just paying lip service to the problems of women must try to do something about it. We must encourage them to retrain for jobs, we must increase the staff in the women's bureau so that information and advice can be given to the people, and we must monitor how women are being treated in different parts of the Community. During this week, Mr President, many economic terms will be bandied around. I am one of those who believe that the meaning and consequences of words like poverty, deprivation and inequality are the ones that should be challenging us, and I hope we all have the will to find the means to make the changes needed to eliminate them.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Van der Gun.

**Mr Van der Gun.** — *(NL)* Mr President, in the fight against unemployment the creation of new jobs is, of course, the best solution, but it takes time. The maintenance of existing jobs is therefore just as important, and we use a modern word for this, 'restructuring'. Restructuring must result in existing jobs being retained as far as possible and in the available work being distributed as fairly as possible.

But restructuring is painful. Despite the fashionable word we use for it, it generally means getting rid of a large number of workers. We want to restrict this as far as possible. That is why our group said here last year that the extent to which we would support economic restructuring would depend on how much attention was paid to the attendant social measures. That was what we said then, and that is what we are still saying today. Following on from this I should like to say that the proposals for the steel industry put forward by the Commission largely satisfy our requirements.

Another point I should like to make is that the social partners directly concerned have agreed to this principle within the ECSC Consultative Committee. Four amendments on these problems are now before Parliament. I would appeal to the political groups in this Parliament to remember their responsibility towards the steel industry, and I would ask them as a matter of urgency to try and find a solution as soon as possible, because the greater the strength and solidarity shown by Parliament, the more likely the objectives we have indicated can be achieved.

**President.** — I call Mr Spencer.

**Mr Spencer.** — Mr President, I shall use briefly a few seconds of my time to reply to my friend and colleague Mr Boyes, who spoke earlier, and to ask him to leave his 19th century rhetoric at home, when we are trying to decide on the priorities of social policy in this Community. My group will vote for those projects on research into poverty when, and only when, we are convinced that they are real and not a piece of academic time-wasting. My group wants to

see real social policies put forward, and it is to one of those that I wish to address myself.

I refer particularly to the case of the so-called crisis-hit industries, steel, shipbuilding and manmade fibres, budgets lines 540 and 3750. The Commission came to us in the Social Affairs Committee and proposed measures to alleviate social distress and ease reorganization. We applauded them. We then turned round and found that another Commissioner was speaking to the Committee on Budgets and saying that the Commission was not ready to spend money in this way. This, to my mind, is unforgivable. The Commission must speak with one voice. Either they have the will and the means to intervene, or they must remain silent. The worst of all worlds is to raise expectations and then to crush them. It seems to me symptomatic of the whole social policy as we have it at the moment. It is no more than a vehicle for pious hopes, for some discreet budgetary juggling and partisan lobbying. No-one can tell me where it will be in 10 years. It is ill thought out and accidental. The apparent philosophy of randomly throwing our limited money at European social policies is doomed to fail. A serious approach would require thought, coherence, and the creation of a political consensus which we currently lack. We look to the Commission to put its own mind in order as a starting point. Their performance on budget lines 540 and 3750 is not encouraging in this respect.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Sarre.

**Mr Sarre.** — *(F)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, to contrast the high level of spending on the common agricultural policy with the other chapters of the budget, such as, for example, social or regional policy, is to pose the problem in false terms.

Let me take, for example, social policy. Many allege that it is hampered in its development by the enormous amount of money spent on agricultural guarantees. This does not seem to me to correspond to the facts. First of all, seeing that the 'green currency' system is the only common policy in use, it is hardly surprising that its financing eats up a large slice of the budget. Its size only points to the absence of other common policies. Let there be no mistake! Our aim is to promote a policy on employment, not to seek an increase in the Community Social Fund for its own sake. All this calls for an overall view which shrinks from facile juxtapositions. The social policy proposed alone invites enough serious comments.

Its original objective, as set out in the Treaties, was progress towards full employment. We would be hard pushed to find a trace of such a purpose in the proposals before us. The funds earmarked for social policy, particularly the European Social Fund, is used like a soothing ointment applied to the wounds of industrial conversion. I would not be content with a reinstatement

## Sarre

ment of the appropriations initially asked for by the Commission, for the preliminary draft budget by no means escaped this criticism. To simply revert to them would not provide any guarantees as to the content of Community social policy.

Our Assembly should not be looked on as a troop of auxiliaries at the service of the Commission, to be called in to back it up whenever things get difficult. The measures the Commission has proposed under the heading of social policy have nearly always consisted of measures to accompany the industrial restructuring necessitated by the new international division of labour. While not wanting to overlook the positive aspect of some of these measures and not wanting to be seen to look always on the dark side, I will say that these proposals are, for the most part, marked with the stamp of resignation. It is hard to find in the Commission's budgetary proposals, and still less in those of the Council, the stamp of a real will to deal efficiently with the situation and to halt the development of a crisis in Europe which is really the sign of a changing system. Some of you may object that this is not the role of the European Social Fund. However, look though you will in the other chapters of the Budget, you will not find any signs of an innovatory industrial policy. No provision is made for maintaining the diversity of the Community's production machine, nor for increasing employment or for reducing the Community's dependence on the outside. What we find is resignation in the face of capitalist industrial redeployment, and cynicism and indifference to the dramatic consequences this will have for millions of workers. Specialization leads to the ditching of sectors which are deemed lame ducks: iron and steel, shipbuilding, textiles and glass.

The social fund is supposed to scatter crumbs of comfort to the workers in the sectors doomed to unemployment. How should such hypocrisy be dealt with? The only way a textile worker might be affected by the Social Fund would be once he had already lost this job. Tomorrow will come the turn of the ship-mechanic, the steelworker, etc. Under the name of industrial policy designed to help these sectors we find more often than not a resigned acquiescence in their gradual disappearance. This policy has lost millions of their jobs, adding millions to the dole queue. A genuine social policy fights against unemployment and refuses social assistance. Industrial specialization and the choice of the bastions whose profitability is only of interest to the multinational companies end up increasing the expenditure level of all the Member States and making them more vulnerable to the economic crisis. The lack of a real command of the means of production as well as those of financing gives the multinationals a free run, and these are the first, and too often the only ones, to benefit from the facilities for the free movement of goods within the Community.

We are the ones called upon to alleviate the painful consequences for European workers of this neo-liberal

policy. We cannot accept such a role and this is why we are particularly sad that the European Parliament, at its last session, rejected the proposals of the Socialist Group designed to promote a policy intended to shorten the amount of time needed to make progress towards finding a solution to the problem of unemployment. This is why I would like to tell Mr Spencer in concluding that the solutions we advocate do not belong to the nineteenth century. They are solutions tailored to the present crisis and I would like the pro-slavers of the modern world to know just what they are doing.

**President.** — I call Mr Simpson.

**Mr Simpson.** — I shall confine my remarks to budgetary line 540 of the Commission draft budget — the special contribution of the ECSC for temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry. The preliminary draft budget contained an entry of 100 million units of account for a Commission scheme to assist these measures, but the Council preferred on this occasion to put butter before guns, or rather before steel, and struck out the Commission's entry. I urge this House to replace that figure, and to support Amendment 177 tabled by the Social Affairs and Employment Committee. There can be no doubts at all about the seriousness of the steel industry's problems, or about the duty of the Community to help alleviate them, and the Commission's proposals follow the traditions of the Community.

While the problems are spread throughout many of the Member States, I speak with particular knowledge of Corby, a steel town of 50 000 people in my constituency of Northamptonshire. Last Thursday, All Souls Day, the British Steel Corporation struck what could be the death knell of Corby, when it announced the closure by next March of the steel-making plant there with a loss of 5 500 jobs, to say nothing of the many hundreds of other jobs dependent on the industry. Corby is a town built for steel, with no other major industry. Since 1934 it has grown from a village into the largest fully-integrated steel tube works in Europe, and this closure will have disastrous effects. Unemployment rate will rise from its present 8 % to perhaps 20 %. The European Community as well as the national government must assist this town to face the big difficulties and to overcome them. The maximum aid must be given to a community which is now to be sacrificed in the interests of rationalization and efficiency. We owe a debt to such a place. The Council was wrong to reject this item in the budget. It is the clear duty of this Parliament, representing as it does the people who will suffer from the Council's rejection, to remedy that wrong by supporting Amendment 177. Only in this way, Mr President, can the hardships be reduced and the European steel industry rationalized in a humane way.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Buttafuoco.

**Mr Buttafuoco.** — (I) Mr President, honourable members, the legal basis for social policies in the EEC Treaty is inadequate and insufficient. This fact should however heighten the awareness of the Community organs responsible, and the European Parliament above all. Today there are six million unemployed, and more than a million and a half of these are in Italy, the country which had the highest turnout at the European election and so showed that it placed its faith and hopes in Europe. The budget must therefore indicate a policy which makes provision for this phenomenon, which primarily affects young people, in particular those looking for their first job, and women, amongst whom unemployment has increased by comparison with last year by 11 %.

Another regrettable side of social policy is all facets of welfare for emigrants: health allowances, pensions, but especially housing, as many workers live in uninhabitable hovels as we can see in many European cities. The social problem covers all these matters, and social policy should work for all of them, not just to the advantage of certain sectors.

Agricultural policy dominates the Community budget, and we shall certainly not be the ones to object to this as long as the production of big farms does not damage that of the small ones, and as long as some sectors such as the dairy sector are not favoured at the expense of others which deserve greater care and attention.

Regional development policy, which is the nub of any social policy, has not been given its full credit by the Council.

Finally, as a member of the Committee on Transport, I should like to stress how important transport is for the social development of the Community. I can only express amazement and condemnation for the drastic reductions and heavy cuts introduced by the Council of Ministers. I particularly want to mention Title 3, Chapter 37, Article 378 where the Commission asks for an appropriation for the four plans already considered by the Parliament, as the Commission itself states: the channel tunnel; the bridge over the Straits of Messina; high-speed links between Brussels and Strasbourg going on towards Switzerland; the project for improving the Alpine passes.

Everyone knows that these are matters of primary importance for agricultural, industrial and regional policy, tourism, the free movement of people and ideas, and for greater understanding between nations, and is therefore aware of their great social value.

The Council must realize that the citizens of Europe have elected their legitimate representatives, and can no longer authorize policy 'imposed from above', which is not always based on the interests of Europe.

**President.** — I call Mr Bangemann on a point of order.

**Mr Bangemann.** — (D) Mr President, I believe I am speaking on behalf and in the interests of all those whose names are still on the list of speakers. We have had a long debate, at the beginning of which no one was subject to limits on speaking time. Last night, for example, the sitting was suspended as early as 12.40 a.m. I myself was here until the end. Would it not be fair to allow all those still on the list to speak? The close of the debate could then be delayed by a few minutes. I have been promised, for example, that the non-attached Members will make three minutes available for the only member of my group still down to speak, Mr Cecovini. I find it intolerable that Members should have had so much time to speak yesterday, while those who have now asked for the floor will not be able to speak. I therefore request that the time set aside for this debate be extended by perhaps a quarter of an hour.

**President.** — Mr Bangemann, the speaking times were arranged by the political groups and as chairman of one of the groups you knew exactly what was involved. Parliament decided that this speaking time should be adhered to. Some people have been disciplined in their speaking, some people have not. I am very sorry, but I cannot reverse a decision of Parliament.

I call Mr Vredeling.

**Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission.** — (NL) Mr President, I will confine myself to one subject in the social field. The Member States have submitted applications for Social Fund assistance that amounts to twice as much as the appropriations we have, and so, seen as a whole, 100 % expenditure is ensured. That point is not therefore at issue.

My second comment concerns the 100 m EUA for the steel sector which the Commission has proposed in the conviction that restructuring in the steel sector can succeed only if it is accompanied by social measures. In this respect I fully agree with Mr van der Gun, who spoke on behalf not only of his group but also, I believe, of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment. I will not discuss the details of these proposals. In the preliminary draft budget 100 m EUA was earmarked in Chapter 54 for social measures. To our dismay the Council has simply deleted this appropriation.

As a number of amendments have now been tabled which will enable Parliament to reinstate this amount, I conclude that you do not plan simply to accept this decision by the Council. I would point out that on three occasions there have been discussions in the Consultative Committee of the Coal and Steel Community, on which the employers and employees are represented. This committee fully endorsed the

## Vredeling

Commission's proposals. At the last meeting it requested certain adjustments. The European steel industry supports the Commission's proposals. That, in my view, is an important political point.

Remarks have been made about the manner in which we have put forward our proposal. In this case we had to resort to the ECSC Treaty, because the expenditures concern the steel sector. For the financing we are using the EEC budget. In this report there is still one important barrier to be overcome in the Council.

This concerns Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty. Our new proposals in the social field go further than Article 56 allows, and that is why we felt we must resort to Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty. The Committee on Social Affairs and Employment fully endorsed this. I therefore believe it is extremely important that the Council should not be able to shirk its responsibility by referring to an inadequately positive stand by the European Parliament in these matters. I heartily agree with the draftsman of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, Mr Schinzel, who also referred to this, and with Mr Van der Gun, who said this was a question of the credibility of the restructuring policy, that it was important to remember that this process, not always painless in itself, must be accompanied by social measures. I also agree with Mr Simpson, who demonstrated how necessary our measures are with the aid of a local example.

**President.** — We shall now consider the section of the draft budget that deals with general policy and transport. There are two opinions to be presented.

I call Mrs Kellett-Bowman to present the opinion of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning.

**Mrs Kellett-Bowman draftsman of the opinion.** — Mr President, it is a great honour to be the draftsman for the opinion of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning, because I believe that an effective regional policy is absolutely vital to the survival of the Community. It was decided as far back as 1973 that if it were to hold together, let alone progress, the Community needed a regional policy, but it was not until 1975 that the Regional Fund finally came into being, but alas at a level very much lower than the Commission had recommended. It was generally accepted on all sides that the first three-year period would be a running-in period and that once experience had been gained, the Fund would have to increase if it were to play a real part in the development of the Community and the reduction of regional disparities. Indeed, until this year it has increased, albeit modestly, every year. Never before has the Council had the effrontery actually to reduce it below the amount for the previous year.

Last year Parliament succeeded in raising the endowment to 1 100 million units of account, 1 000 million

for the quota section and 100 million for the non-quota sections, though alas these sums were reduced to 900 million and 45 million in the first supplementary and amending budget. This year the Commission based its proposals not on the 1 100 originally passed and not disagreed with by Council, but on the smaller amended sum of 945 million and sought to raise it to 1 200 million, 1 140 for the quota section and 60 for the non-quota section, i.e. 5 %.

It is almost unbelievable that the Council actually saw fit to reduce this amount to 850 million units of account — a figure well below its own proposal of 945 million for 1979. They reduced it in fact to 807.5 for the quota section and a miserly 42.5 for the non-quota. Now, even to keep the fund endowment equal to 1979 in real terms, bearing in mind the Community's average inflation of 6.5 %, would require no less than 1 006 million units of account. Now inflation in the weaker States is higher than in the rest of the Community, and even to have held the amount steady at 1 006 would have meant a reduction in actual spending in real terms in the weaker regions, but to cut the endowment to 850 million units of account takes the fund back in real terms by four years. As far back as 1973, the Commission proposed a sum of 1 000 million units of account for 1976 — four years ago in budgetary terms — which indexed for inflation would now have been worth 1 280 million units. However, since 1973, and indeed since 1976, many things have happened in the Community which have made the position of the weaker regions very much more serious and indeed have widened the gap between the strong and weaker regions from 4.1 to 6.1; when enlargement is complete it could be 12.1 if no proper action is taken.

The continuing economic crisis has accentuated the structural unemployment problems of the weaker regions. The virtual collapse of the steel industry just referred to by my friend, Mr Simpson, and of the ship-building industries and the serious decline in the textile industry, all of which tend, unfortunately, to be concentrated in the weaker regions, has worsened the structural imbalance in these regions. The forthcoming enlargement makes it vital to tackle these structural imbalances now. What makes the Council's decision totally inexplicable is the fact that at the Copenhagen Summit the European Council stated categorically that they were going to concentrate on correcting regional imbalances and structural problems. Indeed the President-in-Office of the Council himself stated at Strasbourg that an effort would be made to help the weaker regions, but to cut last year's expenditure in real terms by 15.6 million units of account is an effort in the wrong direction.

In the Regional Fund, because of its long-term nature, it is of particular importance to distinguish between the rate of utilization of the commitment appropria-

**Kellett-Bowman**

tions and the rate of utilization of the payment appropriations. Dealing first with the quota section of the Regional Fund, in 1978 there was a commitment carry-over of 43 million units of account, because the new Fund regulation was not agreed until midsummer 1978 and Member States were delaying their applications until they knew what the new regulation would be. Now this hiccup in applications is over, and applications are coming in steadily for more than the available fund money. However, commitments are not all used at one time. They are committed in batches over the course of the year. Since the exact amount available is known, there is no reason whatever, in a normal year in which no fund revision is involved, why there should be a commitment carry-over.

The position is much less simple, however, with regard to payment appropriations. Here the rate of utilization is not under the Commission's control. The speed at which payments can be made depends on the amount of the current year's commitment, the amount still owing on the previous year's commitment, which may be long-term infrastructure projects taking a long time to complete, and the speed with which Member States present their bills. It is the latter fact which is imponderable. There is nevertheless a rhythm of payments which can be gauged from past experience, but this rhythm is changing for two reasons. Firstly, Member States are being encouraged to go in for longer-term projects. In the second place the new Fund regulation allows for accelerated payments, so that 75 % of the money due can be paid when only 30 % of the work is completed, and the Commission calculates that with this new procedure 20 % will be spent in the first year, 45 % in the next, because of accelerated payments, and 10 % in each of the following three years.

It was because there was a substantial carryover from 1978 that the Commission asked for a 3 % smaller increase in payments than commitments. This is perfectly reasonable, and the Commission should be able to pay the amount they are seeking, provided Member States put in their bills on time. For this reason the committee therefore respectfully asks Parliament to restore the Commission's figure for both commitments and payments in the quota section of the Regional Fund.

As regards the non-quota section, the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning feels very strongly about the way it has been treated by the Council, which has ignored totally its agreement with Parliament. In 1975 the European Parliament refused to accept that the Fund regulation should lay down the triennial endowment for the Fund, thus giving it, of course, a compulsory nature. The Council then agreed that at the end of the three-year initial period, Regional Fund expenditure would become non-compulsory. Contrary to its undertakings, the Council, in

the revised text of the Fund regulation, has entered the amount of non-quota section as a percentage. In this way the fixing of the non-quota section amount has been taken outside the scope of Parliament's powers of assessment. It is therefore essential that with the next revision of the regulation, which is due before 1 January 1981, the amount of the non-quota section should be substantially increased and no longer expressed as a percentage of the quota section. The gradual assessment of the regional impact of Community policies should lead to a series of large-scale specific Community measures of inestimable assistance to areas in trouble.

As regards payments in the non-quota sector, in the preliminary draft budget the sum of 10 million EUA for payment appropriations for 1980 for the non-quota section has been calculated on the same basis as that used for the quota section. However, it takes account of the following two additional factors: (a) the Commission regards it as unlikely that the payment appropriations in the 1979 budget of 16 million units will be utilized by the end of 1979; in view of the delay in the adoption of the relevant legislation; (b) the Commission has included in the 1978 budget a reserve of 29 million units of account for commitments under the quota section. Since this sector was not created in 1978, this reserve is still available. It was because of these carry-overs that the Commission very realistically asked us for a 37 % reduction in payment appropriations. Regrettably the regulation on the non-quota section has still not been agreed, which has made it impossible up to date to commit or spend one single unit of account. However, it should be agreed on 18 December, and there are many schemes waiting which, once the non-quota regulation is passed, could easily absorb the commitment appropriation which my committee asks this Parliament to restore.

Finally, I should like to draw Parliament's attention to the fact that, despite the fact that the number of projects has more than doubled, the Commission staff has increased from only 112 to 116 since 1975. If we are not careful, a serious bottleneck will occur in putting forward of the Fund Committee the projects submitted by the Member States, as regards the quota section, and by the Commission itself, regarding the non-quota section.

I would, for all the above reasons, ask Parliament to support the amendments by the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning designed to restore the figure for commitments to the quota section to 1 140 million units of accounts, increasing it by 332, increase payments by 83 million units of account from 516 to 600 million and, for the non-quota sector, increase the commitment appropriations by 17.5 to 60 million units of account, leaving the payment appropriations as the Council has left them.



**President.** — I call Mr Moorehouse to present the opinion of the Committee on Transport.

**Mr Moorehouse, draftsman of the opinion.** — Yesterday in the United Kingdom we celebrated Guy Fawkes day. Now Mr Guy Fawkes was the man who tried to blow up the British House of Commons, but happily he failed in that undertaking. However, I did wonder, when listening to Mr Ian Paisley with his seventeenth century rhetoric, whether he was trying to blow up this House, because it seemed to me that some of his remarks were somewhat inopportune. That said, however, I cannot pretend that those remarks form part of my report as the acting draftsman for the Committee on Transport.

I owe a debt of gratitude to my good colleague, Lord Harmar-Nicholls, for his excellent opinion on the budget which he prepared with his usual skill, speed and efficiency. He put forward the view that the items which appeared in the Commission's proposals are, as we see it, more than reasonable and we would back them as far as we possibly can. They are a reflection of the increased importance of transport in all our talks and discussions here. And I hope very much that the items which I am going to talk about will receive the support of the House as a whole. We had an important debate on transport only two weeks ago which also reflected the enhanced importance of the whole subject. You will remember that we discussed the need to improve the structure and productivity of air transport services within the Community, and how to bring down air fares, which are both exorbitant and quite unjustified. We discussed the proposal to increase by 100 % the Community quota for permits for road hauliers. There was also the proposal to make inland waterway transport safer, thanks indeed to the proposals by Mr Baudis himself. Now all these topics were practical and topical and will help to put the Parliament and the Community on the map. They are matters which affect the ordinary citizen and industry and Community as a whole in both senses of the term.

Now if I may just refer to three particular items. First, there is the monitoring of freight markets for which we seek your support. I appreciate that some of these items seem rather technical and perhaps academic. But nevertheless they do have a practical importance. The monitoring of freight markets for instance: the Commission proposed an appropriation of 650 000 EUA, but this was reduced to 300 000 EUA by the Council. Now we would ask you, from the Committee on Transport, to reinstate this figure of 650 000 EUA requested by the Commission. The reason is quite simply this. The machinery was set up in 1979 to do the job. We feel it reasonable that the appropriations should, as originally foreseen, be increased after the start-up phase. The point of it all is to analyse and assess the trends and the ability of the market to handle the carriage of goods between Member States.

If we don't have basic information of this sort we shall not have a proper basis for making transport decisions, for developing the common transport policy, which I think we all desire, whatever its precise form.

Then, if I may turn to a further item which we also think important, namely the transport of radioactive materials, which is also very much in the news. Unfortunately, the Council deleted the appropriation of 1 million EUA, but we in the committee consider that it should be reinstated. We do so because we are advised that there is a rapid increase in intra-Community transport of radioactive materials. We do so because we want to ensure greater safety for the public and the workers exposed in the course of their work and to facilitate the transport of radioactive materials within the Community.

Then I turn to the third item which we think very important. And you will bear in mind that all these sums are relatively small, but the matters under review are extremely important. The third item is the appropriation of 1 million EUA earmarked for preliminary studies of transport projects. Now one cannot make up one's mind about support for the big projects we have had under discussion without preliminary study and research. If we take for instance the proposal for a bridge over the Straits of Messina that Mr Buttafuoco is very keen about, this calls for study and may require further study. Or again the plan for a highspeed link between Brussels and Strasbourg, extending into Switzerland. Indeed some Members here may feel this is quite imperative in view of the almost impossible travel conditions we have to face to get to Strasbourg. And I do turn to you, for your help in this key matter. Believe me, it is a most serious problem for all of us.

Again there are the improvement works on alpine passes. How can one go ahead with such a project without preliminary studies? Granted much of the work has been done, but there are other similar projects. Again there is the Channel Tunnel which requires fresh assessment. Or there is a need for more UK-Continental links, in particular the need to improve the ports of Great Yarmouth and Norfolk and the A47 and the A11 road serving that port, to improve Community infrastructure and therefore intra-Community trade between the UK and continental Europe. So I trust that I have made it clear that there is an extremely good case for the 1 million EUA for these preliminary studies, for what are, or would be, very big projects indeed. Finally, I think I have time to mention the biggest item of all in money terms. The exact amount will however be subject to careful scrutiny. It is the commitment appropriation of 50 million EUA and the payment appropriation of 15 million EUA for the projects themselves, the transport infrastructure projects. These are relatively large sums compared to the other sums I have mentioned, but we believe that we should at the very least put down a marker for these projects for the future. But

**Moorehouse**

we are, as you may well know, also dependent on the action by the Council in the shape of a Council regulation on support for projects of Community interest. This financial support would take the form of subsidies or interest relief grants, and it is to be hoped that the Council will take an early and favourable decision so that these projects can be given the Community aid which many of us feel is well justified.

(Applause)

**IN THE CHAIR : MR PFLIMLIN**

*Vice-President*

**President.** — I call Mr Griffiths.

**Mr Griffiths.** — Mr President, I would like to use part of the brief time allocated to me to protest against the disgraceful misrepresentation made earlier on in this debate by Mr Simpson regarding Community steel policy. Whatever adverse comments might be made about the steel policies of this Community, the closure of Corby was due to the cash limit policy of his Tory government and had nothing whatsoever to do with this Community.

As far as transport and regional policies are concerned, on behalf of the Socialist Group, I would first make some comments about transport. There are no Socialist Group amendments, but we do deplore the attempts made by the Council to cut the relatively modest amounts available for the development of the Community's transport infrastructure. We believe this development is necessary with particular regard to the regions of the Community and to the development of those modes of transport which use energy most efficiently.

With regard to regional policy, Mr President, I must applaud the speech made by the Conservative draftsman of the opinion of the Committee on Regional Policy. But, at the same time I must appeal to her to go home and talk to her Conservative government, because Mr Nigel Lawson, the Treasury Minister, declared in Brussels that whatever extra money was made available by the Community for spending in Britain, that same amount would be cut out of the British Government's own regional policy. So take that home and tell your Tory government to change its policy!

(Interruptions)

With regard to the regional policies of this Community, let us look at the picture. Since 1961, when this Parliament set up a joint study group for regional and local questions, we have heard fine words about the way in which the regional policy of this Community must really help the regions, must get rid of the regional imbalances, must help the poorer people of the Community. In 1961, 1972, 1975, 1978, again this year, the Council of Ministers agreed that the post-1973 economic crisis was creating new sources of

regional imbalance. Lots of fine words, Mr President, but what has been the effect of these fine words? Firstly, since 1974 the *per capita* gross domestic product has remained below average in every one of the less-favoured regions of the Community, of Ireland, of the United Kingdom, of Italy. Secondly, regional imbalances have grown worse as between the so-called golden triangle of the Community and the outer regions. Thirdly, within the context of the Community's budget, two of the three poorest regions, the United Kingdom and Italy, have actually been transferring their resources, their wealth, to the benefit of some of the wealthier regions.

Now the Socialist Group has two amendments down relating to the European Regional Development Fund. We seek to increase it by 100 million units of account as far as commitment appropriations are concerned. Of this, 95 million units of account would go to Article 550, and 5 million units of account to the non-quota section, under Article 560. The Socialist Group appeals for the support of this Parliament for the reasons set out in its justification of these amendments. First of all the growing disparities in the Community threaten its future effective development, secondly, we need to show the people of the Community, suffering from these regional problems, that something will be done to deal with them. Thirdly, the Commission has told us in committee that it can spend these extra commitment appropriations. Fourthly, the assumptions upon which the Community works to deliver its estimate of 1 200 million units of account are false.

I would ask in closing, Mr President, that since against this background of rising inflation the problems of the regions of the Community loom even larger, we should increase the Commission's figure. It is disgraceful that the Council reduced this to 850 million units of account. We must tell them that they cannot act the rich man to the Regions' Lazarus. We need to tell them, before it is too late, that they must put this money back into the Regional Fund.

**President.** — I call Mr Travaglini.

**Mr Travaglini.** — (I) I ask for your attention as the problem of regional policy is an important one and we should discuss it further. I know that the limits on the length of time for which a member can speak must be respected, however, we must do all we can to prevent the poorer regions of the Community from being suffocated by the excess butter coming from the other regions.

Mr President, honourable members, the European People's Party has always made its position on regional development policy extremely clear. Those who, like us, hold that Europe is based on the inalienable principles of solidarity, must seize this opportunity to ask the Community institutions to further the social and economic development of the less fortunate regions in every possible way.

**Travaglini**

We demand that the commitment appropriations proposed for regional policy by the Commission in its draft budget, and drastically and ill-advisedly reduced by the Council, should be confirmed. As well as the reinstatement of the commitment appropriations, we demand the reinstatement of the payment appropriations. By doing this we wish to stress the specific obligation of the Community to take all action necessary for the speedy use of the appropriations, as we are convinced that in order to have an effective policy towards the regions, the programmes must be put into practice as soon as possible. Moreover, we ask that the Parliament, and the Commission, as the executive body, should come to a closer agreement for a more incisive political control of the development of the intervention programmes, so that the policies undertaken and the investments decided on will be more effective. This increased effort on the part of the executive must, however, be accompanied by the desire to develop regional policy with the strength and clarity of purpose recommended last year by the Parliament, and which the Council seems to be ignoring this year as it did last year.

I invite everyone to read carefully the report drawn up by the Regional Fund on the financial year 1978. You will find there figures which will astound you: in Italy the increase in unemployment in 1978 can be completely attributed to the regions of the south, where it has reached the frightening figure of 14.2% with a maximum of 22.8% in Campania, the region which has Naples as its regional capital.

Agriculture provides employment in the south for 21.7% of the population, while the figure for the EEC as a whole is 7.3%. I will not mention other facts and the situation in the other less fortunate regions, except to remind you of the serious situation with regard to employment in Calabria. The Council has reduced the Regional Fund, as Mrs Kellett-Bowman has said. This means that this appropriation is 20% lower in real terms than last year. It would be bad enough to keep the Community regional policy at the very modest level equal to 15% of the contributions of the Member States, but aids for the regional policy are now being dangerously reduced, in total contradiction with Community aids. If this reduction continues the political consequences will be very serious. Those regions which today place their hopes in Europe, we cannot yet say that they trust it, for economic development, would become completely disappointed and disillusioned by the process of European integration. They would become inexorably convinced that, basically, the Community has only helped to bolster the stronger economies, who were only lacking a market of continental size.

IN THE CHAIR: MR ROGERS

*Vice-President*

**President.** — I call Mr Welsh.

**Mr Welsh.** — Mr President, I am sure that honourable Members here are far too grown up to be taken

in by the synthetic passion of Mr Griffiths. He knows, as we all know, that the problems of the people of Corby are caused by more than ten years of gross doctrinaire mismanagement by the Labour Government and that the present government is doing its best to clear up the mess that they left behind.

*(Protests)*

And they look to the Community with reason to assist them in doing this.

In my very short time, I wish to make one point and one request. When resources are scarce, they must be used in the most effective possible way, which in the case of the Community means to generate growth. The Regional Fund has been less than adequate in doing this, because it is rigidly tied to governmental projects. When conducting the review of the Fund in 1980, may we ask the Commission to make proposals to enable public and regional authorities to make direct applications for Regional Fund grants in respect of projects which are not necessarily part of state schemes — provided, of course, that the government certifies the project and provided that the Commission has rules to protect it from a flood of frivolous applications. The rules should further permit parallel funds to be raised from the European Investment Bank and on the free capital market, so that projects satisfy economic as well as social criteria and give some meaning to the concept of additionality. Such a reform, Mr President, would have the effect of revitalizing the Regional Fund and turn it into an efficient instrument for industrial development.

**President.** — I call Mr De Pasquale.

**Mr De Pasquale.** — *(I)* Mr President, already last year the Parliament, against the wishes of the Council, succeeded in asserting the importance of the regional policy. This year, because of the higher budget deficit, we must show that this policy can be developed only if the Community is able to change its whole outlook and way of acting.

Therefore we ask the Parliament to defend to the last the amendments tabled by our committee. Our proposals are as reasonable as the Council's cuts are unreasonable. Our committee did not intend to put in a high claim in order to have room for bargaining. In any case this is not a matter of quantity but of the quality of the budget. It is the duty of the new Parliament, in the interests of the low income groups within the Community or preparing to enter it, to keep open the option of giving new impetus to regional policy. No pro-European force can accept that the Community should seem to have come to a standstill 25 years after it was founded, after the direct elections of its Parliament, and in the middle of such a serious crisis.

### De Pasquale

We Italian Communists, in the course of our struggle against the crisis, have confirmed our desire to contribute to European unity. We think that any agreement on this, however modest, has a certain value. We have always preferred to fight our battles with an open mind in order to allow a consensus to emerge on basic changes. Our contribution to the development of regional policy is one proof of this. For many years it was a sacred principle that the progressive elimination of obstacles to trade would automatically reduce imbalances. This proved not to be true. The imbalances have remained within the Common Market, and new ones have been created. We have only to think of the four million Italian emigrants. We have fought unceasingly and wherever possible against trends of this kind, and it cannot be denied that the struggles of the Italian workers have provided the most lively and effective impulse not against European integration but for a policy capable of tackling the real inequalities.

After 20 years the Regional Fund has been set up in belated recognition of the need to curb the negative impact of the differences between the European economies. It is a step forward, but the crisis is growing. The Council itself recognizes that the crisis will add to the imbalances between the regions. It is therefore admitted that balanced development cannot be achieved by the spread of application of minor measures. This also is a legacy of the Italian left. We have always denied the validity of a regional policy seen as an exceptional measure, and separated from the context of an economic policy which moves in a completely different direction. This is precisely what the Regional Fund is. I do not mean that the Fund is of no use, but rather that we need a general policy aimed at dealing with imbalances. Everyone now stresses that we must fix our priorities for regional development. The need for planning therefore becomes apparent. We are a long way from setting a time for this. It is not integration which eliminates imbalances but rather the elimination of imbalances which leads to integration. If this struggle for a true regional policy is to be successful it must give rise to planning on a European scale. This is its fundamental importance. We shall therefore contribute all we can to the move away from the narrow conception of assistance to the goal of democratic and concerted planning of the European economies.

**President.** — Mr Bangemann asked earlier on for some speaking-time. We cannot extend the debate, but because other groups have agreed to give him some time, he now has five minutes at his disposal.

I call Mr Cecovini.

**Mr Cecovini.** — (I) Mr President, it will certainly be the task of this Parliament to launch the miracle which will lead to a united Europe, if we succeed in our purpose. A Europe in which every citizen will be able to be and feel no longer, or not only, French or German, English or Italian, but European. A Europe

in which national boundaries will not exist and there will be a single currency in circulation and we shall have direct autonomous and independent control over our own interests. It is a very distant and ambitious goal.

In these early months of adaptation, in this beautiful chamber which we have, we have had to witness the clash, which has not even been hidden by the veil of rhetoric, of old nationalist views, and private interests, which have little or nothing to do with the European spirit. This is solely based on the sacrifice of former privileges and the generosity of the rich towards the poor. It is no use hiding the fact that opposition comes from the governments of the Member States, and from that Council of the Communities which is basically their instrument, through which national policies slow down the historic process of the formation of Europe. They do not realise that there is no other alternative, as a united Europe is the only safeguard for all of us within a system which already threatens the survival of nation states which have been replaced in reality by the big power blocs which govern the world.

In order to create Europe as a political entity we must nevertheless have the courage to increase the Community budget substantially by transferring to it gradually but without hesitation the income and the expenditure of the Member States. Only in this way shall we be able to bridge the gap between the Member States, which will otherwise make every attempt at construction useless. There are many ways of bringing this process about, from the effective elimination of protective tariff barriers to common policies on energy and defence, to an increase in the amount of VAT as a European own resource, to a direct awareness of the problems recognized as being of Community interest. I am not proposing that national regional plans should be abandoned. There should however be alongside them the joint development of the section of the Regional Fund which is now called the non-quota section. It is not 5 or even 10, but 50 % of the Fund which in the future must be reserved for the non-quota section if we want Europe to be able to develop a unitary policy of its own. This will mean among other things reducing the system of repayments which now characterizes the workings of the Fund. Naturally, it will also be necessary to re-educate the Member States and to persuade them to change their policies with regard to Europe. As well as increasing the non-quota section the Commission will have to draw up new plans for the period 1980-1984. These programmes will have to be closely linked to Community policies, only exceptionally will they aim to cope with the consequences of very serious situations in some regions. They must not aim to reorganize declining sectors, but by setting up new economic activities they should facilitate the creation of new jobs in the regions or areas which are in a difficult situation.

Cecovini

When Greece and then Spain and Portugal join the Community, we shall perhaps have to abandon the system of quotas for individual Member States and concentrate the finance available on some types of Community regions which could then automatically benefit from the workings of the Fund.

While waiting for better things in the future, but without abandoning the principles already stated, the Liberal and Democratic Group will support the amendment of the Committee on Budgets which reinstates the appropriation for the Regional Fund to the amount originally proposed by the European Commission, so rejecting the reduction introduced by the Council of Ministers.

The amendment proposed by our group on the non-quota section is modest in amount, but clearly indicates the new way we hope to follow. We therefore hope that all the members of this Parliament who, like us, wish for a stronger, more democratic and more just Community will vote in favour of these amendments.

**President.** — I call Mr Blaney.

**Mr Blaney.** — Mr President, there are. I believe 5 minutes and 20 seconds left to my group, of which I intend to take approximately 3. The rest will go to Mr Pannella to help him out in proposing some amendments that are down on the hunger campaign generally.

Mr President, the Regional Fund initiated 4 years ago has become somewhat of a farce, indeed a ghost fund. Neither do we have a policy really; we are tinkering around with it, but we have no real regional policy. The institutions of the EEC have become bogged down; indeed, we have all become bogged down with national conflict on the basis of self-interest and advantage seeking. Of course, this is not new in any political forum such as this is. The Council, the Commission and indeed Parliament itself are forgetting their true roles under the Treaty. We have departed from the basic concept of the Community as a great union of peoples enjoying the same opportunities, the same benefits and the same aspirations. The position is worsening. As has already been said here today, whereas six years ago the relative level of prosperity as between the various States was 4:1, this has worsened to 6:1 and the projections are that, with the accession of the three additional applicants, it will become 12:1. I can foresee it being even worse than that.

Restoring the cuts made by the Council in the Regional Fund is not enough, though I would support it, of course. However, I propose a further amendment

which has already been tabled, and it is that instead of reverting to the 1.2 billion EUAs, it should go to 1.6. My reason for this is that on being questioned in the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning, the Commissioner did indicate that they could usefully use 200 million additional units of account on the non-quota section and also a like sum in the quota section. This gives 4 billion for both sections which, added to 1.2, gives a total of 1.6. I believe that this is necessary if we are to be really serious about what we wish to do and try to level up, which is what we have the grand concept of but which we are not really doing. The gap is widening and nobody can deny this, even though it might be said that relatively we are all better off.

The common agricultural policy's Agricultural Guarantee and Guidance Fund is regarded as too high. In addition to the proposed cuts in this, I would feel that the small and medium-sized farm needs to be encouraged and I think that this is coterminous almost with the disadvantaged areas. Therefore what we need to do is to encourage the labour-intensive operations on the small farms in these same regional areas that are disadvantaged. We need a beef incentive scheme to try and level things out and to induce people out of milk into beef. We want a sheepmeat policy; this is very vital to the disadvantaged areas. We need a fisheries policy. We do not have any of these things at the moment, and I would recommend that we should. We should be thinking about that between now and the next budget, which will be the first budget that this newly elected Parliament will really be able to call its own.

The Social Fund as we know has demanded twice the amount provided. I would suggest that we coordinate the agricultural, regional, social, fisheries and industrial sectors. All of these should be coordinated if we are to make any real impact in developing the regions and levelling up rather than widening the gap of prosperity as between the best and the worst.

**President.** — Thank you, Mr Blaney. You did take up 4 minutes of the time. Can I just say this, that I do not intend to run the Chair by committee. Decisions have been made and they were clearly laid out at the beginning of this session this afternoon and they have been strictly adhered to. If anyone has any query about times left allocated to groups they can take the matter up afterwards.

I call Mr Gendebien.

**Mr Gendebien.** — (F) Mr President, the glaring problem of regional inequalities jeopardizes not only Europe's image but also its internal stability. For this reason I cannot fail to endorse the proposal to rein-

**Gendebien**

state the appropriations to the European Regional Development Fund entered in the preliminary draft budget.

But I also think that increasing regional appropriations is not alone sufficient to combat regional imbalances in Europe effectively.

The first thing to be done, it seems to me, is to look for the causes of the widening regional gaps. So far no official document, neither from the Commission nor the Council, appears to have pinpointed these causes. I personally see them in the following factors: first of all, the extreme political and administrative centralization which is still a feature of some Member States. Secondly, capital mobility whose chief aim is profit, without worrying too much about the future of men or of regions. This mobility, it must be admitted, has been encouraged by the liberal philosophy of the Treaties.

Moreover, the new general crisis has merely added to the damage done by the crises which have struck the weakest regions in the past, hitting the weakest the hardest. The campaign to fight the crisis, as waged by our countries and by the Commission, has certain pernicious effects on regions which have already been vegetating for a long time now. Take the restructuring policy in the iron and steel sector. The policies deliberately designed to confine the industrial sectors to regions already possessing the most solid infrastructures only reinforce these regional imbalances. And this is no joke.

I repeat, it is useless to increase the appropriations to the European Regional Development Fund if, at the same time, we do not look into the root causes of the gaps between the rich and poor regions and unless we reject the policy which consists in correcting after the event, by cosmetic methods, the harmful effects of other Community actions. It is useless if, to boot, the Commission has not decided to free itself from the dictates of governments and of the Council.

Well, alas, this is what is going to happen with the implementation of the 'non-quota' section and we must also insist again — as many do — on the need for a genuine regional Community policy to be framed, developing out of a direct dialogue between the Commission and the regional and local authorities. All this, we must admit, is still a long way off. We were therefore flabbergasted by the Council's attitude when it had the cheek to bring down the appropriations for 1980 to the European Regional Development Fund to a sum inferior to that of this year. It is a slap in the face to our Parliament. And I wonder if the intention was not to punish it for its audacity in this field a year ago.

Before concluding, Mr President, I would like to call for a new awareness of the social and political drama

involved in the regional imbalances in Europe. Unless we want to upset the internal balance of the Community, we must change direction. But we can no longer rely on the Member States for this change of direction.

After all, they have been unable, up to now, to reduce their regional imbalances in a period of prosperity. Why, then, would they be able to do this in a time of crisis? Anyway, I as a Wallon nationalist have no confidence in a State which has deliberately put one of its regions, Wallonia, under colonial rule and which has set it off down the road towards a dramatic de-industrialization.

The people of Wallonia have been disappointed by the lack of results from the Regional Fund in their region. Of course, this is primarily the Belgian Government's responsibility, and Europe must know this. The same thing is happening in other States. Because some regions have legitimate reasons to complain about the restrictions imposed on them by the centralizing control of their parent State ...

**President.** — I am sorry, you are depriving other speakers of speaking time, so please finish.

**Mr Gendebien.** — (*F*) I shall conclude, Mr President, by saying that it is up to the Community to do what the Member States have not been able to do. It is for the Community to give hope and find solutions to the problems of the regions.

**President.** — I call Mr Josselin.

**Mr Josselin.** — (*F*) Yesterday the rapporteur on the Budget said that European cows gave too much milk. The debate on regional policy is a fitting place to point out that not all cows give the same amount of milk, that all grazing regions are not equally lush and not all farmers get the same amount of money for their produce. The objective outlined in the Treaties, of reducing imbalances between regions and also between farmers has been completely by-passed. The gaps continue to widen. What are the reasons for this failure?

Lack of funds, no doubt — and I sincerely hope that the Assembly will decide to increase these by voting the amendment tabled by the Socialists. We also know about the nasty habits of some countries, including France, which use the appropriations they receive as a substitute for their own efforts.

But let us have the courage to say two things. First, that any regional policy is doomed to failure when it is part of a political-economic system which breeds and is bred on inequalities. As long as national and Community policies favour or go hand in hand with ruthless profit-making by the dominant groups, industry and finance will continue to concentrate in regions which are already prosperous; in the poorest

## Josselin

peripheral regions, the traditional fabric of industry will continue to disintegrate, and the exodus from the country to the town will continue. The move towards mass production and the standardization of consumer products is killing off local products and markets. The crisis, alas, only encourages this phenomenon.

The second thing that must be said is that a true regional policy cannot confine itself to talking about the need to examine the repercussions of Community decisions. The co-responsibility levy which the Committee on Budgets proposes to increase is a case in point. Has anyone worried their heads about the possible consequences of such a proposal on the regions? This would not hit the 'milk factories', run on cassava or soya, set up round the big European ports; the first to suffer would be the small and middle-sized milk-producers who are often based in the regions that you are supposed to be helping.

Well then, let's stop acting like pyromaniacs who run back into the flaming house to put out the fire that they have started. The object of the exercise is not to spread the sickness so that we can later be congratulated for trying to cure it!

Thirdly, there can be no solidarity unless we possess enough information. Of course, it is difficult to measure inequalities: today, we are told that the gap between Hamburg and the West of Ireland is 1 to 6. Tomorrow the gap between Hamburg and Greece could be 1 to 12. Does this mean to say that the Greek peasant or fisherman is twelve times worse off than the shiftworker in Hamburg? In that case, let us provide ourselves with the means to approach this problem of disparities from another angle; alongside income, let us take other notions into account such as access to education, health, cultural and leisure facilities, keeping foremost in our minds a development which differs from the colonial or neo-colonial model which sets up industries that allow the multinational companies to exploit defenceless people, without worrying about causing social or cultural upsets.

Fourthly, one of the jobs of a real regional Community policy should be to help remove the obstacles to local initiatives and decisions. There will be no development tailored to local needs without financial back-up, without power given back to local citizens and communities.

These are, my dear colleagues, the minimal conditions if we are going to make regional policy something other than a policy of good or bad faith, but to make it a test area of a genuine European political will.

**President.** — I call Mr Moreland.

**Mr Moreland.** — Mr President, while my group admires the rapporteur on transport and finds some of his ideas interesting and ones that we would support

— indeed, we find some of his ideas quite fanciful — some of his spending, I might say, appears to be in the wrong part, as far as I am concerned, of the United Kingdom. We in the European Democratic Group have to say that although we admire what he said, we are conscious of someone important, someone not mentioned in this Chamber — namely, the taxpayer. When we look at the packet tomorrow, I think this is an area where we may regrettably have to make some cuts, particularly in the 50 million for infrastructure, because we feel there is some doubt as to whether the Community's legislation allows for this infrastructure expenditure and that therefore it would be somewhat ridiculous to put it forward.

I want for a moment to point my guns in a particular direction. I had a steel mill in my constituency a year ago, and who closed it? The Labour Government. Perhaps Mr Griffiths would like to tell us about East Moors steel mill: who closed it? The Labour Government. And where is East Moors steel mill? In his constituency. So I hope, Mr President, there is a sense of mote and beam on this subject.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Almirante.

**Mr Almirante.** — *(I)* Mr President, I shall make use of the short time available to make a political observation which affects this new directly-elected Parliament, the Commission and the Council of Ministers.

I do not understand what my country's official representatives actually do within the Council of Ministers, but the Council of Ministers has challenged Parliament. To be more accurate, it has challenged all those within this Parliament who really have the interests of ordinary people at heart. The challenge consists in reducing one single item in this huge budget, and this is the item of the greatest importance socially, as it is concerned with the Regional Fund. The Regional Fund should help to eliminate imbalances and therefore to create that just and democratic Europe, that Europe of the people which everyone talks about, but few remember all the time.

I hope that Parliament meets this challenge and takes on the responsibility of repairing the incredible harm that the Ministers of Europe would like to do to the people of Europe. I am therefore grateful to the rapporteur of the Committee on Budgets and all those who have tabled amendments not only on commitment appropriations but also on payment appropriations which are intended for the Regional Fund and the Social Fund. It is absurd to reduce these because they have not been properly distributed at a European or a national level. The means of distribution must be revised urgently, and the stimulus for this must be provided by an increase not by a reduction in the

## Almirante

appropriations. The acceptance of reductions would imply a defeatist attitude rather than the courageous social strategy we now need.

The European Council of Ministers has behaved like the enemy of the people of Europe, and especially like the enemy of those who are economically weakest. Let us hope that the Parliament, in this first great test after direct elections, shows itself to be the Parliament of the people who have elected it. And I specifically remind you that the highest turnout at the European elections was in Italy, and in the most socially depressed regions of Italy, in whose name I have spoken to you.

**President.** — I call Mr Giolitti.

**Mr Giolitti, Member of the Commission.** — (I) Mr President, honorable members, I certainly do not intend to go over the general situation and outlook for the Community regional policy, which has been outlined by the various speakers, and especially by Mrs Kellett-Bowman. I am happy to reopen with her the exchange of views begun to my profit in the last Parliament. Once again, I find myself in agreement with her remarks.

I want to make a brief statement on an amendment proposed by the Liberal Group, which seems to me worthy of attention. This is the amendment on the financing of specific Community measures. The Commission is in favour of this amendment, because it introduces an element of flexibility which makes possible more systematic measures based on programmes and not just on individual projects. It is these that we are trying to promote through Community measures financed by the non-quota section and by what we call integrated measures. Now these integrated measures often come up against gaps or obstacles when they are being decided on or put into practice, because of particular circumstances. It becomes therefore necessary to intervene with *ad hoc* financing for which provision cannot be made and for which provisions is not made in the general rules governing the Rules of Procedure of the Fund.

It would therefore be a question of using the appropriations proposed in the amendment I have cited to finance single measures, and not plans or programmes or measures which could be financed under other budget headings. There is however, some risk of controversy about the legitimacy of such an expenditure. The Commission intends to do all that it should and can do on the basis of this amendment if, as we hope, this is approved by the Parliament. However, on behalf of the Commission it is my duty to say that we cannot absolutely guarantee the undertaking of commitments formally defined in the final year 1980. However, this is a known and calculated risk which we think is worth running in order to make better use of the Community instruments, at little cost for the kind of measures we are now discussing.

**President.** — We now move to the environment section of the debate.

I call Mr Johnson to present the opinion of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection.

**Mr Johnson.** — Mr President, I want to begin by saying how happy I am to have a chance at last to talk about the environment and to do so in this city of Strasbourg, which, as far as the environment is concerned, is probably one of the most remarkable in Europe.

(F)

I am genuinely happy to see Mr Pflimlin still amongst us, in spite of certain technical difficulties that have cropped up. I think that we should all congratulate Mr Pflimlin on the beauty of his city.

Mr President, we have heard a great deal about the need to build a Europe with a human face. In the context of a directly-elected Parliament which depends for its very existence on the support of the man in the street, that need is just as striking now as it was when the phrase was first coined. The fight against pollution, the struggle to protect nature and wild life from the ever-growing threats to which they are subject, the efforts to reclaim and recycle waste of every kind — all these were no mere passing fads of the early 1970s: the environmental imperatives are still with us today, even though of course we have other urgent matters.

The Community does not have a long history in this area. It was not until the Summit Conference of 1972 that the first programmes on the environment and consumer protection were adopted. Barely six years, in fact, have elapsed since the Community began active work. But the achievements have been remarkable and they have contributed in important ways to improving the quality of life in Europe. What is more, my committee was extremely conscious that these achievements have been made on the basis of a handful of resources.

To put it succinctly Mr President, my committee was overwhelmed by the evidence of staff shortage in this sector, and it is no accident that the principal amendments we put down deal with this question. We believe that the staff in the three sectors of the environment, public health and consumer affairs need strengthening. We also believe that the structure of the Commission's services needs to be improved; and I might say parenthetically that even though the committee has not yet had the chance to examine in detail the Spierenburg report, any recommendations which tended to reduce the visibility of the Commission's work in this field would, I am sure, be viewed very unfavourably.



**Johnson**

I am not going to go into the details of the amendments: you have the documents before you. But perhaps I may very briefly — since I have given up two minutes of my time — refer to the other main thrust of our opinion. The committee took the view that there was a real need for a new source of finance for the environment — namely, Community finance, and I say that fully conscious of the climate of austerity which has prevailed. At the present time, the Community budget accounts for less than 1 % of the gross national product of the Member States. Spending on the environment, if we exclude the environmental aspects of nuclear energy, accounts for less than one-tenth of 1 %. We are not the big spenders in this area. Yet there are certain programmes which do desperately need need common funding if the interests of both the environment and the economy are to be served. There is no point in nine EEC countries doing separately what can be done better and cheaper on a Community basis. The programmes may have to do with schemes for pollution prevention, such as finance for pilot projects involving new technology; or they might be directed, for example, to the creation of a European network of nature reserves for endangered species. By an overwhelming vote — in fact, there was only one negative voice — my committee called for an environment fund, and since it was in an imaginative frame of mind, asked for 25 million EUA.

There are amendments before the House which spell out the purposes of the fund in greater detail while omitting the precise financial commitment, and it is amendments of this character which have in fact been approved by the Committee on Budgets. This is a modest proposal. I believe it goes in the right direction, and I believe that this Parliament, if we follow it, can congratulate itself on taking a first important step.

*(Applause)*

**Mr President.** — I call Mr Collins.

**Mr Collins.** — First of all, Mr President, I would like to thank the rapporteur for my committee. I speak both as chairman of the Committee on the Environment and on behalf of the Socialist Group, and I would like to thank my friend and colleague, Stanley Johnson, for the work he has put in. Like him I do not intend to deal with the detail of the amendments before the House, but what I want to do is to look at the principle before the House.

In his report the rapporteur on the budget has said that 'the budget should be able to make a useful and positive contribution in the struggle against social and economic crisis'. In that report he goes on to outline what he sees as the main function of the budget. He talks about the way in which it can be used to give political direction to priorities, its role in securing economic convergence and its capacity for redistributing the resources of the Community. I do not think there is anybody, certainly not in the Socialist

Group nor in the Committee on the Environment, that would disagree with his assessment of the situation.

It is my belief none the less, a belief that I think I share with my Group and with my committee, that in this time of crisis with rising unemployment — and in my constituency, Mr President, the unemployment rises in places to something like 40 % — with rising unemployment, an uncertain economic future and a present that frankly leaves an awful lot to be desired for millions of people throughout Europe, who have to live in substandard houses, drink polluted water and breathe polluted air, if Parliament wants to be taken seriously, then parallel to its efforts on regional policy and social policy it has to declare as a priority action in the combined fields of the environment, public health and consumer protection, because convergence and redistribution have important components in this field. There is no doubt that while the wealthy can still fly off to relatively unpolluted parts of the globe, although I understand even they might find it difficult if they try to fly from Strasbourg, the rest have to stay behind. They have to use rivers that sometimes do not have any fish left in them, they have to use beaches that are covered in oil and they have to look at views that are obscured by clouds of industrial haze. Similarly while the better off in Europe, as elsewhere, can assert the right to good services or fair trading, it is the poor with low incomes and a need to watch the pennies who suffer from the lack of a strong consumer protection policy. I hope therefore that tomorrow when we come to vote, this Parliament will see that these are issues not of peripheral or passing interest, but of central and crucial significance. I hope and I think that my views will be endorsed tomorrow.

However I want to sound a warning, Mr President, because I think that there is a danger that Parliament will say yes to more research in a variety of areas — radioactive waste-management; consumer programmes and the like. It will say yes to a great many things, but there is a danger that it will say no when it comes to providing the wherewithal for these things to be put into effect. That is why the Socialist Group, and my committee, reject the refusal of the Committee on Budgets to agree to more staff in this area. We have discussed this at length in the committee, we discussed it at length in the Socialist Group, we discussed it with staff in the Commission, and we are all agreed that there is a crying need for more staff to implement the policies which we regard as important. We believe that over the years valuable work has been done in setting standards and stimulating discussion on a whole range of matters that materially affect living and working conditions right across Europe, and even more than that, that perhaps affect the state of repair of this part of our planet.

We believe that the time has gone, if it ever really existed, when we can see these issues as ones that merely occupy cranks and ecology fanatics of various

## Collins

kinds; well-motivated ladies in tweed hats and coats and so on, who sit around discussing the price of eggs. That time has gone. Survival as a species is at stake. In the long term we are talking about our children's and grandchildren's heritage. We are taking about the state of repair of the planet in the long term, and in the short term we are talking about survival in the area of consumer protection. I think that, in this kind of area, the consumer can be a force for good, and I hope that when it comes to the vote we will see Parliament assert the right of people to a good and a healthy environment. I hope that Parliament will exert itself and see that this is a priority issue and give importance to these areas.

**President.** — We shall now consider the section on development and Third World countries.

I call Mr Cohen to present the opinion of the Committee on Development and Cooperation.

**Mr Cohen, draftsman of the opinion.** — (NL) Mr President, we are beginning to speak about the Community's development aid almost at the end of this debate. This is almost inevitable since development aid comes under Title 9 of the budget and, like everyone else here, I know that 9 follows 8, 7 follows 6 and so on, and I cannot therefore complain. Nor am I doing this, because although this is the last title of the budget, I assume that the first directly elected Parliament takes an interest in and sympathizes with the Third World.

When the Committee on Development and Cooperation first saw the 1980 budget, the first thing it did was to do what the Council, in its stupidity, I would almost say, had done with its stupid red pencil. The appropriations proposed by the Commission for most of the items have been reduced by the Council, and we considered it to be our first duty to reinstate those appropriations. We have at any rate tried to get back on the right track with regard to a number of the Commission's proposals in the area of development cooperation. We have already discussed these matters with the Committee on Budgets of this Parliament, and it was evident that the Committee on Budgets at least has the necessary compassion with the Third World, and I can but welcome this. It probably means that during the voting in this House tomorrow a number of these matters will again be discussed.

However, this is unfortunately not true of everything, and I should therefore like to say a few words about hunger in the world and what is the most important aspect of our budget with regard to hunger in the world, food aid. The Committee on Development and Cooperation believes that the original proposals put forward by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget, particularly with respect to food aid in the form of cereals and rice, should be increased. The Community's food aid should amount to at least 1.5 m tonnes of cereals and almost 200 000 tonnes of rice. You will find these amendments in the thick file we shall be discussing tomorrow.

I would again ask the House to adopt these amendments, because we simply cannot allow ourselves to satisfy the minimum requirements laid down in the Community on the basis of international agreements on food aid.

We must not only promise that we will help the Third World but also ensure that the necessary means are created. One of the most important means, until the new Community has something else to offer, is an increase in this food aid in the form of cereals and rice. In 1980 in particular this will be so important, because the world price of cereals is again rising due to the enormous deliveries of cereals from the United States to the Soviet Union, with the result that the developing countries must expect to face additional costs, and also because rice production in South-East Asia, and particularly Bangladesh, has not come up to expectations.

Again I urge this Parliament not simply to contend that it sympathizes with the Third World but to make it clear during the voting tomorrow that we want to take action.

The same applies to food aid in the form of milk powder and butter oil. We proposed that more milk powder should be supplied than the Commission originally proposed and that the Commission's butter oil figure should be upheld.

Mr Früh again defended on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture his proposal that the cost of refunds should be reinstated in Title 9, after the Council had placed it in Title 6. We of the Committee on Development and Cooperation are, of course, opposed to this proposal, and we therefore hope that Parliament will show it knows where its duty lies in this House tomorrow.

The Committee on Development and Cooperation will be asking for an increase for three other items. These concern financial aid to non-associated countries, and we are really doing no more than reiterating the desire of the old Parliament that this aid to non-associated countries should be increased to 200 m EUA.

Another of these amendments concerns cooperation with the developing countries in the energy sector. Here again we should like to see 50 m EUA in the budget, especially now that the World Bank will also be doing a great deal more in this area than in the past and the Community cannot, of course, lag behind.

If the Community intends to do its duty in this respect and if the Commission in Brussels will outline the policy, the Commission must, of course, have the staff required for this purpose. The Committee on Development and Cooperation therefore feels that the Commission should be supported in its efforts to obtain staff, and I hope that tomorrow this Parliament will have the wisdom to endorse the Commission's

## Cohen

proposals to this end. Only then will the Community be able to prove that it does indeed want a policy towards the Third World.

**President.** — I call Mrs Focke.

**Mrs Focke.** — (D) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, we have spent many, many hours here discussing problems connected with internal Community policy, as it were. Very important problems. Burning issues for the position of the Community's citizens, problems to do with discrimination and the need to eliminate the difference between the poor and the rich, as was the case when we discussed the regional policy.

Now we have reached Title 9 and have spent a few minutes talking about what this Community must do for the outside world, about its contribution to peace in the world, which is the real task set out in the Treaties, a peace which is threatened just as much by extreme social inequality as by armaments. I am referring to what I would call the solidarity of this Community's activities towards the outside world, expressed in the figures as reflected in this Title 9, solidarity of action which the Commission has recognized, talked about and pursued for many years. The Council for its part has spoken of the need for increased willingness to take action. The European Parliament has drawn up many resolutions along these lines, and as recently as October we had our debate on hunger. How seriously is all this meant? In the case of the Commission I would assume that it is meant seriously. The rates of increase for Title 9 are approximately as high as those for the budget as a whole. This does not mean that greater importance is being attached to development aid, as the Commission feels, but nevertheless it at least keeps its share of the budget. Following the Council's reductions the rates of increase are far lower than for the budget as a whole, and the share of development and cooperation is reduced compared with total appropriations. This is, of course, a clear indication that words are something completely different from deeds. And for us, ladies and gentlemen, now comes the moment of truth. Are we going to correct this? What shall we make of it? Tomorrow the voting takes place. Mr Cohen has already said that it is our duty to reinstate — not without criticism, but broadly speaking — what the Council has deleted from the Commission's proposals. But quite clearly efforts are required over and above this. Particularly where food aid is concerned, we must ensure that we do not continue with a disproportionately small amount, which after many years of marking time will not be improved by a little appropriation, a small step forward: we must give a clear sign of our intentions.

In certain situations there are key decisions which either result in there being a leap forward, a change in quality, in something really being set in motion, or

which, if the opportunity is missed, place in a particularly bright spotlight what would then have to be recorded as mistakes and political incompetence. I would even go so far as to say that food aid in 1980 in the form of cereals and rice represents the issue on which the European Parliament and the European Community as a whole must decide whether we are an introverted Community established for our own sake or whether we take seriously the task, the responsibility which we have assumed world-wide. What is involved is a 50 % increase in food aid in the form of cereals and rice after many years in which the Council, the Community has entered exactly the same appropriations. I realize this is a substantial increase, but this time we must do more than simply follow the Commission. It has been too modest, it has become resigned, it itself knows that its appropriations are not sufficient. The Committee on Budgets — unfortunately — has not lived up to its responsibility: it has only reinstated a sum just short of the Commission's proposal. We must succeed tomorrow during the voting in this House. My group — the Socialist Group — endorses the proposals of the Committee on Development and Cooperation. I appeal to the members of the other groups, do the same, otherwise we need not bother with further debate on hunger in the world in this House. I would be ashamed if we did not succeed in making this increase. I would be ashamed if I had to go home without achieving this.

(Applause)

**President.** — I call Mr Blaney on a point of order.

**Mr Blaney.** — Mr President, may I just indicate to the Chair, with all due respect, that the time still available to the group would be added to Mr Pannella's time when he speaks at a later stage. Mrs Bonino owing to travel difficulties, has not got here.

#### 6. *Electronic voting*

**President.** — After the close of this sitting a series of tests will be run on the electronic voting installation. This will be under the responsibility of the Quaestors. If anyone would like to stay and participate in this jump in technology, please do so.

#### 7. *General budget of the European Communities for 1980 (continuation)*

**President.** — We now proceed to administrative expenditure.

I call Mr Tuckman.

**Mr Tuckman.** — Mr President, I am delighted to follow Mrs Focke, whom, although from another party, I greatly respect from my previous knowledge of and about her.

**Tuckman**

My subject is an internal one which affects every Member here. We have a job which is that of running the equivalent of a small company, and we do that job extremely badly. I have been appalled when sitting in the Committee on Budgets and hearing the manner in which staff increases are asked for: figures are pulled out of the air, they are haggled about. If any company ran itself that way, this would be regarded as a matter for getting rid of the manager concerned.

Mr President, what I am suggesting is that this Parliament should grow up. It should begin to think about using modern methods. There is a thing called zero-based budgeting. This does not start as we do at the moment with saying, well, we have got this group of people: let us see what extra people we need. It is a method which says, let us look what tasks we have; let us study those tasks and then see whether we have people to do them, what gaps there are, what extra we need. Mr President, I am concerned in my other kind of work with working out how to reduce those jobs which are not wanted any more. It causes enormous heartache, enormous trouble. We have a chance to start decently here and not put people into jobs for which there is no lasting need. That is my plea to this House.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Lange.

**Mr Lange, chairman of the Committee on Budgets.** — *(D)* Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I have asked for the floor so that I may respond to the remarks made yesterday by Mr Tugendhat, the Commissioner responsible for the budget, on the relations that should exist among the various organs.

But let me begin by saying this. Ladies and gentlemen, we have today and yesterday expressed our various views, but one thing is clear from all the speeches that have been made, and I should like to refer to this as a kind of security for myself, as chairman of the Committee on Budgets, because we may have to decide on amendments which had been tabled by yesterday evening. One thing, then, is quite clear: no one in this House is satisfied with the draft submitted by the Council. And no one is happy about the prospect of diminishing financial cover. We have, as I see it, an opportunity in this situation of financial pressure of making a start in certain political fields on the redistribution of the financial resources among various specific political areas of need. In other words, if we succeed in this, we must do what has been said here about the agricultural sector: with regard to the surpluses, particularly in the milk and fat sectors, we must tomorrow take a positive decision aimed at making the necessary changes to the agricultural policy, while abiding by the Treaties, and specifically Article 39 of the EEC Treaty. We have this opportu-

nity, and I hope this Parliament will also have the courage to seize it. If this opportunity is missed, there is unlikely to be another chance to make changes of this kind, because then the Commission will stand alone with its intentions, as described by Mr Gundelach, and the Council can claim that Parliament has not decided in this way.

That is what we have discussed today. I wanted to remind all Members that this is one of the essential conclusions to be drawn from the present situation and from Members' comments on this situation.

Regarding relations between the Council, Commission and Parliament, Mr Tugendhat told us yesterday that greater use must be made of the conciliation procedure than has hitherto been the case. There were, he said, a number of conciliation meetings still to be held. Mr Tugendhat knows as well as anyone here and the President of the Council and the Council representatives also know that we are in dispute with the Council over the application of the conciliation procedure. As long as the Council feels that it is master over the conciliation procedure and can reject Parliament's requests for it to be applied, there is no chance of reasonable solutions being found. In other words, there must be a change in the Council's attitude and above all we must supplement the 1975 conciliation procedure. That seems to me to be one of the primary conditions if the conciliation procedure between the two parts of the budgetary authority is to have any effect at all.

As an example I would remind the House of the interest subsidies for the 5 000 m loan over 5 years, loans at an interest rate reduced by 3 % for the less wealthy Member States, and this concerns only Italy and Ireland, because these two countries have joined the European Monetary System, while Britain has not yet officially done so. The Council stated quite arbitrarily that these appropriations were compulsory. But that is what the Commission had previously proposed and Parliament had considered to be nonsense. We therefore called for the application of the conciliation procedure, and the Council said there was absolutely no need for conciliation because this was a unique case and would not recur. The Council cannot know, just as we cannot know, whether or not this situation will recur, and I doubt that this is a unique case. The Council doubts it too. That is why it has already placed the 5 000 m loan for subscription, so that it can overcome the other financing difficulties arising out of the shortage of cover for own resources. If, then, we go on like this, it will not be a unique case, and even if it were, it would after all form a precedent which is of fundamental importance, and as it is of fundamental importance, conciliation is needed. The Council thought it could ignore Parliament's request. I consider this simply scandalous.

## Lange

As long as this continues to be the Council's attitude, Mr Tugendhat, conciliation discussions will not produce any fruitful results. The Council must therefore state here and now — this is why I am expressing myself so clearly and to the point — that there will be a change in the handling of the conciliation procedure, because if the Council asks us to meet for conciliation purposes — it has done this once — we are of course ready to do so. If conversely we request the application of the conciliation procedure — and we do so more frequently because the Council has the legislative powers — the Council must agree to such requests. It cannot decide on its own whether or not there is a need. Whether there is a need or not for the conciliation procedure is decided by the party seeking conciliation and not the one who is asked to meet for such discussions.

*(Applause)*

This is, then, a quite fundamental point. It takes in, of course, all those questions arising out of the Treaty provisions which practically defy implementation, where they have financial implications — in other words financial provisions relating to budgetary powers. These questions concern the classifications 'compulsory' and 'non-compulsory', the dispute over which are legally binding, whether third parties may bring actions and other things of that kind. Mr Spinelli referred to this connection yesterday.

What is important, as I see it, is that the Council and Commission should be encouraged to consider how these difficulties might be overcome by means other than insisting on Treaty provisions whose application is not clear. It is essential that these difficulties should be eliminated either by reaching a gentleman's agreement or possibly by making any additions to the Treaty that are required.

There is therefore no point in one part of the budgetary authority trying to lay down an interpretation of Article 203 and then believing that the other part must comply with this interpretation without restriction. We would, of course, be that other part. The Council has already tried this. So this course is not acceptable. Thought must therefore be given to ways and means of overcoming these difficulties, and this might extend to supplementing these financial and budgetary and also political provisions. We are prepared to take part in such discussions.

We do not even need to invoke the official conciliation procedure to conduct these discussions — and here I am in fact repeating in different circumstances a suggestion I made when the Council introduced the budget at the September part-session. We do not need to meet officially to establish what room for manoeuvre the two sides have in unofficial talks. Because we know that when the Council sits down officially with Parliament, the individual members of the Council

are bound by the decisions of their governments and there is hardly any room for manoeuvre, because as a rule the governments have left hardly any room for manoeuvre.

This means, therefore, that here again the Council would have to change its attitude somewhat. But it also means that the national governments must change their attitudes. These remarks of mine are a reaction to Mr Tugendhat's suggestions, to make it clear to him what in our view is important — this is the line we have adopted in the past in Parliament — in the interplay between the three institutions and above all the two parts of the budgetary authority. Despite the inadequacy of resources Parliament will therefore be attempting tomorrow — and I am now addressing the President of the Council — to give the budget the political shape that is required to ensure we have the basis for a continuing Community policy that enables the Community to meet its internal and external obligations, and that is essential if we as industrialized countries, as an industrial society, want to remain credible in the eyes of the rest of the world. We must therefore firstly keep the Community open. We must secondly keep the Community open not only to further members, we must also keep the Community's frontiers open, we must keep its markets open so that others have a chance here, just as we expect to have a chance in their markets. There is then, in fact, no room for protectionistic ideas of the type extensively put forward here ...

*(Applause)*

... and I regard that as our duty, which if our tasks are given reasonable political shape, and for this appropriate financial support is needed, will enable us to meet our internal and external obligations and perhaps to live up to the hope expressed by Mrs Focke that we may in this way also make a decisive contribution to social peace in the world.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr MacSharry.

**Mr MacSharry, President-in-Office of the Council.** — Mr President, distinguished Members, I will not detain you much longer. I have followed the discussion in the House with great interest and attention, and I would like to thank the many speakers who contributed to this debate, which has certainly brought clarity to, and focused attention on, the main issues likely to dominate the discussion during the remainder of the budgetary procedure.

I would like at this stage to reply to Mr Lange on the conciliation procedure. I would remind this Parliament that the joint declaration of 1975 clearly lays down the acts to which the procedure is applicable. It is not applicable, for example, to acts which are not of general application; but you can be assured that the

**MacSharry**

Council is ready to apply it, and has applied it, to those acts which are covered by the joint declaration.

I am glad to find that there were echoes in the debate of the Council's view, which I reiterated yesterday, that we should follow a cautious path in regard to putting appropriations into the budget unless there was at least a fair chance that they could be used.

I would refer briefly to some of the main sectors of the budget which have figured prominently in this debate. I have already referred at some length to the agricultural sector. I am glad to note that the important point I made yesterday in regard to maintaining the principles of the common agricultural policy found a lot of support in the House. I would reiterate that the Council will examine very carefully any proposed modifications which may be made before taking its decision on them, and will be fully appraised of the considerations which lay behind these modifications. However, I must make clear to you the objective position as the Council sees it. That is that if some appropriations from the EAGGF (Guarantee Section), which is, of course, compulsory expenditure, are put into Chapter 100, they remain compulsory expenditure. This classification is not changed by virtue of their being transferred to Chapter 100.

Passing to the Social Fund, I note that the effect of your draft amendment would be, broadly speaking, to restore the amount of the preliminary draft budget. The Council, being firmly aware of the importance of assisting young people, agreed in the draft budget to all the commitment appropriations sought by the Commission for measures for young people and to a substantial increase over 1979 in the aids to promote the employment of young people. The Council will, of course, consider very fully your amendments to the Social Fund appropriations. However, as regards payment appropriations, there is, I feel, a strong measure of scepticism in the Council in view of the considerable degree of under-spending in recent years.

On the question of the Regional Fund, all I would wish to say at this point is that on the basis of the overall amount for commitment appropriations which has been proposed to Parliament for adoption, there will be a wide gap to be bridged between the two sides of the budgetary authority.

In the transport sector, I noted that Mr Tugendhat considers the amendment to enter 50 m EUA in reserve for financial aid to infrastructure projects to be unrealistic at the present time.

With regard to the energy sector, the Council is very conscious of the importance of this sector. However, in the case, for example, of the significant appropriations proposed for the coal sector, the Council would wish to make much the same point as in the case of transport infrastructure: that is to say, the Council would consider the entry to be premature.

I hasten to add that I am speaking here purely in a budgetary context and my remarks do not carry any implications as regards the Council's position on the principle of the proposed aids any more than they do in the case of transport infrastructure.

On the point of cooperation between the Institutions, an interesting and practical suggestion was made by Mr Jackson yesterday with regard to staff. He spoke strongly in favour of putting into operation a joint recruitment procedure for the staff of all Community Institutions. Speaking personally and without presuming to anticipate what view the Council might take on this matter, I must say I see a lot of merit in Mr Jackson's suggestion.

A number of speakers referred during the general part of the debate to the problems which derive from Article 203 of the EEC Treaty, so I think I should comment briefly on a few points raised. Mr Spinelli, if I understand him correctly, stated that compulsory expenditure is confined to expenditure deriving directly from the Treaty. This is not completely correct. I can do no better on this point than refer to the text of Article 203, which defines compulsory expenditure as 'expenditure necessarily resulting from this Treaty or from acts adopted in accordance therewith.' On another point, which I think was also referred to, perhaps indirectly, I would like to state that it must follow from Article 203 that any amendments accepted during the Council's second reading in November are counted against Parliament's margin of manoeuvre.

As far as the maximum rate of increase of non-obligatory expenditure is concerned, the main problem seems likely to arise in the sphere of commitment appropriations, where, if the Parliament accepts all of the Committee on Budgets' recommendations, the total involved will go well beyond the margin available if the maximum rate is not to be exceeded. Of course, Mr Tugendhat is right to draw attention to the possibility which the Treaty envisages of raising the maximum rate; but the Treaty is also quite explicit on another point — that a new maximum rate may only be fixed by agreement between the Council and Parliament.

My colleagues and I will do our best, within the constraints involved, to be as constructive as possible in our decisions. I will report fully to the Council the views I have heard here in this House. There will, of course, be the opportunity for an exchange of views between your delegation and members of the Council on the occasion of the Council's meeting at the end of this month. I intend to see to it that the dialogue between our Institutions will be as productive and as effective as possible. Our dialogue will continue into December and can, if there is the realistic approach

**MacSharry**

on both sides that I believe I have detected during the course of this debate, lead to a satisfactory conclusion of the 1980 budgetary procedure. The alternative to that, a situation of stalemate on the 1980 budget, would be in the interests neither of our Institutions nor of the Community in general.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Tugendhat.

**Mr Tugendhat, Member of the Commission.** — Mr President, normally at this stage of the debate it would be my task to sum up some of the points that have been made, and to seek to answer them. But this debate has now been going on since 9 a.m. and we have the meeting of the Committee on Budgets to come. In any case the Commission has spoken several times, so it seemed to me better to forego that particular task and to make a number of disconnected and very brief points which I would have made if I had spoken earlier. I hope therefore that the House will understand why it is that I am not taking up time by answering all the points that have been made.

First of all, my colleague, Mr Cheysson, is not here today, so let me say a word, about Title 9 which I felt it would be better to say now rather than while Title 9 was being debated. I regret the fact, as indeed Mr Cheysson would, that the quantities of cereals and butteroil for food aid requested by the Commission were not reinstated at the Commission's level. I thought it was the intention of the Committee on Budgets to do that, and I think there may have been a misunderstanding on that point. I would, also like to emphasize, — this is something where I know the House feels very strongly, and so certainly do we — that the Commission deplors the rejection by the Council during its session of 18 September of the budgetization of the European Development Fund. We, as you know, believe very strongly that the European Development Fund should be budgetized.

So far as aid to non-associated developing countries is concerned, its implementation has been slowed down, as I think the House recognizes, by the absence of the basic regulation, due in turn to the slowness of the conciliation procedure. That particular conciliation procedure, as I said in my speech, provides a model for other issues, and it is therefore very important that progress should be made. I entirely subscribe to the view which Herr Lange put forward, that the spirit and the will underlying the procedure is all-important, and I do not believe either this procedure, or any other for that matter, could work if the will is not there. That is why I emphasize the need to get this procedure working properly on the basis of mutual respect and mutual goodwill.

Now on the matter of the draft resolution: there is a paragraph in the draft resolution that says that Parliament intends to check up at the end of the first six months of 1980 on the use to which the Commission

has put its staff allocation. It is of course within the prerogative of the Parliament to do that, though I hope it is not suggested that the Commission will in any sense be irresponsible in its allocation of staff resources. In the context of the preliminary staff budget the Commission clearly set out its policy priorities: These priorities remain. The Commission's capacity to implement them will of course have to be assessed in the light of the final allocation of staff by the budgetary authority. As in the past the Commission will take close account of the views expressed by Parliament, and I doubt if the Institutions will be far apart on the most important policy areas which the Community has to face. The Commission has, however, the duty, under Article 16 of the merger treaty, to make its own judgement on the proper organization of its services.

Another point — and as I said, Mr President, they are slightly disconnected. I would ask the Parliament to reconsider the substantial cuts imposed on the Commission in respect of expenditure on heating and electricity and similar running costs, and on the security and surveillance of buildings. It really does seem to me absurd that we should be picked out for this particular attention, and not the Parliament or the Council. We have in fact appointed an official as energy manager and very substantial cuts are being made in our consumption of energy. We would also — and I emphasize this point as I see smiles on the Council benches — be very happy indeed to cooperate with the Parliament and with the Council on a joint programme of energy conservation, and I hope very much that that can be done. But I think that to pick out one set of buildings and Community organizations and not others is a trifle absurd and a trifle discriminatory. Let us try to organize these matters on a joint basis, and all put on our woolly vests together.

Now so far as Paragraph 35 of the resolution is concerned, I do feel bound to make a point here, because it is a rather important paragraph, and I think it is desirable that we should avoid misunderstandings. Paragraph 35 of the resolution is a request to the Commission to propose the abolition of the distinction between compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure on the grounds that the distinction is unrealistic. This distinction, founded on the Treaty, is part of the present balance of power between the institutions. The Commission understands the desire of Parliament to see this balance which is already evolving in its favour, move further in that direction. We understand that very well. The Commission believes that non-compulsory expenditure, as a proportion of the budget, will continue to grow, and we believe that it ought to grow, since new policies are likely to belong to that category. All our experience, however, of the Community suggest that the pursuit of constructive evolution of institutional relations — and it is constructive evolution that to us is most important —

**Tugendhat**

is more profitable than trying to amend the Treaty in circumstances where it can be known in advance that one or more of the Institutions will not agree.

Those, Mr President, are a few disconnected points that I would have made earlier in the debate. I hope the House will forgive me for not answering all the speeches that have been made. Certainly we pay close attention to them, and I hope very much that in the Committee on Budgets later this evening and in the second reading, I will have an opportunity to resume this dialogue. Thank you very much for the attention you have paid the budget so far.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — Mr President, as you know I do not intend to make a long speech. I do not want to take up Parliament's time in winding up the debate. However, in the light of Mr Tugendhat's remarks on the Commission's proposals I feel obliged to remind him of a promise made by his predecessors. In 1975 the Commission promised to put forward proposals concerning the classification of compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure. So far this promise has not been honoured.

So my motion for a resolution is simply a polite reminder to the Commission to honour a pledge given by Mr Tugendhat's predecessors.

**President.** — The debate is closed.

**8. Agenda for next sitting**

**President.** — The next sitting will be held on Wednesday, 7 November 1979 with the following agenda:

10.30 a.m.

- Vote on the motion for a resolution contained in the Luster report on the amendment of Rule 35 of the Rules of Procedure,
- Introduction and discussion of supplementary reports by the Committee on Budgets;

*11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. until the end of voting time*

— *Votes on:*

- draft amendments to Sections I and II of Annex IV and V of the draft budget
- draft amendments and proposed modifications to Section III of the draft budget
- motions for resolutions contained in the Jackson and Dankert reports.

The sitting is closed.

*(The sitting was closed at 7.30 p.m.)*



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## IN THE CHAIR : MRS VEIL

*President*

*(The sitting was opened at 10.30 a.m.)*

**President.** — The sitting is open.

1. *Approval of the minutes*

**President.** — The minutes of yesterday's sitting have been distributed.

Are there any comments ?

The minutes are approved.

2. *Authorization of reports*

**President.** — Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Rules of Procedure I have authorized the Committee on Budgetary Control to draw up a report on the mission and representation expenses of Members on the Commission. The enlarged Bureau has decided to enter this report on the agenda for the second November 1979 part-session.

3. *Agenda*

**President.** — I note that the majority required by the Rules of Procedure for the vote on the Luster report (Doc. 1-460/79) amending Rule 35 of the Rules of Procedure has not yet been reached. The vote will therefore be taken after the supplementary report of the Committee on Budgets has been presented.

I call Mr De Goede on a point of order.

**Mr De Goede.** — *(NL)* Madam President, I would like to ask you about our activities next week and in particular about the recommendation you made as to how Mr Nord's proposal should be dealt with. On Monday you announced that the deadline for submitting amendments would expire at 3 p.m. today. Yesterday I presented four amendments and then I learned to my surprise that it is not permitted to give an explanation of the amendments. I wish to express my astonishment at this as I can see no provisions to this effect in the Rules of Procedure. How can this be the case then ? Surely a technical amendment for revision of the Parliament's Rules of Procedure cannot be understood unless an explanation is given. I would therefore like to ask you on what basis you refuse to permit an explanation of the amendments to Mr Nord's proposal.

My second question is this. You announced that speaking time would also be limited when Mr Nord's proposal was being discussed. Here again I should like

to express my astonishment. In the Netherlands Parliament, for example, it is not permitted to limit speaking time when the Rules of Procedure are being discussed. As you know, Mr Nord's proposal mainly concerns the extension of the facilities available to the minorities to enable the latter to do their work properly. I hope therefore that even if you still limit speaking time in this instance, you will be generous enough next week to respect the rights of the minority parties at the debates and give them ample opportunity to clarify their amendments and explain their point of view. In conclusion I should like to refer to the third subparagraph of Rule 29 (1) of the Rules of Procedure, which states that Parliament shall not deliberate on any amendment unless it is moved during the debate. I would therefore ask you, Madam President, to allow us to defend and explain our amendments.

*(Applause from certain quarters)*

**President.** — Mr De Goede the refusal to allow you to make an explanatory statement during the debate on your amendments is simply a matter of custom, the matter will be looked into.

The decision on the allocation of speaking time was taken by the enlarged Bureau when drawing up the agenda, with a view to completing our business as efficiently as possible. However, just as the rights of the minorities were respected during the debate on the budget, they will also be respected in allocating speaking time for the debate on the Nord report.

I call Mr Paisley.

**Mr Paisley.** — Madam President, further to that point of order, is it the decision of the enlarged Bureau that next week, when we discuss the Nord report, that only 30 minutes will be allocated to the non-attached Members ? If that is so, it will mean that each non-attached Member will have about 2 minutes to put his case on these amendments. I think that that is totally unfair, and I would like to hear what you have to say on that matter.

**President.** — The decision was taken by the enlarged Bureau. In any event it is much longer than the speaking time allocated to each of the other Members of Parliament.

4. *General budget of the European Communities for 1980*

**President.** — The next item is the supplementary report of the Committee on Budgets on the draft general budget of the European Communities for 1980.

I call Mr Jackson.

**Mr Robert Jackson, rapporteur.** — Madam President, at its meeting last night the Committee on Budgets examined seven amendments which had to be considered, and I was instructed to report orally to the plenary sitting on the outcome of our deliberations.

Mr Glinne's amendment on behalf of the Socialist Group, No 346, which sought to remove the increases in the staff of the President's private office, included in my own draft amendment on behalf of the committee, was given an unfavourable opinion by 22 votes to 9 with 3 abstentions.

The Socialist Group's amendment No 347 increasing the staff of the Vice-Presidents from 6 to 12 C 3s was considered inappropriate in view of the fact that no firm decision has been taken on the delegation of responsibilities to the Vice-Presidents. It was given an unfavourable opinion by 21 votes to 10 with 2 abstentions.

As regards the amendment from Mr Aigner and others to increase staff in the committees' service, particularly for the three new committees, the Committee on Budgets supported the proposal, but felt that, as far as possible, the extra posts should be taken from the general reserve of 188 posts already included in the draft. Therefore there are only two new posts necessary, 2 A 3 posts, which we propose should be added. I was instructed by 20 votes to 6 with 6 abstentions to table an amendment to this effect.

Mr Ansquer's amendment, No 323, to increase staff for a branch of the Information Service here in Strasbourg, was given an unfavourable opinion by 18 votes to 8 with 5 abstentions. The committee felt, however, that its decision on this matter should not in any way prejudice a final decision as to whether or not such an office should be opened. It was felt that, if it is decided that such an office is necessary, sufficient staff should be found from within the existing staff of the Directorate-General.

Mr Price's amendment, No 365, to open up a line for basic salaries for Members of Parliament by placing a nominal amount of 410 units of account on that line, was given an unfavourable opinion by 12 votes to 12 with 8 abstentions.

As regards Amendment No 363 from the European Democratic Group to reduce the total expenditure for rents to 1979 levels, the committee decided that it would be more appropriate to place the extra amount in question in Chapter 100, i.e. into the reserve. This decision was taken by 25 votes to 5. In the amendment that I have tabled on the committee's instructions. I have pointed out that a proposal to transfer this amount during 1980 would give rise to an important debate on the meeting place of the institution.

A draft amendment, No 325, from Mr Druon and others, to take appropriations out of the line to provide subsidies for general visitors' groups and to place it on the line for important visitors, was rejected by the committee by 24 votes to 2 with 3 abstentions. It was felt to be rather an elitist suggestion.

Two further decisions of the Committee on the budget of Parliament should be noted. We approved unanimously an addition to the motion for a resolution suggested by Mr Bonde, which enables Parliament to include in the second reading extra posts for the group secretariat of the unattached Members in proportion to the strength of the other groups, following the decisions which have to be made next week on the rules of Parliament. I have tabled a new paragraph 4a to my own motion for a resolution on this matter.

Finally, the committee accepted by 15 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions my proposal that appropriations should be made available to hire a doctor and nurse for the new building in Brussels rather than create further permanent posts in the establishment plan.

This concludes the report on the deliberations of the Committee on Budgets last night.

**President.** — I call Mr Balfe on a point of order.

**Mr Balfe.** — Madam President, my point of order relates to the last proposal put forward by the rapporteur. The rapporteur stated that the committee took a decision on medical facilities for Members of this Parliament. I understand, Madam President, that this matter has not been considered by the Quaestors who, under Rule 7A of the Rules of Procedure, are responsible for administrative and financial matters directly concerning Members. I submit, Madam President, that to introduce an amendment verbally at 11.08 p.m. on the evening before the budget is considered, without prior consideration by the Quaestors, is not in conformity with the Rules of this Parliament, and I would ask that this matter be referred to the Quaestors and considered at another time.

**President.** — I call Mr Jackson.

**Mr Robert Jackson, rapporteur.** — Madam President, this proposal does not involve an amendment to the budget and is not a matter for the Committee on Budgets. It is a question for the Bureau. However, it was felt that there was no need to provide the appropriations this year for new posts for this purpose. It was perfectly in order to discuss the matter since it did not involve an amendment.

**President.** — I call Mr Balfe.

**Mr Balfe.** — Madam President, I raised a point of order calling for this matter to be referred to the Quaestors.

**President.** — Mr Balfe, that is not a procedural matter. It will be dealt with at the appropriate time. I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert.** — Madam President, last night the Committee on Budgets also considered some 35 amendments tabled after its October meetings and gave an opinion on all of them. The outcome of the deliberations is as follows.

Madam President, first of all there was Amendment No 326 by Mr Aigner and Mr Key reducing appropriations by 37 000 units of account to cut back by this small amount the travel expenses of Members of the Commission in the light of the report by the Committee on Budgetary Control on expenditure on air taxis. This amendment was approved overwhelmingly by the committee with the European Democratic Group expressing its opposition.

Madam President, Amendment No 364 by the European Democratic Group to subsidize the European Federation of Agricultural Workers Unions was given an unfavourable opinion by 26 to 5.

Amendment No 357 by the Socialist Group entering appropriations for the transport of radioactive materials under Chapter 100 was given an unfavourable opinion by 23 to 9 with 3 abstentions, in the light of a previous committee decision to place those appropriations on the line.

Amendment No 233 rev., and tabled by Mrs Dekker and others, to increase appropriations to help define and implement a Community policy on industrial renovation was given a negative opinion by 15 votes to 15 with 4 abstentions.

Amendment No 324 by Mrs Weiss and Mr Ansquer on the creation of a European Institute and research on the spiritual identity of Europeans which had been retabled and revised from a previous meeting was given a negative opinion by 17 to 13 with 2 abstentions.

Amendment No 351 by Mrs Lenz and others to increase appropriations under the Social Fund for women by 5 million units of account in payments and 20 million units of account in commitments was given a favourable opinion by 26 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions, thus in fact reversing the previous decision by the Committee on Budgets in favour of Draft Amendment No 206 by the Group of European Progressive Democrats for a smaller amount on the same lines.

After a long discussion on the contribution to new temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry — Amendments No 344 from the Committee on External Economic Relations, No 360 from Mr Schön and No 359 and No 358 by Mrs Hoff — and after the committee had decided by 25 votes to 1 with 6 abstentions to include a reference to Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty as the

context for the measures, Amendment No 360 by Mr Schön, adding 30 million units of account in payments and 100 million units of account in commitments was approved by 27 votes to 6 with 4 abstentions. The other amendments were thus covered.

An amendment to Article 355 by Mr Blaney vastly increasing payments but not commitments, and so, in the opinion of the Committee on Budgets, upsetting the balance between payments and commitments, was given an unfavourable opinion by 32 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Then there was an amendment by Mr Travaglini to Article 279 which had already been covered by previous decisions of the Committee on Budgets. As it is exactly in line with those decisions it can be dropped.

Amendment No 345 by Mr Baillot seeking to delete the non-quota section of the Regional Fund was given an unfavourable opinion by 33 votes to 3 abstentions.

An amendment by Mr Travaglini Article 279, making a token entry for earthquake detection, was given a favourable opinion by 18 votes to 5 with 8 abstentions.

Three amendments by the Liberal and Democratic Group to include, under Title 6 on co-responsibility levies, expenditure in different forms were given an unfavourable opinion. The first two amendments concerning co-responsibility in the case of small and medium-sized farms and big farms respectively were defeated by 18 votes to 12 with 4 abstentions. On the third amendment — No 350 — there were 17 votes against, 13 in favour and 2 abstentions.

Then after a long discussion on the co-responsibility level under Title 10 and after I had made it clear that I supported reference being made to the need to avoid discrimination as regards vegetable or marine fats, except for olive oil, Amendment No 341 by Mr de Keersmaecker was defeated by 16 votes to 14 with 3 abstentions. To my own personal satisfaction modification No 301/rev., which I introduced in a personal capacity together with Mr Aigner, Mr Barbi, Mrs Gredal and Mr Spinelli, was given a positive opinion by 18 votes to 12 with 3 abstentions. Madam President, this modification, which in my view has to be seen in the context of the general measures to curtail excessive milk sector spending, has the support of the Committee on Budgets so that the original decision has been revised. I should add that by 20 votes to 5 with 4 abstentions the Committee on Budgets asks that this amendment be dealt with just before the other amendment on the milk sector tabled on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, and here I refer to Modification No 311 which transfers 250 million units of account from Chapter 62 to Chapter 100 and reduces appropriations by 30 million units of account because of the dissuasive effect likely to result from the co-responsibility levy.

**Dankert**

Amendments Nos 352, 353 and 354 by Mr Spinelli placing large sums in reserve for energy, industrial and employment policy, were all given an unfavourable opinion by 23 votes to 3 for with 4 abstentions. A similar fate befell Amendment No 366 by Mr Colla and others, calling for the creation of a large general reserve. This was rejected by 19 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.

Mr Spinelli withdrew his Proposed Modification No 281 which placed appropriations in the reserve for the Guidance Section compensated from Chapter 62, because he felt this amendment was covered by the decision on co-responsibility taken by the Committee on Budgets.

Amendment No 356 by Mrs Cresson calling for a tax on fats was given a negative opinion by 24 votes to 16, with 4 abstentions.

Finally, the committee examined staff matters. An amendment by the Socialist Group to Article 361, bridging the gap between my own amendment and that of the Committee on Development and Cooperation was given a negative opinion by 21 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

The European Democratic Groups' compromise amendment for the environment and consumer protection services was given a favourable opinion by 16 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions.

Then there was a series of amendments on the establishment plan by Sir Fred Catherwood and others from the Committee on External Economic Relations — Amendments Nos 335 to 339 — increasing staff for the various delegations and for some responsibilities in the external relations field. The Committee on Budgets gave a negative opinion by significant majorities on all of these amendments because it was of the opinion that, by approving a general package of permanent posts as set out in Amendment No 284 which was accepted by the Committee on Budgets, we would be confusing our priorities and upsetting the balance.

Finally, Madam President, because of the fact that the deadline for tabling amendments to the resolution was set rather late, it was not possible for the Committee on Budgets to examine the amendments that have been tabled to it. I was instructed by the committee to express a view on the committee's behalf in the light of the decisions and guidelines adopted by the committee during the course of its examination of the 1980 budget.

*5. Amendment of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament (Vote)*

**President.** — We shall now proceed to vote on the motion for a resolution contained in the Luster report (Doc. 1-460/79): Proposed amendment of Rule 35 of the Rules of Procedures.

I put the motion for a resolution to the vote.

The resolution is adopted.

*6. General budget of the European Communities for 1980 (Vote)*

**President.** — The next item is the vote on the draft amendments and proposed modifications to the draft general budget of the European Communities for 1980. After the vote has been completed we shall move on to the vote on the motions for resolutions contained in the Jackson report on Sections I, II, II/Annex, IV and V and in the Dankert report on Section III of the draft general budget for 1980.

Before beginning the vote I shall briefly summarize the relevant procedural provisions.

Appropriations in respect of which no draft amendment or proposed modification has been tabled will be approved without a formal vote. All proposed modifications and draft amendments will be put to the vote unless their authors have withdrawn them. They will be called in the order of the budgetary nomenclature and on the basis of the appropriations to which they relate. If several texts relate to the same article, that which departs the furthest from the text of the draft budget will be called first. If they depart to an equal extent, they will be put to the vote in the order they were tabled.

To be adopted, proposed modifications, which relate to compulsory expenditure, need a majority of the votes cast, while draft amendments, which relate to non-compulsory expenditure, require a majority of the votes — that is, at least 205 — of the current Members of Parliament. Those which require a special majority are marked with an asterisk.

This is the first time that the directly-elected Parliament has been called on to vote on the Community budget after the first reading. This act which is undoubtedly the most important we are called on to perform each year should be carried out under the most favourable conditions possible, before forwarding to the Council the draft budget accompanied by amendments and modifications.

Last year the vote on approximately the same number of draft amendments and modifications took about 4½ hours. Because of the large increase in the number of Members, today's vote can be expected to take much longer. For this reason the full day has been set aside for this purpose — not just a morning, as in previous years.

**President**

Although I realize that the complexity and the novelty of the subject-matter makes voting difficult, I must however restrict speeches to those statements which are absolutely necessary. I shall therefore only give the floor to the rapporteurs for the purpose of presenting the position of the Committee on Budgets. Authors of draft amendments or proposed modifications may only speak to withdraw their proposals. Explanations of vote will take place after the vote on the draft amendments and proposed modifications has been completed.

As set out in the agenda we shall first vote on Section I, II, II-Annex, IV and V of the draft budget which concern Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee, the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors in that order. We shall then vote on the section of the draft budget which concerns the Commission, and finally, the motions for resolutions contained in the Jackson and Dankert reports will be put to the vote.

We shall begin with *Section I: Parliament*. On the establishment plan I have 6 draft amendments which must be taken together<sup>1</sup>.

— Nos 330, 331, 332 and 333 by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

— Nos 346 and 347, by Mr Glinne, on behalf of the Socialist Group.

What is Mr Jackson's opinion?

**Mr Robert Jackson, rapporteur.** — Mr President, very briefly, the proposal that comes from the Committee on Budgets is that we should confirm the 188 plus 25 staff posts that had already been agreed by the Council in the preliminary draft, that we should add 113 posts which are essentially concerned with Greek recruitment, plus 2 A3 posts for the new committee staff; that we should provide 6 posts for the Vice-Presidents out of the reserve; that we should provide 6 posts for the Quaestors out of the reserve; that we should provide posts for the President's office out of the reserve; and that we should provide for 123 temporary posts for the political groups, of which half would be frozen to be released in due course, and half would be available immediately.

Now in respect of Mr Glinne's proposals on behalf of the Socialist Group, which were rejected by the Committee on Budgets, Amendment No 347 seeks to add 6 further posts for the Vice-Presidents. As I said before, this was rejected by a vote of 10 to 21 with 2 abstentions, and Amendment No 346, by Mr Glinne, seeking to delete the provisions for the President's cabinet was rejected by the Committee on Budgets by 22 votes to 9 with 3 abstentions.

<sup>1</sup> For the texts of the various draft amendments and proposed modifications, see Annex.

**President.** — I put to the vote draft Amendment 330.

Amendment No 330 is adopted.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 347.

Draft Amendment No 347 is rejected.

I put to the vote Amendment No 331.

Amendment No 331 is adopted.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 332.

Amendment No 332 is adopted.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 333.

Amendment No 333 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 346 is therefore void.

Also on the establishment plan I have draft Amendment No 85/rev., by Mr Aigner, on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 85/rev. is rejected.

On the establishment plan, I have draft Amendment No 84, by Mr Colombo, on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee; on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft amendment No 84 is rejected.

On the establishment plan I have two further amendments on the secretariats of parliamentary committees:

— No 283 by Mr Aigner and others

— No 369 by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put draft Amendment No 283 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 283 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 369 to the vote.

Amendment No 369 is adopted.

On the establishment plan I have draft Amendment No 323, by Mr Ansquer, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats; on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

Draft Amendment No 323 is rejected.

We now proceed to *Title 1*.

On Chapter 10 I have draft Amendment No 327, by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 327 is adopted.

**President**

On Item 1000 I have draft Amendments :

- No 340 by Mr Jackson on behalf of the Committee on Budgets
- No 365, by Mr Price and others.

What is Mr Jackson's opinion ?

**Mr Robert Jackson, rapporteur.** — Madam President, the Committee on Budgets preferred to make simply a token entry for this point. It rejected by 12 votes to 12, with 8 abstentions, the proposal that next year each of us should be paid one unit of account from the Community budget.

**President.** — I call Mr Price.

**Mr Price.** — May I withdraw Amendment No 365, Madam President ?

**President.** — Draft Amendment No 365 is withdrawn.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 340.

Amendment No 340 is adopted.

We proceed to *Title II*.

On Item 2100 I have draft Amendments :

- No 363, by the European Democratic Group
- No 370, by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put draft Amendment No 363 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 363 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 370 to the vote.

Amendment No 370 is adopted.

On Chapters 22, 23, 27 and 29 I have draft Amendment No 329 by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 329 is adopted.

On Item 2720, I have draft Amendment No 36, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport.

What is Mr Jackson's opinion ?

**Mr Robert Jackson, rapporteur.** — Madam President, the Committee on Budgets voted in favour of this amendment by 14 votes to 12, with one abstention.

**President.** — I put draft Amendment No 36 to the vote.

Amendment No 36 is adopted.

I call Mr Aigner on a point of order.

**Mr Aigner.** — (D) Madam President, I did not wish your remark to pass without comment. A simple majority is sufficient in this case, as we are dealing with Parliament's expenditure and we do not need to fear protests from the Council. I repeat a simple majority of Parliament will suffice in this instance.

**President.** — On Item 2991 I have draft Amendments :

- No 37/rev., from the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport
- No 325, by Mr Druon and others.

I call Mr de la Malène.

**Mr de la Malène.** — We are withdrawing draft Amendment No 325.

**President.** — Draft Amendment No 325 is withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 37/rev. to the vote.

Amendment No 37/rev. is adopted.

We now proceed to *Title 3*.

On Item 3706 I have draft Amendment No 328, by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 328 is adopted.

I have no further draft amendments or proposed modifications on this section.

Section I is adopted with the amendments which have been voted.

We now proceed to *Section II: Council — Annex I: Social and Economic Committee*. On the establishment plan I have draft Amendment No 182/rev., by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 182/rev. is adopted.

On Article 250 I have draft Amendment No 183/rev., by Mr Jackson on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 183/rev. is adopted.

I have no further draft amendments or proposed modifications on this section.

Section II as amended during the vote is adopted.

We now proceed to *Section IV: Court of Justice*. On the establishment plan I have draft Amendment No 322, by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 322 is adopted.

I have no further draft amendments or proposed modifications on this section. Section IV as amended by the preceding vote is adopted.

We now proceed to *Section V: Court of Auditors*.

On the establishment plan I have draft Amendment No 87, by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets. I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 87 is adopted.

**President**

On Item 2400 I have draft Amendment No 88 by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 88 is adopted.

I have no further draft amendments or proposed modifications on this section.

Section V, as amended, is adopted.

We proceed to Section III: *Commission*.

We will begin with *Revenue*.

On Title I, Chapter 10, I have draft Amendment No 185, by Mr Davern and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats; on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 239/rev. is rejected.

Again on Chapter 10, I have draft Amendment No 186, by Mr Buchou and others, on behalf of the European Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 186 is rejected.

Still on Chapter 10, I have draft Amendment No 238/rev., by Mr Pranchère and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 238/rev., is rejected.

On Chapter 11 I have draft Amendment No 187, by Mr Ansquer and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion. Draft Amendment No 15/rev., by Mr Barbi and others, has been withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 187 is rejected.

On Chapter 12, Article 120, I have draft Amendment No 188, by Mr Flanagan and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 188 is rejected.

On Chapter 12 I also have two identical draft amendments:

— No 237/rev., by Mr Pranchère and others

— No 356, by Mrs Cresson and others.

The opinion of the Committee on Budgets is unfavourable.

I put draft Amendment No 237/rev., to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 237/rev. is rejected.

Draft Amendment No 356 is therefore void.

On Chapter 13, Article 130, I have draft Amendments:

— No 1 by Mr Spinelli and others,

— No 316, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I call Mr Spinelli.

**Mr Spinelli.** — I withdraw this amendment in favour of draft Amendment No 316.

**President.** — Draft Amendment No 1 is withdrawn. I put to the vote draft Amendment No 316.

Draft Amendment No 316 is rejected.

We now proceed to Title IX

On Articles 940 to 943 I have draft Amendment No 310, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets; this Amendment also relates to expenditure. In addition I have 12 draft amendments:

— No 212, by the Liberal and Democratic Group,

— No 2, by Mr Spinelli and others,

— No 213, by the Liberal and Democratic Group,

— No 3 by Mr Spinelli and others,

— No 214 by the Liberal and Democratic Group,

— No 4 by Mr Spinelli and others,

— No 215 by the Liberal and Democratic Group,

— No 216 by the Liberal and Democratic Group,

— No 217, by the Liberal and Democratic Group,

— No 218, by the Liberal and Democratic Group,

— No 219, by the Liberal and Democratic Group,

— No 221, by the Liberal and Democratic Group.

All these draft amendments are covered by draft Amendment No 310 which I shall first put to the vote on the understanding that its adoption or rejection voids all the others.

I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, I feel I should explain that the other amendments will not be dropped simply because mine is being voted on. If the Council rejects my amendment the latter contains a provision which will enable us to take up all the others in December. It is a technical detail but I feel it should be explained: we will have another opportunity to vote on this matter.

**President.** — I call Mr Bangemann.

**Mr Bangemann.** — (D) Madam President, I simply wish to point out that all our amendments — all those to which you referred — have been withdrawn in favour of Amendment No 310 tabled by Mr Dankert. This has already been done. We do of course, see the difficulty which Mr Dankert has raised, but in the interests of clarity, which is a quality also reflected in this proposal, we have nevertheless withdrawn ours and would request support for Amendment No 310.



**President.** — The draft amendments tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group have been withdrawn. I call Mr Spinelli.

**Mr Spinelli.**— (1) After Mr Dankert's explanations, we also withdraw our amendments in favour of those tabled by Mr Dankert, and on condition that they are approved.

(Laughter)

**President.** — The draft amendments by Mr Spinelli and others are withdrawn.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 310.

Amendment No 310 is adopted.

The 'Revenue' part is adopted, with the reservation that it be brought into line with the amendments adopted on expenditure.

We now to *Expenditure*.

On the establishment plan I have draft Amendments Nos 284, 285, 286, 287 and 288, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put draft Amendment No 284 to the vote.

Amendment No 284 is adopted.

I put draft Amendment No 285 to the vote.

Amendment No 285 is adopted.

I put draft Amendment No 286 to the vote.

Amendment No 286 is adopted.

I put draft Amendment No 287 to the vote.

Amendment No 287 is adopted.

I put draft Amendment No 288 to the vote.

Amendment No 288 is adopted.

I then have draft Amendments No 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, by Sir Frederic Catherwood and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has delivered an unfavourable opinion.

I put draft Amendment No 334 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 334 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 335 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 335 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 336 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 336 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 337 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 337 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 338 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 338 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 339 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 339 is rejected.

I then have draft Amendments No 136/rev., by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, and No 361 by the Socialist Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put draft Amendment No 136/rev to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 136/rev. is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 361 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 361 is rejected.

I then have draft Amendment No 137/rev., from the Committee on Development and Cooperation.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — Madam President, this amendment is, in fact already covered by amendments on the total package which were voted in the beginning, because by those votes the personnel working for DG VIII has been integrated into the Commission's establishment plan. This amendment is therefore unfounded and may be rejected.

**President.** — I put the draft amendment to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 137/rev. is rejected.

I then have draft Amendment No 254/corr., by the Socialist Group on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion. Draft Amendment No 45, on the same subject, has been withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 254 to the vote.

Amendment No 254 to the vote.

Amendment No 254 is adopted.

I then have draft Amendments.

— No 155, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection,

— No 255, by Mr Collins and others, on behalf of the Socialist Group,

— No 362, by the European Democratic Group

The Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion on draft Amendment No 362.

I put to the vote draft amendment No 155.

Draft Amendment No 155 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 255 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 255 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 362 to the vote.

Amendment No 362 is adopted.

(Applause from the left)

I call Mr Sherlock on a point of order.

**Mr Sherlock.** — We have now had three occasions on which a recount has proved that the view from the platform has not been accurate. If such a close vote is taken, could we proceed immediately to vote by sitting and standing.

**President.** — We shall do so any time the result is in doubt.

Finally I have draft Amendment No 280/rev., by Mr Konrad Schön and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

**President**

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 280/rev. is rejected.

Draft Amendment No 86, by Mr Caillavet and others, has been withdrawn.

We now proceed to *Title I*.

On Item 1003, I have proposed modification No 342, by Mrs Pruvot, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion. Draft Amendment No 41, by Mr Aigner and Mr Key, on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control, has been withdrawn.

I put the proposed modification to the vote. Modification No 342 is adopted.

I call Mr Scott-Hopkins on a point of order.

**Mr Scott-Hopkins.** — Madam President, may I ask that these cameramen not come into the Chamber while we are voting. Would you please ask them to stay round the outside and not come into the middle here?

*(Applause from various quarters)*

**President.** — Mr Scott-Hopkins, provision has been made for the television crew to work in the Chamber for a limited period.

*(Applause from the left)*

The Quaestors have been instructed to draw up rules governing the activities of photographers and television camera crews within the Chamber. Pending these I have received contradictory requests. Under these conditions we have drawn up an arrangement, taking into account the wishes of all concerned limiting on the basis of times and needs the activity of photographers and camera crews within the Chamber. The team currently in the Chamber is working within these provisional arrangements and in response to the wishes of a large number of Members.

*(Applause from the left)*

I call Mr Mauroy.

**Mr Mauroy.** — (F) I am surprised that this matter can be raised at all. Basically, when a major vote such as this is involved and our method of voting is being discussed it is a good thing that we are being observed

*(Applause from various quarters)*

**President.** — On Item 1101, I have draft Amendment No 289, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 289 is adopted.

On Article 120 I have draft Amendment No 290, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 290 is adopted.

On Article 124 I have draft Amendment No 291, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 291 is adopted.

On Item 1300 I have draft Amendment No 326, by Mr Aigner and Mr Key, on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion. Draft Amendment No 42, by the same authors, has been withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 326 to the vote.

Amendment No 326 is adopted.

On Article 150 I have draft Amendment No 292, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 292 is adopted.

We now proceed to *Title 2*.

On Article 200, I have draft Amendment No 293, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 293 is adopted.

On Article 202, I have draft Amendment No 294, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 294 is adopted.

On Article 203, I have draft Amendment No 295, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 295 is adopted.

On Article 205, I have draft Amendment No 296, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 296 is adopted.

On Article 206, I have draft Amendment No 297, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 297 is adopted.

On Article 207, I have draft Amendment No 298, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 298 is adopted.

## President

On Article 210, I have draft Amendments :

- No 189/rev., by Mr Poncelet and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats,
- No 299, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

These draft amendments are mutually exclusive.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 189/rev.

Draft Amendment No 189/rev. is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 299.

Amendment No 299 is adopted.

On Article 230, I have draft Amendment No 300, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 300 is adopted.

On Article 240, I have draft Amendment No 343, by Mrs Pruvot, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

Draft Amendment No 43, by Mr Aigner and Mr Key, on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control, has been withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 343 to the vote.

Amendment No 343 is adopted.

On Article 254, I have draft Amendment No 18, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 18 is adopted.

On Item 2650, I have draft Amendment No 265, by Mr Coppieters and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 265 is rejected.

On Item 2651, I have draft Amendment No 170 by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

As a result of the vote by a show of hands is uncertain, we shall vote by sitting and standing.

Amendment No 170 is adopted.

*(Applause from certain quarters on the centre and the right).*

On Item 2652, I have draft Amendment No 266, by Mr Coppieters and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 266 is rejected.

On Item 2653, I have draft Amendment No 267, by Mr Coppieters and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 267 is rejected.

On Item 2720, I have draft Amendments :

- No 253, by the Socialist Group,
- No 19, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport,
- No 38, by Mr Barbi and others,
- No 364, by the European Democratic Group.

The Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion on draft Amendments Nos 19 and 38.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 253.

Draft Amendment No 253 is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 19.

Amendment No 19 is adopted.

Draft Amendments No 38 and No 64 are therefore void. On Article 272, I have draft Amendment No 70, by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 70 is rejected.

On Article 273, I have draft Amendment No 20, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 20 is adopted.

On Article 290, I have draft Amendment No 21, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 21 is adopted.

On Article 291, I have draft Amendment No 272, by Mr Aigner and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion. Draft Amendment No 249/rev., by the Socialist Group, has been withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 272 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 272 is rejected.

On Article 293, I have draft Amendment No 251, by the Socialist Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 251 is rejected.

Draft Amendment No 250, by the Socialist Group, is withdrawn.

We now proceed to *Title 3*.

On Item 3010, I have draft Amendments :

- No 89, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

**President**

— No 302, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

— No 252, by the Socialist Group

I put draft Amendment No 89 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 89 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 302, to the vote.

Amendment No 302 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 252 is therefore void.

On Article 302, I have two identical draft amendments on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion :

— No 22, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

— No 94, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment.

I put draft Amendment No 22 to the vote.

Amendment No 22 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 94 thereby becomes void.

On Item 3030, I have draft Amendment No 95, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 95 is adopted.

On Item 3031, I have draft Amendment No 96, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 96 is adopted.

On Article 304, I have draft Amendment No 97, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 97 is adopted.

On Item 3050 I have two draft Amendments, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion :

— No 98, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment,

— No 23, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport.

These draft amendments are mutually exclusive.

I put draft Amendment No 98 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 98 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 23 to the vote.

Draft amendment No 23 is rejected.

On Item 3051 I have draft Amendment No 99, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 99 is rejected.

On Article 306 I have draft Amendment No 100, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 100 is adopted.

On Item 3070 I have draft Amendment No 101, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 101 is adopted.

On Item 3071 I have draft Amendment No 92, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

Draft Amendment No 220 by the Liberal and Democratic Group, is withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 92 to the vote.

Amendment No 92 is adopted.

On Article 316 I have draft Amendments :

— No 71 by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion ;

— No 198 by Mr Davern and Mr Buchou, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

These amendments are mutually exclusive.

I put draft Amendment No 71 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 71 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 198 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 198 is rejected.

On Article 317 I have draft Amendment No 72, by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft amendment No 72 is rejected.

On Item 3200 I have draft Amendment No 256, by the Socialist Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 256 is adopted.

On item 3201 I have draft Amendment No 199, by Mr Lalor and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

As the result of the vote by show of hands is uncertain, we shall vote by standing and sitting.

**President**

Amendment No 199 is adopted.

*(Applause)*

On Item 3210 I have draft Amendments :

- No 268, by Mr Coppieters and others ;
- No 200, by Mr Flanagan, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats ;
- No 138, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion ;
- No 257, by the Socialist Group.

I put draft Amendment No 268 to the vote.

Draft amendment No 268 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 200 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 200 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 138 to the vote.

Amendment No 138 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 257 thereby becomes void.

Also on Chapter 32 I have draft Amendments :

- No 31, by the Committee on Transport ;
- No 167, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection ;
- No 357, by the Socialist Group.

The Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinions on draft Amendments No 31 and No 67 which are identical. What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — *(F)* Madam President, I prefer Amendment No 164.

**President.** — I shall first put to the vote draft Amendment No 31 on the understanding that its adoption or rejection renders draft Amendment No 164 void.

I call Mr Arndt.

**Mr Arndt.** — *(D)* We would like to know whether we are going to vote first on draft Amendment No 164 since, if it is rejected, we would vote for Amendment No 31.

**President.** — What is the rapporteur's opinion on the order of voting ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — *(F)* I feel that Amendment No 31 is more far-reaching, not as regards its financial implications but where the wording of the justification and remarks is concerned. Essentially it is a proposal for a new article based on the Treaty. Amendment No 164 is purely budgetary in nature and has no complicated justification, which is why I prefer it. However, if you wish to vote first on the amendment which is more far-reaching, we should begin with No 31.

**President.** — I put draft Amendment No 31 to the vote.

Amendment No 31 is adopted.

As a result draft Amendments No 164 and No 357 become void. On item 3230 I have draft Amendment No 139, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 140 is adopted.

On Article 327, I have draft Amendments :

- No 141, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research,
- No 303, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put draft Amendment No 141 to the vote.

As the result of the vote by show of hands is uncertain we shall vote by sitting and standing.

Draft Amendment No 141 is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 303.

As the result of the vote by show of hands is uncertain we shall now vote by standing and sitting.

Amendment No 303 is adopted.

On Article 328, I have draft Amendment No 142, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 142 is adopted.

On Chapter 33 I have draft Amendments.

- No 143, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion

- Nos 171 and 172, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — The rapporteur, Madam President, has a strong preference for Mr Normanton's amendment, because for the moment, it keeps the joint research programme until a decision has been taken on Chapter 100 and does not make it more complicated to deal with.

**President.** — I put draft Amendment No. 143 to the vote.

Amendment No 143 is adopted.

Draft Amendments No 171 and No 172 are therefore void.

On Article 333 I have draft Amendment No 144, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

**President**

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 144 is adopted.

On Item 3351 I have draft Amendment No 145, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 145 is adopted.

On Item 3353 I have draft Amendment No 152 by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion. I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 152 is rejected.

On Item 3354 I have two identical draft amendments on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion :

- No 153, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research,
- No 165, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection.

I put draft Amendment No. 153 to the vote.

Amendment No 153 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 165 is therefore void.

On Item 3355 I have two draft amendments on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion :

- No 269, by Coppieitens and others,
- No 146, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research,

I put draft Amendment No 269 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 269 is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 146.

Amendment No 146 is adopted.

On Item 3356, I have draft Amendment No 270, by Mr Coppieitens and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 270 is rejected.

On Item 3357, I have draft Amendment No 271 by Mr Coppieitens and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 271 is rejected.

On Item 3359, I have draft Amendment No 147, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert rapporteur.** — Madam President, I would like the floor for just a moment, since this amendment of Mr Normanton, and a few voted

before, contain mainly staff increases. We have already voted, at the beginning, a staff increase for the Commission covering half the increase asked for in the different Normanton amendments, so I would advise you to be careful ; otherwise we shall give the Commission far more staff than they in fact asked for in this text.

**President.** — I put to the vote draft Amendment No 147.

Draft Amendment No 147 is rejected.

On Item 3360, I have two draft amendments, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion :

- No 154, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research,
- No 166, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection.

I put Draft Amendment No 154 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 154 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 166 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 166 is rejected.

On Item 3363, I have draft Amendment No 145, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 148 is rejected.

Still on Article 336, I have draft Amendment No 167, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

Draft Amendment No 258, by the Socialist Group has been withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 167 to the vote.

Amendment No 167 is adopted.

On Item 3371, I have draft Amendment No 168, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 168 is adopted.

On Article 350, I have draft Amendment No 173, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 173 is adopted.

Still on Chapter 35, I have draft Amendments :

- No 156, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

**President**

— No 304, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets,

— Nos 259, 260, 261 and 262, by the Socialist Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put draft Amendment No 156 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 156 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 304 to the vote.

Amendment No 304 is adopted.

The other draft amendments therefore become void.

On Item 3540, I have draft Amendment No 175, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 175 is rejected.

On Article 354, I have draft Amendment No 176, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 176 is rejected.

On Item 3543, I have draft Amendment No 157, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 157 is rejected.

On Article 345, I have draft Amendment No 190, by Mr Ansquer and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 190 is adopted.

Also on Article 354, I have two draft amendments :

— No 263, by the Socialist Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion,

— No 158 by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health, and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 263.

Draft Amendment No 263 is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 158.

Draft Amendment No 158 is rejected.

On Item 3550 I have draft amendments :

— No 264, by the Socialist Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion,

— No 159, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put draft Amendment No 264 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 264 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 159 to the vote.

Amendment No 159 is adopted.

On Item 3551, I have draft Amendment No 174, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 174 is adopted.

On Item 3552, I have draft Amendment No 160, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 160 is rejected.

On Item 3553, I have draft Amendment No 161, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 161 is rejected.

On Article 356, I have draft Amendment No 162, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 162 is rejected.

On Article 359, I have draft amendments :

— Nos 305, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets,

— No 240, by the Socialist Group,

— No 163, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection,

— No 201, by Miss De Valera, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

I put draft Amendment No 305 to the vote.

As the outcome of the vote by show of hands is uncertain we shall vote by standing and sitting.

Amendment No 305 is adopted.

Draft Amendments No 240, 163 and 201 thereby become void. I call Mr Arndt.

**Mr Arndt.** — (D) We in the Committee on Budgets felt that there was a difference between simply changing the remarks and altering the figures as well. Draft Amendment No 240 is therefore not invalid, as it involves alteration of the figures and not merely changes to the remarks.

**President.** — I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, I feel that Mr Arndt is raising a problem which does not exist. Amendment No 305 covers the problem of the remarks dealt with in Mr Ryan's amendment and the problem of blocking funds which worries the Socialist Group.

**President.** — I wish to consult the House on the continuation of our business. If we continue we should complete the vote on Title III before the lunch-break. I therefore propose that we do so.

Are there any objections?

That is decided.

On Item 3610, I have draft Amendment No 149, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 149 is adopted.

On Item 3611, I have draft Amendments :

- No 233/rev. by Mrs Dekker and others,
- No 150, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put draft Amendment No 233/rev to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 233/rev. is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 150 to the vote.

Amendment No 150 is adopted.

On Item 3621, I have draft Amendment No 151, by Mr Normanton, on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 151 is adopted.

On Article 372, I have draft Amendment No 64, by Mr Schinzel, on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 64 is adopted.

Also on Article 372, I have draft Amendments :

- No 193, by Mr Poncelet and Mr Deleau, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion,
- No 65, by Mr Schinzel, on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put draft Amendment No 193 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 193 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 65 to the vote.

Amendment No 65 is adopted.

Still on Article 372, I have two identical draft amendments, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion :

— No 66, by Mr Schinzel, on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs,

— No 191, by Mr Deleau and Mr Poncelet, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

I put draft Amendment No 66 to the vote.

Amendment No 66 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 191 is therefore void.

On Item 3740, I have draft Amendment No 32, by the Committee on Transport, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 32 is rejected.

On Item 3741, I have draft Amendment No 67, by Mr Schinzel, on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 67 is adopted.

On Item 3750, I have two draft amendments on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion :

— No 93/rev., by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment,

— No 192, by Mr Ansquer and others on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

Amendment No 225, by the Liberal and Democratic Group, has been withdrawn.

I put draft amendment No 93/rev., to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 93/rev. is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 192 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 192 is rejected.

On Item 3751, I have draft Amendment No 194, by Mr Ansquer, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 194 is rejected.

On Article 376, I have draft Amendment No 68, by Mr Schinzel, on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.



**President**

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 68 is adopted.

On Item 3780, I have draft Amendment No 33, by the Committee on Transport, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 33 is adopted.

On Item 3781, I have draft Amendment No 34, by the Committee on Transport, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 34 is adopted.

On Article 379, I have draft Amendment No 35, by the Committee on Transport, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

As the result by show of hands is uncertain, we will vote by sitting and standing.

Draft Amendment No 35 is rejected.

On Item 3920, I have two draft amendments, on which the Committee on Budgets has delivered a favourable opinion :

— No 202, by Mr Lalor and Miss De Valera, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats,

— No 24, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport.

I put draft Amendment No 202 to the vote.

Amendment No 202 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 24 is therefore void.

On Item 3921 I have draft Amendment No 25, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 25.

Amendment No 25 is adopted.

On Item 3930, I have draft Amendments :

— No 26, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion,

— No 27, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport.

I put draft Amendment No 26 to the vote.

Amendment No 26 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 27 therefore is void.

Still on Article 393, I have draft Amendment No 28, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put draft Amendment No 28 to the vote.

Amendment No 28 is adopted.

Again an Article 393, I have draft Amendment No 29, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put draft Amendment No 29 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 29 is rejected.

Also on Article 393, I have two draft Amendments on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion :

— No 184, by Mrs Weiss, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats,

— No 324, by Mrs Weiss and Mr Ansquer, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

I put draft Amendment No 184 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 184 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 324 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 324 is rejected.

On Article 396, I have draft Amendment No 241, by the Socialist Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 241 is rejected.

I call Mr Sarre on a point of order.

**Mr Sarre.** — (*F*) Madam President, could you please tell us where you intend to record the votes, if I can call them votes, of those Members of Parliament who nine times out of ten do not vote ?

**President.** — They are considered as being absent from the Chamber.

We shall now interrupt our business and resume at 3 p.m.

Our work this morning was completed more rapidly than anticipated. I therefore wish to thank the House. I wish to say that I deeply regret that on a number of occasions I have had to insist that a vote be taken by sitting and standing. This was necessary because the majority was very small.

(*Applause*)

The sitting is suspended.

(*The sitting was suspended at 1.20 p.m. and resumed at 3.15 p.m.*)

**President.** — The sitting is resumed.

We shall continue the vote on the draft amendments and proposed modifications to the Draft General Budget for 1980.

We proceed to *Title 4*.

I have proposed Modification No 73, by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, on which the

**President**

Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Proposed Modification No 73 is rejected.

I then have proposed Modification No 74, by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Proposed Modification No 74 is rejected.

We now proceed to Title 5.

On Article 500, I have draft Amendments :

- No 102, by the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion ;
- No 203, by Mrs Chouraqui and Miss De Valera, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats ;
- No 242, by the Socialist Group.

The Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion on the last two of these amendments.

I put draft Amendment No 102 to the vote

Draft Amendment No 102 is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 203.

Amendment No 203 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 242 therefore becomes void.

On Item 5010, I have two identical draft amendments on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion :

- No 103, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment,
- No 204, by Miss De Valera and Mrs Chouraqui, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

I put draft Amendment No 103 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 103 is rejected.

Draft Amendment No 204 thereby becomes void.

On Item 5011, I have draft Amendments :

- No 104, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment,
- No 30, by the Committee on Youth Affairs, Culture, Education, Information and Sport,
- No 205, by Mrs Dienesch and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats,
- No 306, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

Draft Amendment No 30 and No 205 are identical.

I put draft Amendment No 104 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 104 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 30 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 30 is rejected.

Draft Amendment No 205 is therefore void.

I put draft Amendment No 306 to the vote.

Amendment No 306 is adopted.

On Article 503, I have draft Amendment No 91, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No. 91 is adopted.

On Article 505, I have four draft Amendments :

- No 105, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment,
- No 8/rev., by Mrs Baduel Glorioso and others,
- No 351, by Mrs Lenz and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion,
- No 206, by Mrs Weiss and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

I put draft Amendment No 105 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 105 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 8/rev. to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 8/rev. is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 351 to the vote.

Amendment No 351 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 206 is therefore void.

On Article 510, I have draft Amendments :

- No 179, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment,
- No 207, by Mr Flanagan and Mr Druon, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats,
- No 307, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put draft Amendment No 179 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 179 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 207 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 207 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 307 to the vote.

Amendment No 307 is adopted.

On Article 510, I have draft Amendments :

- No 178, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion,
- No 180, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment,
- No 308, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

**President**

I put draft Amendment No 178 to the vote.

Amendment No 178 is adopted.

I put draft Amendment No 180 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 180 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 308 to the vote.

As the result of the vote by show of hands is uncertain we will vote by sitting and standing.

Amendment No 308 is adopted.

On Article 511, I have draft Amendments :

— No 106, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment,

— No 209, by Miss De Valera and Mrs Chouraqui, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats,

— No 243, by the Socialist Group.

The Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion on draft Amendments Nos 209 and 243, which are identical.

I put draft Amendment No 106 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 106 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 209 to the vote.

Amendment No 209 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 243 is therefore void.

On Article 520, I have two draft Amendments, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion :

— No 230, by the Liberal and Democratic Group,

— No 107, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment.

I put draft Amendment No 230 to the vote.

Amendment No 230 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 107 is therefore void.

Still on Chapter 52, I have two identical draft Amendments :

— No 231/rev. by the Liberal and Democratic Group,

— No 309, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put draft Amendment No 231/rev. to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 231/rev. is rejected.

Draft Amendment No 309 is therefore void.

I also have draft Amendment No 181, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 181 is adopted.

I then have six draft amendments :

— No 177/rev., by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment,

— No 69, by Mr Schinzel, on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs,

— No 360 by Mr Konrad Schön, on behalf of the European People's Party (CD), on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion,

— No 344, with Mr Schinzel, on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs,

— No 359, by Mrs Hoff and others,

— No 312, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (*F*) Madam President, as the Committee on Budgets gave a favourable opinion yesterday evening on Amendment No 360, I wish to withdraw Amendment No 312.

**President.** — Draft Amendment No 312 is therefore withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 177/rev. to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 177/rev. is rejected.

Draft Amendment No 69, which is identical, thereby becomes void.

I put draft Amendment No 360 to the vote.

Amendment No 360 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 344 and 359 therefore become void.

On Article 541, I have Amendment No 358, by Mrs Hoff and others.

What is the rapporteur's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (*F*) Madam President, if Mrs Hoff does not withdraw her amendment which, to my mind, is superfluous as we agreed to a reference to Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty, I must advise Parliament to reject this amendment.

**President.** — I call Mrs Hoff.

**Mrs Hoff.** — (*D*) Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, what Mr Dankert has just said is, of course, correct. This amendment is indeed now superfluous. I would nevertheless like to withdraw it in case there are any misunderstandings.

**President.** — Draft Amendment No 358 is therefore withdrawn.

On Article 550, I have draft Amendments :

— No 355, by Mr Blaney and others,

— No 244, by the Socialist Group,

— No 16, by the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning,

— No 210, by Mr Cronin and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats,

— No 9, by Mr Spinelli and others,

— No 282, by Mr Travaglini and others, on behalf of the European People's Party (CD).

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The Committee on Budgets has delivered a favourable opinion on draft Amendment Nos 9, 16, 210 and 282, which, apart from the footnote to No 9, are identical.

I put draft Amendment No 355 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 355 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 244 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 244 is rejected.

I call Mr Spinelli.

**Mr Spinelli.** — I withdraw my amendment in favour of that tabled by the committee, which is identical.

**President.** — Amendment No 9 is withdrawn.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 16.

Amendment No 16 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 210 and No 228 are therefore void.

On Article 560 I have draft Amendments :

- No 345, by Mr Baillot and others,
- No 232, by the Liberal and Democratic Group,
- No 40, by Mr Adonnino and others,
- No 245, by the Socialist Group,
- No 10/rev. II, by Mr Spinelli and others,
- No 17, by the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning,
- No 208, by Mrs Ewing and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

The Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion on draft Amendment No 10/rev./II and No 17, which are identical.

I put draft Amendment No 345 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 345 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 232 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 232 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 40 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 40 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 245 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 245 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 10/rev./II to the vote.

Amendment No 10/rev. II is adopted.

Draft Amendment Nos 17 and 208 thereby became void.

On Article 570, I have draft Amendment No 11/rev., by Mr Spinelli and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 11/rev. is adopted.

I then have draft Amendment No 228, by the Liberal and Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 228 is adopted.

I then have draft Amendment No 229, by Mr Donnez and Mr Maher, on behalf of the Liberal and Demo-

cratic Groups on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 229 is adopted.

On Article 590, I have two draft amendments, on which the Commission on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion :

- No 90, by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment,
- No 197, by Mr Ansquer and Mrs Dienesch, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

I put draft Amendment No 90 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 90 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 197 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 197 is rejected.

On Chapter 59, I have draft Amendment No 279, by Mr Travaglini and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

As a result of the vote by show of hands it is uncertain, we will vote by sitting and standing.

Amendment No 279 is adopted.

We now proceed to *Title 6, Chapter 62: Milk and milk products.*

As proposed by the Committee on Budgets, which considered the matter yesterday evening, before taking the other draft amendments and proposed modifications on this chapter, I shall put to the vote :

- draft Amendment No 341, by Mr De Keersmaecker and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion,
- proposed Modification No 301/rev., by Mr Dankert and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

Although they concern the milk sector these texts relate to Chapter 100.

This displacement is justified by the fact that the results of the vote can have repercussions on the other votes concerning Chapter 62.

I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, this morning I said on behalf of the Committee on Budgets that it would be preferable to vote first on Chapter 100. I fully endorse the proposal you made. I would also like to point out that the Committee on Budgets noted yesterday evening that the matter of fats raised in Mr De Keersmaecker's amendment is also dealt with in the Dankert amendment.

**President.** — I put draft Amendment No 341 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 341 is rejected.

I put proposed Modification No 301/rev. to the vote.

Modification No 301/rev. is adopted.

*(Applause from the Left)*

I call Mr Motchane.

**Mr Motchane.** — *(F)* Madam President, I would like to give an explanation of vote. I ask to do so after the vote itself since, to my very great surprise, you stated this morning that this is the order in which it must be done. I find this difficult to understand, as I feel that explanations of vote serve no useful purpose unless they throw light on the subject for the Assembly before it votes. I would ask, therefore...

**President.** — Mr Motchane, I cannot give you the floor for an explanation of vote until the voting has been completed.

I call Lord Harmar-Nicholls.

**Lord Harmar-Nicholls.** — Madam President, I want to ask you whether we are observing the proper procedures in dealing with Proposed Modification No 301. I am very concerned at the way Mr Dankert has departed from the procedure on this. On other items he has been superb and he deserves our commendation. On this matter he has used his reputation as rapporteur to introduce, in a private capacity, a change in the Committee on Budgets' decision which is not in the interests of the budget.

*(Applause from the right)*

What makes me particularly sick is the fact that it is not only bad for the budget, but once again it puts Britain in the position of having to pay more than her fair share.

*(Applause from various quarters on the right)*

**President.** — I call Mr de la Malène.

**Mr de la Malène.** — *(F)* I am completely astonished at the result of the vote which has just taken place, since 205 votes were required. I looked about me and I am sure that there were not 205 votes in favour. The amendment cannot therefore be adopted.

I would ask you to put the matter to the vote again.

*(Applause from the right)*

**President.** — There were less than 205 votes in favour, but since the vote was on a proposed modification and not a draft amendment, only a simple majority was required.

*(Applause)*

**Mr Lange, chairman of the Committee on Budgets.** — *(D)* Madam President, colleagues, I vigorously reject the accusation which my British colleague has

just made against the rapporteur of the Committee on Budgets...

*(Applause from the left)*

... Amendment No 301 was adopted yesterday evening by the Committee on Budgets and the rapporteur has reported matters correctly and not expressed his personal opinion.

*(Applause from the left)*

*(Lord Harmar-Nicholls asks to speak. Uproar)*

**President.** — No, Lord Harmar-Nicholls, I cannot allow you to speak again.

On Article 620, 621 and 622 I have proposed Modification No 311, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Proposed Modification No 311 is adopted.

On Item 6210, I have proposed Modification No 314, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

As the result by show of hands is uncertain, we shall vote by sitting and standing.

Modification No 314 is adopted.

*(Applause from various quarters)*

Proposed Modifications No 273 and 274, by the Group of European Progressive Democrats have been withdrawn.

Also on Chapter 62 I have proposed Modification No 275, by the European Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Modification No 275 is adopted.

I then have draft Amendment No 348, by the Liberal and Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 348 is rejected.

I then have Amendment No 349, by the Liberal and Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 349 is rejected.

Finally I have draft Amendment No 350, by the Liberal and Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 350 is rejected.

On Article 628, I have draft Amendment No 235/rev., by Mr Pranchère and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

**President**

Amendment No 196, by the Group of European Progressive Democrats has been withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 235/rev. to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 235/rev. is rejected.

On Item 6412, I have proposed Modification No 276/rev., by the European Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Proposed Modification No 276/rev. is rejected.

On Item 6810, I have proposed Modification No 277 by the European Democratic Group, on which the Committee — on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Proposed Modification No 277 is rejected.

We now proceed to *Title 7*.

On Chapter 78 I have draft Amendment No 236/rev., by Mr Pranchère and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 236/rev. is rejected.

On Item 7802, I have proposed Modification No 278, by the European Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Proposed Modification No 278 is rejected.

We now proceed to *Title 8*.

On Article 813, I have draft Amendment No 248, by Mrs Fullet and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 248 is adopted.

On Item 8321 I have draft Amendment No 234/rev., by Mr Pranchère and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 234/rev. is rejected.

On Chapter 86, I have draft Amendment No 75, by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 75 is adopted.

On Article 871, I have draft Amendments :

— No 76, by Mr Battersby, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture,

— No 318, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put draft Amendment No 76 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 76 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 318 to the vote.

Amendment No 318 is adopted.

On Article 872, I have draft Amendments :

— No 77, by Mr Battersby, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture,

— No 321, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put draft Amendment No 77 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 77 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 321 to the vote.

Amendment No 321 is adopted.

Also on Chapter 87 I have draft Amendment No 78, by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 78 is adopted.

Still on Chapter 87, I have draft Amendment No 79, by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 79 is adopted.

On Article 875, I have draft Amendment No 169, by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health, and Consumer Protection.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, I gained the impression in the Committee on Budgets that the amendment had been withdrawn. This does not appear to be the case. I beg the House's indulgence.

**President.** — I put the draft amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 169 is adopted.

I then have draft Amendment No 39, by Mr van der Gun and others, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

As the results of the vote by show of hands is uncertain, we shall vote by sitting and standing.

Amendment No 39 is adopted.

Again on Chapter 87, I have draft Amendment No 80, by Mr Battersby, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

**President**

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 80 is adopted.

We now proceed to *Title 9*.

I have two draft Amendments :

- No 108, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion,
- No 14/rev. II, by Mr Spinelli and others. Draft Amendment No 226, by the Liberal and Democratic Group, has been withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 108 to the vote.

Amendment No 108 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 14/rev. It thereby becomes void.

On Item 9201, I have draft Amendments :

- No 46, by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 47, by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 109/rev., by the Committee on Development and Cooperation,
- No 315, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put draft Amendment No 46 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 46 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 109/rev. to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 109/rev. is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 47 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 47 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 315 to the vote.

Amendment No 315 is adopted.

On Item 9203, I have draft Amendment No 110/rev., by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 110/rev. is rejected.

On Item 9211, I have draft Amendment No 111/rev., by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 111/rev. is rejected.

On Item 9213, I have draft Amendment No 112/rev., by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 112/rev. is rejected.

On Item, 9221, I have draft Amendment No 113/rev., by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

As the result of the vote by show of hands is uncertain, we shall vote by sitting and standing.

Amendment No 113/rev. is adopted.

*(Applause from certain quarters on the left)*

On Item 9241, I have three draft amendments, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion :

- No 114, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion,
- No 48, by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 49, by Mr Pannella and others.

I put draft Amendment No 114 to the vote.

Amendment No 114 is adopted.

Draft Amendments No 48 and No 49 thereby became void.

On Article 925, I have draft Amendment No 222, by the Liberal and Democratic Group.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 222 is rejected.

On Item 9260, I have two draft amendments, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion :

- No 51, by Mr Pannella and others
- No 50, by Mr Pannella and others.

I put draft Amendment No 51 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 51 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 50 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 50 is rejected.

On Item 9261, I have draft Amendment No 115, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put draft Amendment No 115 to the vote.

Amendment No 115 is adopted.

Again on Chapter 92, I have proposed Modification No 81, by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put proposed Modification No 81 to the vote.

Proposed Modification No 81 is rejected.

On Chapter 92, I have proposed Modification No 211, by Mr Davern and Mr Cronin, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Proposed Modification No 211 is rejected.

On Article 930, I have draft Amendments :

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- No 13, by Mr Spinelli and others,
- No 52, by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 116, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation,
- No 53, by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 320, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets,
- No 223/rev., by the Liberal and Democratic Group.

I put draft Amendment No 13 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 13 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 52 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 52 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 116 to the vote.

Amendment No 116 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 53 to the vote

Draft Amendment No 53 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 320 to the vote.

Amendment No 320 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 223/rev. is therefore void.

On Article 931 I have draft Amendments :

- No 55, by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 117, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion,
- No 54, by Mr Pannella and others.

I put draft Amendment No 55 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 55 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 117 to the vote.

Amendment No 117 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 54 is therefore void.

On Article 932, I have draft Amendments :

- No 56, by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 118, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion,
- No 57, by Mr Pannella and others.

I put draft Amendment No 56 to the vote.

Draft Amendment no. 56 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 118 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 118 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 57 is therefore void.

On Chapter 94, I have to begin with draft amendments :

- No 119, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation,
- No 246/rev., by the Socialist Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put draft Amendment No 119 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 119 is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 246/rev. to the vote.

As the result of the vote by show of hands is uncertain, we shall vote by sitting and standing.

Draft Amendment No 246/rev. is rejected.

On Article 942, I have draft Amendment No 120, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion. I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 120 is adopted.

On Article 944, I have draft Amendment No 121, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 121 is adopted.

On Article 945, I have draft Amendments :

- No 59 by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 122, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion,
- No 56 by Mr Pannella and others.

I put draft Amendment No 59 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 59 is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 122.

Amendment No 122 is adopted.

Draft Amendment No 58 is therefore void.

On Article 947, I have draft Amendment No 123, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 123 is adopted.

On Article 948, I have draft Amendment No 125, by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 125 is adopted.

On Article 950, I have draft Amendments :

- No 61, by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 83, by Mr Blaney, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture,
- No 63, by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 227 ; by the Liberal and Democratic Group,
- No 124 by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion,
- No 60, by Mr Pannella and others,
- No 62, by Mr Pannella and others.

I put draft Amendment No 61 to the vote.



**President**

Amendment No 61 is adopted.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 83.

Draft Amendment No 83 is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 63.

Draft Amendment No 63 is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 227.

Draft Amendment No 227 is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 124.

Amendment No 124 is adopted.

Draft Amendments No 60 and No 62 are therefore void.

I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — Madam President, we come now to Amendment No 129, which proposes that the appropriations provided for by the Commission be reinstated. However, this amendment is accompanied by a series of others along the same lines. I therefore propose that we take one vote only on Amendments Nos 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134 and 135 together.

**President.** — Are there any objections?

That is agreed.

I therefore put to the vote draft Amendments Nos 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134 and 135.

Amendments Nos 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135 are adopted.

I then have draft Amendments.

— No 126/rev., by the Committee on Development and Cooperation,

— No 319, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put draft Amendment No 126/rev. to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 126/rev. is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 319 to the vote.

Amendment No 319 is adopted.

We must now consider draft Amendment No 127/rev., by the Committee on Development and Cooperation. What is Mr Dankert's opinion?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — Madam President, this is a matter of nomenclature. Just now we allocated a certain sum for the first part of the nomenclature; now we must give the second part a token entry, I therefore support this draft amendment.

**President.** — I put the draft amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 127/rev. is adopted.

I then have two draft amendments:

— No 128/rev., by the Committee on Development and Cooperation,

— No 317, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 128/rev.

Draft Amendment No 128/rev. is rejected.

I put to the vote draft Amendment No 317.

Amendment No 317 is adopted.

I then have proposed Modification No 80 by the Committee on Agriculture, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put proposed Modification No 82 to the vote.

Proposed Modification No 82 is rejected.

I then have draft Amendment No 313, by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 313 is adopted.

On Chapter 100 I have draft Amendment No 247, by the Socialist Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 247 is adopted.

We must now vote on four draft amendments on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion:

— No 5, by Mr Spinelli and others,

— No 352, by Mr Spinelli and others,

— No 366/rev. by Mr Colla and others,

— No 195 by Mr Poncelet and others, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

I call Mr Colla.

**Mr Colla.** — Madam President, in the present circumstances I wish to withdraw Amendment No 366/rev.

**President.** — Draft Amendment No 366/rev. is therefore withdrawn.

I call Mr Ruffolo.

**Mr Ruffolo.** — (I) Madam President, under Rule 29 of the Rules of Procedure, the other authors of Amendment No 366/rev. retain this amendment.

**President.** — The draft amendment will therefore be put to the vote.

I call Mr Spinelli.

**Mr Spinelli.** — (I) Madam President, since Amendment No 366/rev., which Mr Ruffolo has just said he wishes to retain, contains the essential part even if not the whole of Amendments No 5 and 352, which we tabled, we withdraw these amendments.

**President.** — Amendments No 5 and No 352 are therefore withdrawn.

I call Mr Dankert.

**Mr Dankert.** — *rapporteur.* Madam President, I am in a state of confusion. I don't know quite where we are. I understood that Mr Spinelli and Mr Colla withdrew their amendments but Mr Ruffolo reintroduced his. Is that right?

**Dankert**

If Mr Ruffolo reintroduced, I have a problem, namely that the Committee on Budgets voted on the principle of all these amendments, but in fact we have not officially dealt with Amendments 367 and 368. We overlooked this yesterday because the amendment in fact was split before we decided on it. I would say nevertheless, knowing the feeling of the Committee on Budgets, that its opinion on the amendment as split would be as negative as its opinion on the two parts taken together.

**President.** — Mr Colla wished to withdraw draft Amendment No 306, but the other signatories wished to retain it. Only the amendments by Mr Spinelli and others are withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 366/rev to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 366/rev. is rejected.

I put draft Amendment No 195 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 195 is rejected.

We then have three draft amendments on which the Committee on Budgets has given a favourable opinion :

- No 6, by Mr Spinelli and others,
- No 353 by Mr Spinelli and others,
- No 367, by Mr Colla and others.

I call Mr Spinelli.

**Mr Spinelli.** — (I) Madam President, we withdraw Amendments Nos 6 and 353, which we tabled, in favour of Amendment No 367.

**President.** — Draft Amendments No 6 and No 353 are withdrawn.

I put draft Amendment No 367 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 367 is rejected.

Proposed Modifications Nos 12 and 281, by Mr Spinelli and others, have been withdrawn.

I then have draft Amendment No 244/rev., by the Liberal and Democratic Group, on which the Committee on Budgets has given an unfavourable opinion.

I put it to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 224/rev. is rejected.

I then have draft Amendments :

- No 7/rev., by Mr Spinelli and others,
- No 354, by Mr Spinelli and others,
- No 368 by Mr Colla and others.

I call Mr Spinelli

**Mr Spinelli.** — (I) Madam President, we withdraw Amendments Nos 7/rev. and 354, which we tabled, in favour of Amendment No 368.

**President.** — Draft Amendments No 7/rev. and No 354 are therefore withdrawn.

We must now vote on draft Amendment No 368.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, I said just now that the Committee on Budgets was unable to give its opinion yesterday evening. However, I feel I would be reflecting its views in recommending rejection.

**President.** — I put draft Amendment No 368 to the vote.

Draft Amendment No 368 is rejected.

I have no further draft amendments or proposed modifications on this section.

Section III, together with the modifications which have been voted, is therefore adopted.

I call Mr Spinelli.

**Mr Spinelli.** — (I) I should like to remind you that the internal regulations for the budget scrutiny state that the section of the draft budget can be voted on as a whole. I request therefore that the whole of the Commission's draft budget should be put to the vote.

Since the basic requests made by our group to give a certain character to the budget have not been accepted, with one exception, we shall vote against.

**President.** — Mr Spinelli, the draft budget as a whole will be voted on after the explanations of vote.

I call Mr Harmar-Nicholls on a point of order.

**Lord Harmar-Nicholls.** — It is a point of order, Madam President, which may, if you accept it, result in our having to vote again on Amendment 379. My point of order is that Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure lays down that the draft agenda shall specify voting times for all motions for resolutions down for consideration. Now the draft agenda for today laid down that our timetable was from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. At a minute to 1 p.m. two out of three of us, in anticipation of the agenda being adhered to left the room and then inadvertently.

(Protests from the left)

you went on to vote on the transport questions. I am suggesting, Madam President, that that vote is *ultra vires* as the rule stands at present.

(Protests and laughter from the left)

**President.** — Lord Harmar-Nicholls, it was almost 1 p.m. when I proposed to the House that we should continue our business for a quarter of an hour to complete the vote on Title 3. My proposal was unanimously adopted.

(Applause)

I call Mr Enright.

**Mr Enright.** — On the same point of order, Madam President, may I congratulate you on your conduct of this extremely difficult meeting, in spite of the unruly and churlish behaviour of Lord Harmar-Nicholls.

*(Loud applause)*

**President.** — I can only call Members to speak for an explanation of vote.

I call Mr Motchane.

**Mr Motchane.** — *(F)* Madam President, the members of the French Socialist Party in the European Socialist Group cannot support Section III of the draft budget submitted to the Assembly.

Basically we feel that the real problem of the common agricultural policy cannot be tackled by interfering with the consequences of and commitments made under international agreements. More specifically, the very spirit of the budget, which is apparent in the motion for a resolution which was adopted by a majority in the Committee on Budgets and will be put to the vote shortly, clearly shows the contradictions inherent in a move which really is, destructive.

As regards the problems of excess milk production in particular, it must be remembered that the regions which produce most milk products also consume the least and produce and import large quantities of margarine and vegetable fats. All the proposals aimed at dealing with this crucial aspect of excess milk production have been rejected and are not to be found in the draft budget. We cannot therefore discuss them. It seems that a majority of the members of this Assembly regard the monopoly exercised by a small number of international groups over part of the production and virtually the entire distribution network for vegetable fats as sacrosanct.

In these circumstances we feel that the arguments advanced so skilfully by the rapporteur of the Committee on Budgets are invalid. If I understood them correctly, the main point of the exercise is to teach the Council a lesson; in other words to bring it face to face with the contradictions inherent in the automatic extension of the current provisions of the common agricultural policy.

The draft budget is therefore a way of forcing us to take a hasty decision which has not been fully discussed in this Assembly regarding a possible solution to the lack of resources for financing Community activities. While we agree with the great majority of Members of this Assembly that there is an imbalance between the total contributions made by certain Member States and their total benefits from Community membership, there is no question of introducing the principle of strict proportionality. It would be totally inconsistent with this view for us to decide today to procure additional resources for the Community by increasing VAT by 0.56, i.e., by increasing still

further the imbalance caused by the structure of Community financing.

**President.** — I call Mr Scott-Hopkins.

**Mr Scott-Hopkins.** — Madam President, I will be brief. Did I understand, to start with, that you said you were going to ask the House to vote on each section of the Community's budget. Are we now going to vote on the Commission's budget? I gathered from the answer to Mr Spinelli's question that we were going to vote on Section III of the budget. If this is so, Madam President, we really must have an adjournment to consider the group's position.

I must say quite clearly to the House that I am in an unsatisfactory position regarding the Commission's section of the budget. I cannot accept a co-responsibility levy put forward in the way it has been put forward in this House.

My honourable friends and I would find it extremely difficult to vote for any budget which contains those particular measures in the Commission section, Section III, of this budget. I don't want to make a long speech now. I just want to say that I am not going to question the way it has happened except to say that it has happened at very short notice after a previous decision had been reversed. I don't query that. That is the way things go in parliamentary life. Nevertheless, the decision is contrary to the views that I and many of my honourable friends hold, and we cannot accept it as such. If it remains I would have to advise my honourable friends that they would be unable to vote for this budget as it stands, and I hope that that will not be the situation.

Therefore, Madam President, if you are going to put these matters to the vote this evening, by sections, then I would ask you to adjourn the sitting now to allow all groups to take up positions before the vote is taken.

*(Applause from various quarters on the right)*

**President.** — Mr Scott-Hopkins, the only vote to be taken is on the draft general budget of the Community as a whole. Mr Klepsch has already asked for a suspension of the sitting after the explanations of vote to enable the political groups to meet.

I call Mr Klepsch.

**Mr Klepsch.** — *(D)* Madam President, I would not like members to gain the false impression that my group also has misgivings about taking a final vote. On the contrary, my group is fully prepared to vote on the budget as a whole. What I really requested was that we have a ten minute break before discussing the motions for resolutions so that members can refresh themselves if necessary. Otherwise we would have to vote continuously. I share your view that we should now hear the explanations on the vote, hold the final vote and then have a short ten-minute break so that

**Klepsch**

members can refresh themselves before discussing the texts of the resolutions.

**President.** — I call Mr de la Malène.

**Mr de la Malène.** — (*F*) Madam President, I would like to give a short explanation of the vote on behalf of my group. As the text stands my group would not approve the budget as determined by the discussions of this Assembly for reasons both of procedure and of substance.

I mentioned the procedural reason a short while ago. One of the main amendments to this budget — for the proposed modification I criticized just now was in fact an amendment — would increase the co-responsibility levy. Initially it referred to Title 10, Chapter 100, 'provisional appropriations'; which does not cover compulsory expenditure. Consequently, whatever the title, it does involve an amendment which falls within Parliament's field of responsibility. On the pretext of a transfer from Title 10 to Title 6 a proposed modification has been presented and, because the quorum has been lowered, Parliament has been deprived of its rights, as the matter has become one of compulsory rather than non-compulsory expenditure.

*(Applause from various quarters on the right)*

This is a serious departure from procedure on a matter of fundamental importance, Madam President. This approach would of course fit in with the wishes of the Council of Ministers but not with those of this Assembly. I will write to you regarding this procedure, as I will write to the Legal Affairs Committee and the Committee on the Rules of Procedure. We have cast a vote which is worthless, a vote which has been rigged; I repeat, and Mr Aigner will no doubt agree with me on this, that we are dealing with essentially non-compulsory expenditure, and, as a result, the amendment cannot be adopted by a simple majority. I would stress again that this is a departure from procedure.

In addition to this procedural reason, there are fundamental reasons stemming from the opposition by a rag-bag majority of members of this Assembly to the very essence of what we have built together, namely the common agricultural policy. The latter has been called into question in the amendments relating to imported fats in the transfers of appropriations for the EAGGF Guarantee Section, and in the increase in the co-responsibility levy, all as a result of the procedural trick I have just outlined. Of course we cannot associate ourselves in any way with this attempt to call into question one of the fundamental pillars of this Community. This is essentially why my group unanimously refuses to vote in favour of the budget, not in the form it was presented but as it has been revised following the discussions in this Assembly.

*(Applause from the Group of European Progressive Democrats)*

**President.** — I call Mr Ripa di Meana.

**Mr Ripa di Meana.** — (*I*) Madam President, Mr Scott-Hopkins' request, as group chairman, to adjourn the House, only makes sense if it is intended to allow the groups time for thought. Therefore it seems to me useless to proceed with the voting, which will make our positions rigid and unchangeable, while the Parliament clearly wishes to reflect within each political group before proceeding to an explicit vote.

*(Applause from various quarters)*

**President.** — Mr Scott-Hopkins and Mr Klepsch asked for a suspension of the sitting after the vote on the draft budget as a whole.

I shall consult Parliament on the time it wishes to suspend the sitting. However, we shall first hear the other explanations of vote.

I call Mr Spinelli.

**Mr Spinelli.** — (*I*) Madam President, in Sartre's play 'The Devil and the Good Lord' Götz von Berlichingen concludes like this: 'This war must be fought and I will fight it'. The Italian Communists have taken this phrase as their motto in this debate on the budget. Faced with a budget which did not deserve approval, we have fought our battle to improve it. Finally, I should like to say that the last item on which we sought substantial improvement is the proposed modifications to the EAGGF. I should like to say that what Mr de la Malène has said about these is pure sophistry because, since they are proposals for modifications, they must be voted on according to the rules governing such a vote.

This, I repeat, is the only positive point of the whole debate. The budget should have provided an answer to the problem of new resources; it should have given an answer to the problem of what attitude to take on matters of reclamation and reorganization, it should have told us what policy to follow with regard to the developing countries, but it has not done any of this. The only answer it has given, apart from agriculture, concerns regional policy. We must therefore say that we are not satisfied, and announce that we shall vote against this budget.

**President.** — I call Mr Scott-Hopkins.

**Mr Scott-Hopkins.** — Without wishing to be difficult, or to challenge your authority, Madam President, I wish to point out that I did ask for an adjournment before we took the vote on any part of the budget. You said that you would comply with that request because Mr Klepsch had also made it, but that you

**Scott-Hopkins**

wanted to have the explanations of votes beforehand. It now seems that you have changed your decision Madam President. Regretfully, I must formally ask you if you will now adjourn the proceedings for half an hour so that the political groups can decide what position they wish to adopt.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Lange

**Mr Lange, chairman of the Committee on Budgets.** — *(D)* Madam President, colleagues, I should like to ask the political groups to take the following points into consideration in their discussions. What is the point of this first reading? It is to decide on our attitude to the Council's position and not to take a final decision on the budget. A final decision on the budget will be taken at the second reading. The results of the first reading can be sent to the Council without further comment. And when the whole thing comes back from Council we must get down to business again. Then things can be done the way we wish. This provision of the Rules of Procedure is in itself unfortunate, as it might put an end to the discussion of the budget at the first reading. Rejection at this point would mean that the Council's draft would become the budget and Parliament would have nothing more to say on the matter.

In that case everything we have done so far would be completely superfluous. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg you not to let this happen. We should postpone the final decision until the second reading in December and should not vote on the budget as a whole at this point.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I consult Parliament on Mr Scott-Hopkins' request.

Are there any objections?

That is agreed.

We shall therefore suspend the sitting for half an hour.

The sitting is suspended.

*(The sittings was suspended at 5.25 p. m. and resumed at 6.25 p. m.)*

**President.** — The sitting is resumed.

We shall continue the explanations of vote.

I call Mr Bangemann.

**Mr Bangemann.** — *(D)* Madam President, my explanation of vote can be shorter than intended, as I believe the situation with regard to the Rules of Procedure has been clarified in the meantime. I would simply like to repeat that, during the votes on the proposed modifications and draft amendments, my group again made clear that the solution proposed by

the Committee on Budgets and the majority of the House regarding the problem of surpluses, notably in the dairy sector, is not acceptable and will probably not succeed.

For this reason, we have decided in favour of our own draft amendments as we feel that a majority of the House has repeated the mistake made in the past, in other words it is attempting, by means of budgetary decisions, to change an agricultural policy which is based on legal decisions taken by the Council and can, therefore, be changed only by the same procedure. Consequently we were unable to support these draft amendments.

We will vote against all those paragraphs in Mr Dankert's motion for a resolution which again raise these draft amendments. We will abstain from taking part in the final vote on the motion, as we attribute such importance to this section that we wish to make clear here too that this is the wrong approach. I would emphasize that my entire group will take this action — and thank God I can say that I represent neither a French Liberal Group nor a German Liberal Group but rather a European Liberal Group. Not one member of my group has stood up yet in this debate and said 'I am speaking here on behalf of the French Liberals.'

However, I have noted on many occasions that a Member has spoken on behalf of the French Socialists, the French Communists or the Italian Communists.

I would ask you not to underestimate this. It is a European task to reduce existing national differences through the work of the groups

*(Applause from the right)*

and my colleagues should take note of this.

Madam President, my group will therefore do as I indicated, and I would ask that the reasons I have put forward be recorded in the minutes.

**President.** — I call Mr Arndt.

**Mr Arndt.** — *(D)* It is not very easy to find unanimity on this budget and the individual votes. I admire Mr Bangemann who has spoken for his entire Liberal and Democratic Group although we did notice various differences of opinion even in the Liberal and Democratic Group during the individual votes.

*(Cries)*

I am amazed but also pleased that the chairman of the Liberal and Democratic Group in particular advocates group discipline. Has he perhaps inherited something in this respect? The main point is surely that today, as a result of very hard work and long preparations in the course of which we encountered many new situations because of the special structure of this draft budget we have, in my opinion, done a really good job if we take into account all the draft amendments.

**Arndt**

I have noted that various points of view were put forward regarding certain budgetary positions. These stem not only from the substance of the matters under discussion but also from the special budgetary procedure. Unlike the situation with the national budgets, we cannot say 'This will be done in such and such a way' and it is then done: here we can only take certain initiatives and wait for the reaction of the Council.

This is the reason why, for example in one of the crucial questions, namely the common agricultural policy, hardly any of us could put forward a proposal in the way we would if Parliament alone could decide on the agricultural policy. It was more a question of finding a way round the procedures. I am grateful, therefore, that the majority of the House took the initiative although we all know that nothing in the agricultural policy has changed as yet,

*(Cries)*

not simply as a result of the decision, Mr Bange-mann,...

*(Cries)*

I am really sorry that you have shown by your interruption that you are unable to understand how the larger groups have tried here to put forward a proposal which will give the House an opportunity to go into these positions in detail only when the Council has dealt with it.

*(Scattered applause from the left)*

I may say that more than 95 % of the proposals put forward by the Socialist Group have obtained a majority in the House. It is understandable that there should be various points of view on these. I disagree with my friend, Mr Motchane, in only one respect. Let us get it right: the majority of the Socialist Group opposed additional duties on oil, fats, etc., not because we did not wish to help the agricultural sector but because we do not believe that we can help the latter by making consumers, i.e. the citizens of the Community, pay additional duties. In other words, when we rejected the proposals for increased duties, we felt that we were acting in the interests of consumers and not in the interests of any firms.

We must all be quite clear about the fact that as a Parliament we are treading a very difficult path which can be negotiated only if we try to take decisions with the largest possible majorities in order to encourage the Council to promote the development of Europe and accept Parliament's views. We are working on the assumption that the draft amendments should go to

the Council in their present form. We do not feel that there should be any further vote on the individual budgetary positions or on the budget as a whole as — and I am speaking purely hypothetically here — this could mean that all our draft amendments might be dropped again suddenly because the whole budget had been rejected. This would mean that, after the period of time laid down in the Treaties, the Council's proposal would come into force and of course all 410 Members of the House had agreed that it should not be so.

Given all these factors we feel — although we were defeated on some of the amendments — that this Parliament has tried to show today that it is justified in dealing with these matters as a directly elected Parliament. I feel, therefore, that in spite of all the difficulties this has been a positive sitting as far as the development of Europe is concerned.

*(Applause)*

**President.** — I call Mr Patterson on a point of order.

**Mr Patterson.** — Rule 31A of the Rules of Procedure stipulates that explanations of vote — which I understand is what we are engaged on — shall not last for more than three minutes. The last contribution lasted for well over five minutes. Perhaps you would invoke the rule to bring this House to order.

*(Applause from certain quarters on the right)*

**President.** — We shall continue the explanations of vote. I call Mr Baillot.

**Mr Baillot.** — *(F)* Madam President, during the general debate I pointed out on behalf of the French Communists and Allies that we would decide how to vote, depending on how the constructive amendments we had tabled were received. They proposed specific measures to combat the continuing scourge of unemployment and to protect farmers, notably by abolishing monetary compensatory amounts and the co-responsibility levy on milk. They were all rejected. At the end of this debate we find that the budget will reduce the purchasing power of farmers for the sixth year running and increase the danger of tens of thousands of small farms disappearing. It deals a heavy blow to the Community's agricultural policy, which should not be called into question. The budget proposes raising new revenue, notably by taking a bigger share of VAT, which would inevitably increase the difficulties of workers already facing an unacceptable level of austerity and unemployment in all the Community countries.

**Baillot**

The budget reflects a desire to speed up European integration at all levels for the sole benefit of multinational companies, the relocation of which is at the centre of the Community's activities.

*(Cries from the right)*

This policy goes against the interests of our people and the independence of our individual countries; it goes against the Europe of the workers which we are trying to build with the help of all the democratic forces in Europe. For all these reasons which I have summarized briefly in the time allocated to us, the French Communists and Allies will vote against the budget and against the resolution we shall be discussing shortly, as it reflects political viewpoints with which we profoundly disagree.

**President.** — I call Mr Klepsch.

**Mr Klepsch.** — *(D)* Madam President, on behalf of my group I should like to make a few brief points during this final explanation. I should like to take the opportunity to lend support to what my colleague, Mr Arndt has said. Parliament has worked well over the past three days and has shown that it can complete a massive and difficult task such as the discussion and adoption of the budget of the European Communities responsibly and pragmatically.

*(Scattered applause from the right)*

I should like to bring this fact to the attention of all those concerned. We have made a joint effort to bring together viewpoints within the groups and then formulate an opinion as a Parliament, always bearing in mind what was possible and keeping both feet on the ground, and I should like to thank all those particularly involved in the decision-making process very warmly, including the two main rapporteurs, Mr Dankert and Mr Jackson.

*(Applause)*

At the beginning of the budget debate we had the opportunity to outline our basic principles. There is no point in repeating them at the end of the debate, as we have all tried to implement them in the course of the discussions and to express them in the individual votes. What is important is that we should realize at the end of this debate that we have taken a whole series of decisions and worked together to achieve the best possible outcome for the Community. It is now up to the Council to respond to Parliament's initiative and then we will again have to take decisions. But the first directly elected Parliament has coped with a massive pile of draft amendments in a very short period of time — thanks to your excellent chairmanship, Madam President.

*(Applause from various quarters)*

And I feel it is worthwhile noting that we have recognized our duty as guardians of the interests of the European Community, in particular of its citizens.

I should like to comment briefly on two particular aspects as my group feels that these should be stressed. First, we are pleased that the content of Mr De Keersmaecker's amendment has been taken over in the Dankert/Aigner amendment so that we were able to obtain a large majority on this particular issue. We are on very difficult ground here and I should like to point out that we were not very pleased that our attempts to make clear in some sections of the budget that many issues are being included in the agricultural section of the budget when in fact they really belong to other sections, was not appreciated by the majority of the House. But I will continue to press for clarity as I do not feel it is a good thing for us to bandy about enormous sums of money for the agricultural budget, much of which should be inserted in other sections of the Community budget. I will not go into detail again here as we have already done this.

Second, the vast majority of the House rejected Mr Colla's amendments. I will now tell you quite frankly why my group could not vote for them. It was not because we do not endorse the fight against unemployment. During the discussion on this budget we were prepared to vote for any necessary appropriations to cover specific proposals to solve problems. However, in our view these amendments were intended only to demonstrate goodwill and were not based on any particular plans. We strongly support measures in the social field — and the fight against unemployment is in our view a crucial factor here, believe me, and I am convinced that every group is anxious not to let itself be outdone in these efforts — but this cannot be achieved by simply saying that we wish to make available so many thousand million if we have no idea for what purpose this sum will be used. We hope that we will have an opportunity in the future to discuss detailed proposals together. If this happens our group will not fail to cooperate.

Finally, we have tried in this budget not to increase the number of studies aimed at solving specific problems by means of new allocations of funds if they have already been going on for a number of years. We feel that the important thing is not to try to overcome problems by authorizing a new investigation, but at last to draw conclusions from the investigations already completed. Quite frankly we find it difficult to accept that when we already have several large mountains of paper based on investigations into certain issues we should authorize all sorts of research institutes and groups to prepare a new report at great expense on the basis of a careful synopsis of those already completed. We have made it a rule to oppose this practice. I say this simply to explain the voting practice of my group in certain instances.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have completed my explanation. My group is pleased that the House has succeeded in completing the discussion on the budget today and we feel we have produced a result which,

**Klepsch**

generally speaking, will lend itself to discussion. We hope very much that when we hear the Council's opinion in December we will be able to tackle the final decision-making process just as successfully.

*(Applause from the Group of the European People's Party (CD))*

**President.** — I call Mrs Bonino.

**Mrs Bonino.** — *(I)* Madam President, we have come to the end of three days of hard work, and I must say that my opinion of this work is completely different from that of Mr Klepsch. I do not think that the work we have done is good, I do not think the show we have put up today is worthy of a parliament. As my colleagues know, there was an agreement on this debate between the chairmen of the groups, and we have respected this agreement. But I think it would have been better simply to apply the Rules of Procedure, so giving everyone the possibility of defending his own amendments. This is the only way, Mr Klepsch and colleagues, that I can explain to myself the fact that after days of discussion, after torrents of words and declarations of goodwill which 'cost little', this Parliament, by a large majority, has rejected the amendments on food aid to the developing countries, after having said only last week that this matter was fundamental, that world hunger was an important political topic.

Well, of last week's discussion only the fine words are left. Not one important amendment, not even those tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation, which therefore did not come from our side, has been accepted. Some ...

*(Interruptions)*

**Mr Klepsch.** — *(D)* Pannella! Pannella!

**Mrs Bonino.** — *(I)* Mr Pannella is Mr Pannella. I am Mrs Emma Bonino and I speak for myself! Is that clear.

*(Applause)*

And I should like to ask my colleague to stop being provocative. I have not spoken for three days: I maintain that, like everyone else, I have the right to speak.

*(Applause)*

I was saying that I hope the fact that you have in practice rejected all the important amendments on the problems of food aid and the Third World can be attributed to the way in which the amendments were voted, and therefore to the fact that perhaps you did not manage to understand clearly what you were voting for. Otherwise my judgment on this parliament, which debates for days using many fine words which cost nothing, but is not ashamed to change completely when it comes to backing them up with budgetary measures, would be extremely negative. After the statements my colleagues made not more

than a week ago, what has happened today on the problem of the Third World is incredible. I should like to invite my colleagues to be more careful in their statements, so that a week later they do not have to retract what they have said. I shall vote against not only because of this chapter of the budget on the Third World, but because of the choices made by this Parliament on agricultural policy and regional policy, not to speak of energy policy. Whereas the theme of nuclear energy is discussed and debated everywhere and serious doubts are growing not only in Europe but in the whole world, it seems to me that this parliament is following the Council word for word, and insisting on going over completely to nuclear power.

I shall vote against it because of the way things have been done, Madam President, I am grateful to you and to all the staff. Certainly we have done things very much in a hurry. But I do not think our work has been done well from a political point of view. Our work has been rapid in the sense that it has been efficient, but I thought that this Parliament faced political problems, and not just the problem of voting for amendments as quickly as possible as though we were some kind of industry.

This is why I am voting against this budget, but I hope that the way in which today our group has cooperated and kept its word, as we usually do, will make everybody think. The problems of this Parliament, which has some difficulty in operating, are not due to the minorities. The minorities have not posed problems. The problems of this Parliament are political problems of a completely different kind, and it is not by silencing the minorities, as you want to do next week, that you will resolve the basic political problems.

*(Applause from various quarters)*

**President.** — I call Mr Jaquet.

**Mr Jaquet.** — *(F)* Madam President, if the chairman of the Liberal Group does not object, I should like to summarize in a few words the position of the French Socialists on Mr Dankert's motion for a resolution. A short while ago we explained why we would have voted against the budget if there had been a vote on the budget as a whole. This Assembly did not agree with a number of our main concerns. We feel that if such a budget were introduced the common agricultural policy in particular would be seriously jeopardized. In these circumstances we felt that it would be only sensible to vote against the budget as a whole. Despite this, we were very impressed by the highly logical case put forward by Mr Lange and we support it, as indeed do all the Members of this Assembly. There will therefore be no vote on the budget as a whole. However, a vote is now to be taken on Mr Dankert's motion for a resolution. This would not appear to be entirely logical. Mr Dankert's motion contains a whole series of quite excellent statements



**Jaquet**

which I fully endorse, but it also reflects the general line of argument which has dominated the preparation and discussion of this budget — and I do not feel it could have done otherwise. The vote on this motion for a resolution is therefore to some extent a thinly disguised vote on the budget as a whole. In these circumstances we feel that a vote on the budget as a whole should have been rejected and the motion for a resolution withdrawn. However, if the motion for a resolution stands and if, as we say, the vote is one on the budget as a whole, what is the function of this motion for a resolution? To remain consistent, we French Socialists will vote against it.

**President.** — I call Mr Almirante.

**Mr Almirante.** — *(I)* Madam President, together with my colleagues of the Italian National Right, I agree with those who have loyally said that during these three days the European Parliament has done good work. We must now not spoil the good work we have completed.

All the speakers who have intervened on the amendments have shown an approach identical to the one we wanted to adopt. The European Parliament on this occasion has assumed its responsibilities, so dissenting from, or even openly disagreeing with, the Council of Ministers. Giving in order those aspects which most interest us: the Regional Fund, the Social Fund, the Fund for the underdeveloped countries, we have supported social policies in complete antithesis to the anti-social policies which previously had the support of the Council. All of us without exception have had successes and failures in these three days, but what is important is that in these three days Parliament has taken on its own personality both physically and politically, and has opposed its own authority to the authority of the Council which has prevailed until now. Let us hope that the Parliament will not waste this good work! These are the basic reasons which lead us to vote in favour of the budget.

**President.** — I call Mr Ruffolo.

**Mr Ruffolo.** — *(I)* Madam President, just one brief word. In my opinion we are not now voting on the budget as a whole but on the Dankert Resolution. I should like then to make it quite clear that it is necessary for the Parliament to retain its absolute freedom to vote for the budget at its second reading, after Council of Ministers has taken account of our proposals.

I cannot therefore hide the sense of unease which some of us feel at some of the serious shortcomings, as they seem to me, brought to light during this debate. I should like to mention the failure to take a decision on the problem of own resources in the Community, and the failure to approve an amendment which would have provided a concrete financial

basis for those common policies which the Community must tackle in major sectors of its activities. By these I mean energy, industry and employment. I think that these serious omissions cast a shadow over the discussion which Parliament has held today, and justify some reserve about the final vote which will be held in this Parliament in December. It is with this in mind, even while I fully admit that important results have been achieved during this discussion on many aspects of the budget, that I express reservations about the way some of us might finally vote on this budget when we have the replies and the reactions of the Council of Ministers.

**President.** — I call Mr Tugendhat.

**Mr Tugendhat, Member of the Commission.** — Madam President, it is customary on these occasions — or at least it was in the old Parliament — for the Commission to say a few words to express in particular its thanks to the President, and that I, with great humility, am delighted to do. The speed with which the amendments were dealt with and the skill with which the difficulties have been overcome, is something which certainly deserves praise, and I would like to offer my institution's congratulations.

*(Applause)*

I would also, if I may, like to say a word to the rapporteur and to congratulate him on his report, which I believe is going to be one of the outstanding documents of this Parliament. It breaks new ground. It establishes a new and important way of looking at the budget, and though we have not always agreed — and indeed it would be unhealthy if we did always agree — I believe that the tension between us has been a creative tension, and I hope very much that it will yield good results for the whole Community.

*(Applause)*

Finally, Madam President, although I am not a Member of this Parliament, I have been a member of another parliament. To me politics is basically a parliamentary activity, and could I say this; parliamentary procedures are often difficult to follow, especially in a new institution. They are often very hard for the press and for other outsiders to understand. But basically they are the most democratic and therefore the best way of achieving results. When new departures are undertaken, when new ground is broken and when difficult opinions clash and still manage to reach a compromise, it shows that this institution — the youngest and the newest — is also one of the most virile in the Community.

*(Applause)*

**President.** We must now proceed to the vote. Having regard to the explanations given by the chairman of the Committee on Budgets before the suspension of the sitting and pursuant to the provisions of the Trea-

**President**

ties, only the motions for resolutions on the draft budget will be put to the vote.

We begin with the motion for a resolution in the *Jackson report (Doc. 1-459/79): Section I — Parliament.*

I put to the vote the preamble and paragraphs 1 to 4.

The preamble and paragraphs 1 to 4 are adopted.

After paragraph 4, I have Amendment No 1, by the rapporteur, Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, seeking to insert a new paragraph:

- 4a. Will take the necessary decisions at the second reading of the 1980 budget to add the political group staff for its non-attached Members, in proportion to the strength of other political groups, in accordance with its decisions, to be taken at its next part-session, on its own Rules of Procedure.

I put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 1 is adopted.

I put paragraphs 5 to 14 to the vote.

Paragraphs 5 to 14 are adopted.

I put the motion for a resolution to the vote as a whole.

The resolution is adopted.

*(Applause from certain quarters on the centre and the right)*

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**President.** We now proceed to the *Jackson report (Doc. 1-446/79): Section II — Council.*

I put the motion for a resolution to the vote.

The resolution is adopted.

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**President.** I put to the vote the motion for a resolution contained in the *Jackson report (Doc. 1-447/79): Section II — Annex (Economic and Social Committee).*

The resolution is adopted.

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**President.** I put to the vote the resolution contained in the *Jackson report (Doc. 1-455/79): Section IV.*

The resolution is adopted.

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**President.** I put to the vote the resolution contained in the *Jackson report (Doc. 1-445/79):*

*Section V.*

The resolution is adopted.

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\* \*

**President.** We now proceed to the motion for a resolution contained in the *Dankert report (Doc. 1-458/79): Section III — Commission.*

I put to the vote the first six recitals of the preamble.

The first six recitals of the preamble are adopted.

On the seventh recital, I have Amendment No 8, by Mr Früh and Mr Aigner, seeking to delete this recital.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, the compromise reached during discussion of this paragraph in the Committee on Budgets compels me to recommend rejection.

**President.** I put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 8 is rejected.

I put to the vote the seventh recital of the preamble.

The seventh recital of the preamble is adopted.

I put to the vote paragraphs 1 and 2.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 are adopted.

On paragraph 3 I have two amendments:

— No 7 by Mr Früh and Mr Aigner, seeking to delete this paragraph,

— No 14 by Mr Diana, Mr Dalsass, Mr Barbagli, Mr Colleselli and Mr Costanzo, seeking to amend this paragraph to read as follows:

3. Acknowledges that one of the causes of this imbalance is the fact that the policy of guaranteed agricultural prices has overly protected certain production sectors to the detriment of others.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, in the interests of compromise I propose that Parliament vote in favour of Amendment No 14.

**President.** I put to the vote Amendment No 7.

Amendment No 7 is rejected.

I put to the vote Amendment No 14.

Amendment No 14 is adopted.

I put to the vote paragraphs 4 and 5.

Paragraphs 4 and 5 are adopted.

**President**

On paragraph 6 I have Amendment No 15, by Mr Diana, Mr Dalsass, Mr Barbagli, Mr Colleselli and Mr Costanzo, seeking to amend this paragraph to read as follows :

6. Recalls that any decision raising the ceiling of 1 % of the VAT base as an own resource will, according to Article 201 of the Treaty, require ratification in accordance with the Member States' constitutional requirements, which will necessarily involve delays of several years if the decision is taken in 1980.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, the amendment appears to me to be so unclear that I am neither for nor against it.

**President.** I put it to the vote.

Amendment No 15 is rejected.

I put paragraph 6 to the vote.

Paragraph 6 is adopted.

I put paragraph 7 to the vote.

Paragraph 7 is adopted.

On paragraph 8 I have Amendment No 16, by Mr Diana, Mr Dalsass, Mr Barbagli, Mr Colleselli and Mr Costanzo seeking to delete in this paragraph the words 'where appropriate'.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — I am willing to accept this amendment, Madam President.

**President.** I put the amendment to the vote. As the result of the vote by show of hands is uncertain, we shall vote by sitting and standing. Amendment No 16 is rejected.

I put paragraph 8 to the vote.

Paragraph 8 is adopted.

On paragraph 9 I have three amendments :

- No 1, by Mr Klepsch, Mr Notenboom, Mr Aigner, Mr Konrad Schön, Mr Langes, on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD), seeking to delete the first part of this paragraph so that it should read as follows :

considers that the efficiency of Community financial instruments should be scrutinized in order to avoid overlapping and waste.

- No 9, by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, and Mr Aigner, seeking to amend the wording as follows :

9. Considers that, while endeavouring to control agricultural expenditure, especially in the milk sector, the Community must now try to find new own resources so that the Community budget can show a steady increase as a sign that European integration is gaining strength.

- No 17, by Mr Diana, Mr Dalsass, Mr Barbagli, Mr Colleselli and Mr Costanzo, seeking to amend the wording of the first part of the paragraph as follows :

9. recognises that such an increase entails keeping the impact of agricultural expenditure on the budget within limits that are compatible with the development of other common policies ; considers further ... (rest unchanged).

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — First of all, Madam President, starting with Amendment No 9 by Mr Früh and Mr Aigner, I think the Committee on Budgets decided in favour of 1/2 % of VAT on condition that there is a transfer. I think this condition was just confirmed, in fact, by the vote, so I would advise against the amendment.

On Amendment No 1 by Mr Klepsch I think there was a specific vote in the Committee on Budgets on whether this proposal should be deleted. As rapporteur for the committee I have to reflect the opinion of the committee and to advise against adopting the amendment.

Finally with regard to Amendment No 17 by Mr Diana, Mr Dalsass and others, I have not read it so far, so I would leave it to the Assembly to decide.

**President.** — I put Amendment No 1 to the vote.

Amendment No 1 is rejected.

I put Amendment No 9 to the vote.

Amendment No 9 is rejected.

I put Amendment No 17 to the vote.

Amendment No 17 is rejected.

I put paragraph 9 to the vote.

Paragraph 9 is adopted.

On paragraph 10, I have Amendment No 2, by Mr Klepsch, Mr Notenboom, Mr Aigner, Mr Konrad Schön und Mr Langes, on behalf of the European People's Party (CD), seeking to word the paragraph as follows :

10. Believes that more intensive use of the conciliation procedure (between Council and Parliament) can improve the quality of the budgetary procedure and hence also the contact with the finance ministers.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, the Committee on Budgets felt it was very important to have direct contacts with our colleagues in the national finance committees. This amendment proposes contacts with the ministers. I therefore reaffirm the position of the Committee on Budgets.

**President.** — I put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 2 is adopted.

I put paragraphs 11 to 20 to the vote.

Paragraphs 11 to 20 are adopted.

After paragraph 20, I have Amendment No 6 by Mr Ansquer, Mr De la Malène and Mr Poncet, seeking to insert the following new paragraph :

20. Since, having regard to the concentration of surpluses, it is right that a producer should pay only if the price he receives is equal or superior to that actually received by a producer in another Member State, asks the Council to alter the basis of assessment for the milk co-responsibility levy along the following lines : the levy must be based on the price actually received by producers in the Member States, taking into account monetary compensatory amounts ; consequently, the levy would be applicable to a Community producer only if the price he receives becomes higher than that received by a producer in a neighbouring country, following the addition of the highest monetary compensatory amounts and deduction of the amount of the co-responsibility levy actually paid.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, Mr Ansquer's proposal is a complete plan for co-responsibility levies. While the matter is undoubtedly important, I feel that Parliament would be acting irresponsibly if it included this programme in a resolution without really studying it in detail on the basis of Commission proposals.

**President.** — I put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 6 is rejected.

On paragraph 21, I have Amendment No 10 by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, seeking to add the following at the end of paragraph 21 :

21. ... international obligation ; recommends a reclassification of the expenditure associated with the MCAs, food aid refunds and ACP and Indian sugar, since such expenditure does not arise as a consequence of the Common Agricultural Policy ; considers also that the cost of dairy surpluses due to imports from third countries must be deducted.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, Parliament would be acting inconsistently if it adopted this amendment, as it has agreed to leave certain budgetary lines where the Council suggested.

**President.** — I put Amendment No 10 to the vote.

The result of the vote by show of hands is uncertain, we shall vote by sitting and standing.

Amendment No 10 is rejected.

I put paragraph 21 to the vote.

Paragraph 21 is adopted.

After paragraph 21 I have two amendments by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture :

— No 11 seeking to add a new paragraph 21a worded as follows :

- 21a. Recommends the early establishment of a common fisheries and marine policy and exhorts the Commission to take bold initiatives in the preparation of the 1981 budget ;

— No 12 seeking to add, after paragraph 21 and after the sub-heading 'The Guidance Section of the EAGGF', a new paragraph 21a to read as follows :

- 21a. Regrets the disparity between market support expenditure and expenditure on structural improvement ; hopes that the Community will intensify structural measures, both to control production and reduce regional imbalances.

These amendments are not mutually exclusive.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) I support the amendments, which must be taken in the order you have just indicated.

**President.** — I put Amendment No 11 to the vote.

Amendment No 11 is adopted.

I put Amendment No 12 to the vote.

Amendment No 12 is adopted.

I put paragraphs 22 to 27 to the vote.

Paragraphs 22 to 27 are adopted.

On paragraph 28 I have Amendment No 4, by Mr Klepsch, Mr Notenboom, Mr Aigner, Mr Konrad Schön, Mr Langes, on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD) seeking to amend the text to read as follows :

- In view of the absence of agreements on precise programmes and hence the poor rate of implementation of budget lines in this sector, cannot agree to supporting extra appropriations to finance certain industrial measures ; (rest unchanged)

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, the amendment is weaker than paragraph 28 of the motion for a resolution. I would therefore prefer to retain the existing text.

**President.** — I put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 4 is adopted.

I put paragraph 29 to the vote.

Paragraph 29 is adopted.

**President**

On paragraph 30, I have Amendment No 5 by Mr Klepsch, Mr Notenboom, Mr Aigner, Mr Konrad Schön and Mr Langes, on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD) seeking to amend this paragraph to read as follows :

30. Regrets that, as regards enlargement, sufficient account has not yet been taken of the needs of applicant countries from the point of view of granting these countries, in particular Portugal, structural aid ; asks that the financial cost of enlargement should be calculated throughout the entire process of negotiation in accordance with the development of the economic and social situation ; in this context, the consequences of enlargement, particularly for the third countries in the Mediterranean region, will also need to be considered.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — I agree, Madam President.

**President.** — I put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 4 is adopted.

I put paragraphs 31 to 34 to the vote.

Paragraphs 31 to 34 are adopted.

On paragraph 35, I have Amendment No. 3, by Mr Klepsch, Mr Notenboom, Mr Aigner, Mr Konrad Schön and Mr Langes, on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD) seeking to amend this paragraph to read as follows :

- 35a. Calls on the Commission, when drawing up proposals for the increase of appropriations, to take account also of Parliament's proposals concerning the strengthening of its budgetary powers.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** (F) Madam President, in this case I would propose that Parliament accept the existing text for the simple reason that after the procedure for modifying the Treaty had been completed in 1975, the Commission promised Parliament that it would put forward such proposals. I feel that the new Parliament would put do well to remind it of this fact.

**President.** — I put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 3 is adopted.

After paragraph 35 I have Amendment No 13, by Mr Früh, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets, seeking to add a new paragraph to read as follows :

- 35a. Calls upon the Community institutions, including the European Parliament and particularly its committees, to undertake an examination of the present budget presentation which, being based on the concept of 'funds' and not 'policy' does not help budgetary transparency.

What is Mr Dankert's opinion ?

**Mr Dankert, rapporteur.** — (F) Madam President, I feel that Mr Früh's text is not very clear. In English it reads 'being based on the concept of "funds" and not "policy"'. I cannot explain what that means in budgetary terms. It is a well-known fact that Parliament is opposed to this in principle. But the Commission's position is also acceptable. As I do not really know what Mr Früh means by this amendment, I propose that it be rejected.

**President.** — I put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 13 is rejected.

I put paragraph 36 to the vote.

Paragraph 36 is adopted.

I put the motion for a resolution as a whole to the vote.

The resolution is adopted.

(Applause)

Now that we have completed the vote on the draft general budget of the European Communities for 1980, I wish to thank all Members for their contribution. I wish to thank in particular Mr Dankert and Mr Robert Jackson (*prolonged applause*) the chairman and members of the Committee on Budgets and the draftsmen of the opinions.

(Applause)

I also wish to acknowledge the active participation of the Commission and the Council.

Finally, I am sure that I speak for all of you when I personally thank all the staff who, in the different services — linguistic, technical etc. — have contributed to the successful completion of our business.

(Loud applause)

I personally wish to thank all those who prepared this sitting. The notes with which I was provided were remarkably detailed, particularly in view of the short deadline and the complexity of the problems.

(Applause)

### 7. Amendments to the Nord Report on the Rules of Procedure

**President.** — I wish to inform the House that when the deadline for tabling amendments to the Nord Report expired at 3 p.m., more than 5 000 amendments had been tabled.

(Laughter)

**President**

Rule 29 (2) stipulates that 'amendments shall relate to the text it is sought to alter' and 'the President shall decide whether they are in order'. The chairmen of the political groups, whom I have consulted, have asked me to examine the admissibility of the 5 200 amendments, with a view to excluding those which, by their nature and their number, would prevent the House from pursuing its normal business.

We shall do so before the next part session, and only those amendments which are admissible will be translated and distributed.

*(Applause)*

**8. Dates of the next part-session**

**President.** — There are no further items on the agenda.

The enlarged Bureau proposes that our next sittings be held from 12 to 16 November 1979, in Strasbourg.

Are there any objections?

That is agreed.

**9. Approval of the minutes**

**President.** — Pursuant to Rule 17 (2) of the Rules of Procedure I submit to Parliament, for its approval, the minutes of this sitting, which were written during the debates.

Are there any comments?

The minutes are approved.

**10. Adjournment of the session**

**President.** — I declare the session of the European Parliament adjourned.

The sitting is closed.

*(The sitting was closed at 7.30 p.m.)*

*(Loud applause for the President)*

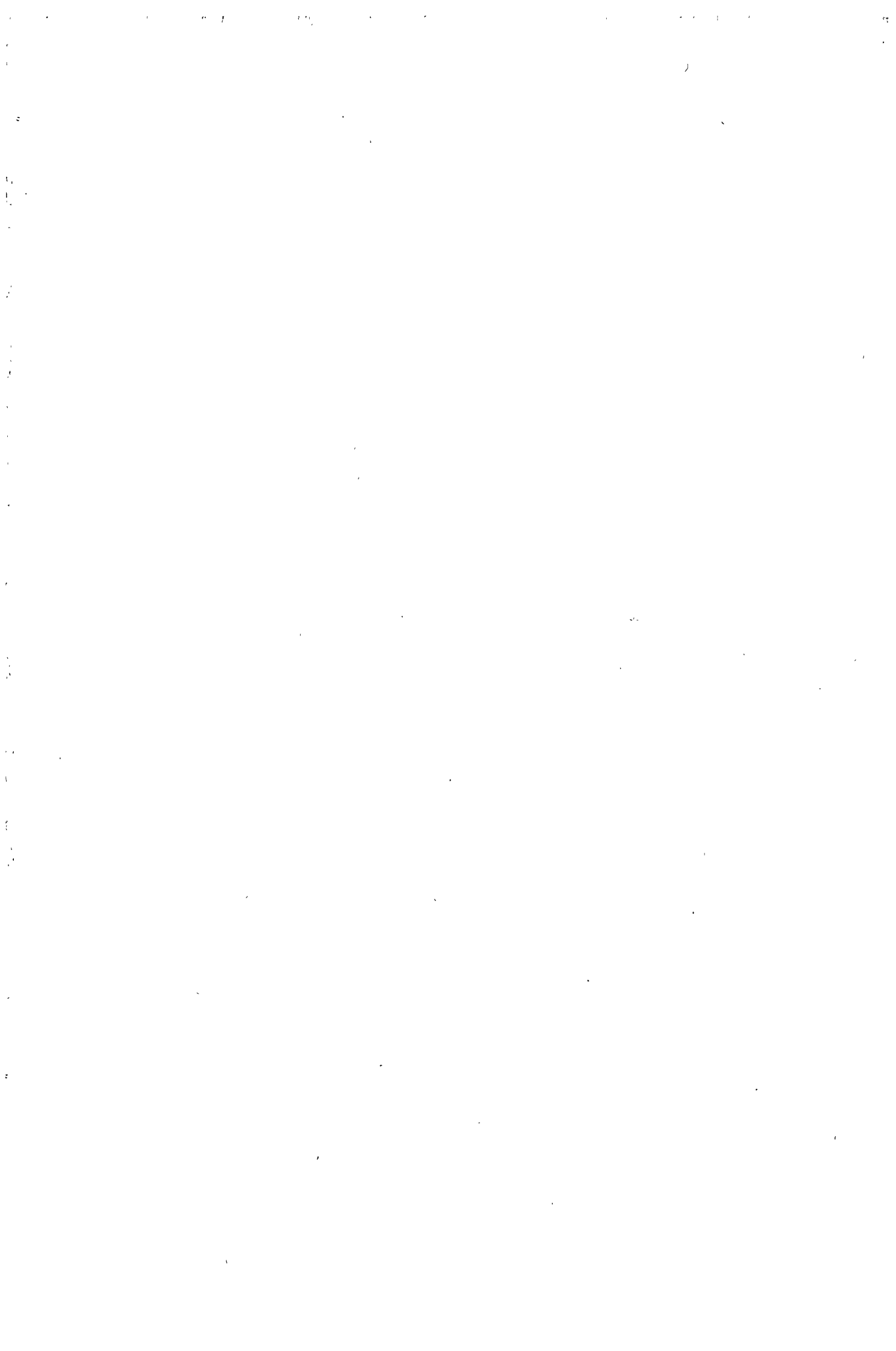
ANNEX

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS  
and DRAFT AMENDMENTS

relating to the draft general budget of the European  
Communities for the 1980 financial year <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 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 1980**

(Doc. 378/79)

Draft amendment No 1

tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mrs Barbarella, Mr D'Angelosante, Mr Fanti and Mr Gauthier

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE**

Title 1 :	Own resources
Chapter 13 :	Resources accruing from the value added tax provided for in Article 4 of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970
Article 130 :	Resources accruing from the value added tax provided for in Article 4 of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970

*Revenue*

Unchanged

**REMARKS**

*Add the following to the remark :*

The Commission has undertaken to submit as soon as possible, and in any event together with any supplementary budgets for the 1980 financial year, proposals for amendments to Article 4 (1), second subparagraph, of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of financial contributions from Member States by the Communities' own resources, aimed at increasing the rate of the VAT assessment basis from 1 % to 1.5 %; the Council is committed to adopting these proposals and forwarding them to the Member States for ratification; the Commission has undertaken to submit as soon as possible proposals to enable the Community to have recourse to the capital market in order to cover in the short term, by means of loans entered in a capital account budget, any budget deficits which cannot be covered by using own resources.

The Commission has undertaken before the opening of the budgetary procedure for the 1981 financial year, to begin consideration, with the European Parliament, of the necessary reform of the Community fiscal system and of the method of allocating revenue and expenditure among the Member States and the Community.

*Legal basis*

EEC Treaty Arts. 199 and 201 ; EAEC Treaty Arts. 171 and 173 ; Decision of 21 April 1970 (70/243/EEC ; EAEC ; ECSC), OJ L 94 of 28. 4. 1970 ; Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977, OJ L 356 of 31. 12. 1977. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on financing the Community budget COM(78) 531 final.

**JUSTIFICATION**

According to the triennial estimates annexed by the Commission to the preliminary draft budget of the European Communities for 1980, there is a possibility that own resources may be depleted from the 1981 budget onwards.

The financial implications of the decisions of the Council of Agriculture Ministers of 22 June 1979 have led to a letter of amendment No 1/1980 and a supplementary budget No 3/1979, and this renders even more urgent the question of the depletion of own resources.

Beginning with the budgetary procedure for 1980, the European Parliament should therefore take steps to safeguard the principles of the Community's financial independence, the universality and unity of the budget and the capacity of the Community as a whole to develop through the progressive transfer of resources and public expenditure from the Member States to the Community.

It is the Commission that bears the main responsibility for supporting the political will of the European Parliament expressed in this remark by means of appropriate legislative proposals.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 2  
tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mrs Barbarella, Mr D'Angelosante, Mr Fanti and Mr Gouthier

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUE

Title 9 :           Miscellaneous revenue  
Chapter 94 :       Borrowing and lending operations  
Article 941 :      Euratom loans raised

#### *Revenue*

Unchanged

#### REMARKS

*Modify* the remarks as follows :

'Euratom Treaty (Art. 172(4)); Council Decision of 29 March 1977 (OJ L 88 of 6. 4. 1977).

This line represents the authorization granted to the Commission by the budgetary authority for the financial year in question for the raising of loans with a view to contributing towards the financing of nuclear power stations. The maximum amount for loans authorized is set at 500 000 000 EUA ; however, a new maximum amount shall be fixed upon attainment of the limit of 300 000 000 EUA. The amount authorized for the financial year 1980 is set at 700 000 000 EUA.

This heading is also to record any revenue arising from claims of Euratom against recipients of loans granted by Euratom.

Pending adoption by the Council of the proposed amendments to the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 approved by the European Parliament by urgent procedure, Annex III to Section III — Commission — of the general budget covers all the capital operations and management of the debts pertaining thereto.

See also Item 3291 (expenditure) which records, where appropriate, expenditure actually incurred in connection with borrowing and lending operations'.<sup>1</sup>

#### JUSTIFICATION

The remarks should make clear that authorization to borrow and lend is given to the Commission each year by the budgetary authority. This remark must govern the implementation of the budget line as it fixes, pursuant to the basic regulations, the maximum amount of borrowing and lending operations authorized for each financial year.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget heading as authorized by the heading of the article in question.

Draft amendment No 3  
tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mrs Barbarella, Mr D'Angelosante, Mr Fanti and Mr Gouthier

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUE

Title 9 :           Miscellaneous revenue  
Chapter 94 :       Borrowing and lending operations  
Article 942 :      Community loans to redress balances of payments

#### *Revenue*

Unchanged

#### REMARKS

*Modify* the remarks as follows :

'Regulation (EEC) No 397/75 of 17 February 1975 and Decisions Nos 76/322 of 15 March 1976 and 77/414 of 14 June 1977.

This line represents the authorization granted to the Commission by the budgetary authority to raise loans up to the limit authorized with a view to assisting Member States with balance of payments difficulties caused by the rise in the price of oil products.

The maximum amount for loans authorized is set at US \$ 3 000 000 000. The amount authorized for the financial year 1980 is set at 760 000 000 EUA. This heading is also to record any revenue arising from claims of the Community against recipient of Community loans.

Pending adoption by the Council of the amendments to the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 approved by the European Parliament by urgent procedure Annex III to Section III — Commission — of the general budget covers all the capital operations and management of the debts pertaining thereto.

See also Chapter 42 (expenditure) which records, where appropriate, expenditure actually incurred in connection with borrowing and lending operations.<sup>1</sup>

#### JUSTIFICATION

The remarks should make clear that the authorization to borrow and lend is given to the Commission each year by the budgetary authority. This remark must govern the implementation of the budget heading as it fixes, pursuant to the basic regulations, the maximum amount of borrowing and lending operations authorized for each financial year.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 4  
tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mrs Barbarella, Mr D'Angelosante, Mr Fanti and Mr Gouthier

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUE

Title 9 :           Miscellaneous revenue  
Chapter 94 :       Borrowing and lending operations  
Article 943 :      Community loans raised to generate investment in the Community

#### *Revenue*

Unchanged

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget heading as authorized by Article 942.

## REMARKS

*Modify* the remarks as follows :

'Decision No 78/870/EEC of 16 October 1978.

This line represents the authorization granted to the Commission by the budgetary authority for the financial year in question to raise loans, up to the limit authorized, with a view to promoting investment projects of Community interest in the sectors of energy, conversion or industrial infrastructures, while taking account of the regional impact of such projects.

The maximum amount of loans authorized is set at 1 000 000 000 EUA.

The amount authorized for 1980 is 1 000 000 000 EUA.

This line is also intended to record any revenue arising from claims of the Community against the recipients of Community loans.

Pending the adoption by the Council of the proposed amendments to the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 approved by the European Parliament by urgent procedure, Annex III to Section III — Commission — of the general budget covers all the capital operations and management of the debts pertaining thereto.

See also Chapter 43 (expenditure) which records, where appropriate, expenditure actually incurred in connection with borrowing and lending operations.<sup>1</sup>

## JUSTIFICATION

The remarks should make clear that the authorization to borrow and lend is given to the Commission each year by the budgetary authority. This remark must govern the implementation of the budget line as it fixes, pursuant to the basic regulations, the maximum amount of borrowing and lending operations authorized for each financial year.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 5

tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mr Gouthier, Mr Ippolito, Mr Leonardi and Mr Veronesi

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 10 : Other expenditure  
 Chapter 103 : Overall operational reserve  
 (*new*)  
 Article 1030 : Overall operational reserve for the energy sector  
 (*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 1030 entitled 'Overall operational reserve for the energy sector'  
 Enter a payment appropriation of 200 000 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 1 100 000 000 EUA*

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget line as authorized by Article 943.

## REMARKS

*Enter* the following new remarks :

'This appropriation is to cover Community energy policy payment and commitment requirements for 1980. They are therefore reserve funds, and may be used only by means of transfer in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Financial Regulation.'<sup>1</sup>

## JUSTIFICATION

In recent months the Community institutions have all stressed the urgent need for action in the face of the serious structural situation brought about by the development of a lasting imbalance between supply and demand for oil and the precariousness of world energy supplies, not only in the immediate future but also in the long term.

On various occasions the Commission and the European Parliament have affirmed the need for the Community to play an increasing role in investments in energy savings and the production of alternative energy sources. Last June, the European Council for its part considered it vital to 'permit continued economic growth no longer dependent on increased consumption of oil but based on the development of other energy resources'.

In its report analysing the future role of the European Community in sectoral economic aid, the working party on the role of public finance in European integration put forward the external effects between Member States, economies of scale and harmonization of systems of production, investment and research as arguments in favour of developing Community intervention to replace intervention by the national public administrations. It also considered that half or slightly less than half of all public expenditure in this sector was the optimal level or rather the critical threshold for a budget model that would serve the objectives of macroeconomic policy and a policy of redistribution which should be the aim of union, and that would at the same time reduce national public expenditure.

Taking as a basis public expenditure in the 1978 financial year on projects in the sectors of new energy resources and energy savings, the proposed commitment appropriation (1 100 000 000 EUA spread over four years) and the corresponding payment appropriation (200 000 000 EUA for 1980) are scarcely adequate to cover the cost of developing the Community's energy policy.

It is up to the Commission to put forward concrete proposals in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the documents mentioned in the justification and to the Council to overcome the reservations that have so far prevented the development of an effective Community energy policy.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 6

tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mr Baduel, Mr Ceravolo, Mr Bonaccini and Mr Leonardi

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 10 : Other expenditure  
 Chapter 103 : Overall operational reserve  
 (*new*)  
 Article 1031 : Overall operational reserve for industrial policy  
 (*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create* a new Article 1031 : 'Overall operational reserve for industrial policy'

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 300 000 000 EUA against this article

B) *Compensation*

—

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget line as authorized by Article 1030.

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 1 800 000 000 EUA*

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

'The appropriations under Article 1031 are intended to cover the payment and commitment requirements in 1980 for Community policy in the advanced industry sector, industrial conversion and restructuring and the social consequences of industrial conversion. They are therefore reserve funds and may be used only by means of transfer in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Financial Regulation.'<sup>1</sup>

## JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament has always supported the need for Community measures to replace those of the national authorities in the advanced industry sector. This is true in particular of data-processing (whose European industries are at present unable to compete with those of the United States and Japan) and aeronautics (if European industry wishes to prepare for the future it must start working now to provide the basic technology for the aircraft of the next generation ; moreover, in order to safeguard the future of the European aeronautics industry, it will be necessary to go beyond the stage of intergovernmental cooperation and bring it gradually under Community control) ; telematics (in addition to a European policy on data-processing, a joint research programme needs to be drawn up for the technology and microelectronics sectors).

The Commission must undertake to submit without delay proposals for the renewal of the four-year data-processing programme, the implementation of the European aeronautics action programme and the development of Community intervention in the other sectors of advanced technology industries. In this sector, and in the field of energy policy, the MacDougall report rightly cites harmonization of production, investment and research systems as arguments in favour of further Community intervention.

Furthermore, the current changes connected with the international division of labour, the cost of certain essential raw materials and the structure of demand, have led to overcapacity in some Community industrial sectors. These sectors therefore need to be restructured in order to reach a level which will enable them to face international competition again.

Restructuring always forms a part of economic life, even in times of expansion, but periods of recession call for very different measures. At such times restructuring operations are always difficult, not only at the social level on account of the threat to workers of unemployment, but also at the economic level since undertakings find their powers of investment considerably reduced. Consequently, the financial situation of the undertakings and the social and regional effects of restructuring usually make it necessary for the public authorities to take action.

Today, as the Commission and the European Parliament have emphasized on a number of occasions, because of the Community dimension of the problems and the Community responsibilities in the sector of trade and industrial relations, restructuring and conversion need to be carried out according to a Community policy.

The Community must draw up an active, overall policy of balanced expansion as a basis for every individual Community and national economic policy ; within this framework, the structural measures of the Member States must be compatible, convergent and capable of promoting solidarity between the various countries, regions and social classes.

The Commission must dispose of adequate financial means to be able to direct national restructuring and conversion towards greater convergence of the economies of the Member States : the appropriations proposed for this overall operational reserve are intended to meet this need.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget line as authorized by the heading of Article 1031.

Draft amendment No 7/rev.  
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mrs Baudel Glorioso, Mr Ceravolo, Mr Veronesi and Mrs Squarcialupi

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 10: Other expenditure  
 Chapter 103: Overall operational reserve  
 (new)  
 Article 1033: Operations to promote employment  
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Chapter 103: 'Overall operational reserve'  
 Create a new Article 1033: 'Operations to promote employment'  
 Enter a payment appropriation of 200 000 000 EUA

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 1 000 000 000 EUA

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 1 000 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
1980 1 000 000 000	200 000 000	300 000 000	300 000 000	200 000 000

REMARKS<sup>1</sup>

The appropriations entered under Article 1033 are intended to cover financing and commitment requirements in 1980 for a Community action policy to promote employment.

JUSTIFICATION

The inadequacy of the resources of the Social Fund has become apparent in certain sectors, particularly that of young people, the handicapped and women.

Within the overall increase in employment, that among young people and women has proved the most difficult to absorb as it reflects the rigidity of existing employment structures when demand for labour is low.

In addition to the need to increase Community aid for industrial conversion, the Community should be concerned to promote a dynamic policy to encourage employment, acting both on the level of macroeconomic mechanisms and on the development of educational systems.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget heading as authorized by Article 501.

Draft amendment No 8/rev.  
 tabled by Mrs Baduel Glorioso, Mrs Barbarella, Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli, Mrs Cinciari Rodano, Mrs Squarzialupi

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 50: Social Fund — expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
 Article 505: Measures for women

##### A) Expenditure

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 5 000 000 EUA (from 5 000 000 to 10 000 000 EUA)

##### B) Compensation

—

##### C) Revenue

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 32 000 000 EUA (from 20 000 000 to 52 000 000 EUA).

##### Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 52 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments made before 1979 to be paid from new appropriations for payment	5 200 000	4 900 000	130 000	170 000	—	—
Carried over from 1978	310 000	100 000	70 000	70 000	70 000	—
Appropriations 1979	18 000 000	5 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	1 000 000
Appropriations 1980	52 000 000	—	5 800 000	18 000 000	15 000 000	13 200 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>75 510 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>22 240 000</b>	<b>19 070 000</b>	<b>14 200 000</b>

#### REMARKS<sup>1</sup>

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

Unemployment among women has steadily increased from 33 % in 1973 to over 42 %. The Community must aim at formulating a dynamic policy in this sector, and must therefore provide itself with adequate resources.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget heading, as authorized by Article 505.



Draft amendment No 9  
tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mr Cardia, Mr de Pasquale, Mr Fanti and Mr Gouthier

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 55: European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies  
Article 550: European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation 83 125 000 EUA (from 516 875 000 to 600 000 000) (reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriations by 332 500 000 EUA (from 807 500 000 to 1 140 000 000) (reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 1 140 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	353 000 000	188 000 000	—	110 000 000	55 000 000	—
Carried over from 1978	43 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	5 000 000
Appropriations 1979	900 000 000	285 000 000	295 000 000	140 000 000	90 000 000	90 000 000
Appropriations 1980	1 140 000 000	—	285 000 000	513 000 000	114 000 000	228 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 436 000 000</b>	<b>483 000 000</b>	<b>600 000 000</b>	<b>767 000 000</b>	<b>263 000 000</b>	<b>323 000 000</b>

REMARKS <sup>1</sup>

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

See Commission's introduction to the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget heading, as authorized by Article 55.

Draft amendment No 10/rev.  
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mr Cardia, Mr De Pasquale, Mr Fanti and Mr Gouthier

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 56: European Regional Development Fund  
 Article 560: Specific Community measures

A) *Expenditure*

unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 17 500 000 EUA (from 42 500 000 EUA to 60 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 60 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations						
Carried over from 1978						
Appropriations 1979	45 000 000	16 000 000	—	14 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000
Appropriations 1980	60 000 000	—	10 625 000	24 000 000	16 000 000	9 375 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 000 000</b>	<b>16 000 000</b>	<b>10 625 000</b>	<b>38 000 000</b>	<b>21 000 000</b>	<b>19 375 000</b>

REMARKS <sup>1</sup>

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

See Commission's introduction to the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget heading, as authorized by Article 560.

Draft amendment No 11/rev.  
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mr Cardia, Mr De Pasquale, Mr Fanti and Mr Gouthier

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 57: Measures to reduce economic disparities in the Community in the context of the EMS  
 Article 570: Interest rate subsidies on Community loans to the less prosperous Member States participating in the EMS

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 800 000 000 EUA.

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 800 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
1980 800 000 000	200 000 000	200 000 000	200 000 000	200 000 000

REMARKS

The following should precede the remarks in the Council's draft:

'Non-compulsory appropriations decided on by the budgetary authority during the 1979 budgetary procedure and entered against Article 570 following the establishment of the EMS and the resulting economic policy commitments.'<sup>1</sup>

JUSTIFICATION

Having decided in its capacity as the budgetary authority — i.e. in conjunction with the Council — to enter in the 1979 budget appropriations to assist the less prosperous Member States participating in the EMS, the European Parliament approved the basic Regulation, while drawing attention to the non-compulsory nature of the expenditure to be met by the Community. The Council decided unilaterally, arbitrarily and illegally to reject conciliation with Parliament on this fundamental matter. It is now essential to reaffirm, via the budgetary procedure, the European Parliament's right and duty to decide on important Community policies and thereby ensure that the powers conferred on it by the Treaties are fully respected.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget line as authorized by Article 570.

Draft amendment No 13  
tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli, Mr Ferrero, Mr Galluzzi and Mr Pajetta

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and non-member States  
Chapter 93: Cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 930: Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries

#### A) Expenditure

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 120 000 000 EUA (from 20 000 000 to 140 000 000)

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

*Increase* the revenue by the same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 890 000 000 EUA (from 110 000 000 to 1 000 000 000 EUA)

#### Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 1 000 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Balance of commitments entered into in 1976 and 1977 to be paid by 1.1.1979 (re-entries)					
Appropriations for 1976	10 304 831	10 304 831 <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0
Appropriations for 1977	34 293 326	19 440 000	0	10 000 000	4 853 326
Appropriations for 1978	70 000 000	7 000 000	18 000 000	18 000 000	27 000 000
Appropriations for 1979	110 000 000	25 000 000	2 000 000	30 000 000	53 000 000
Appropriations for 1980	1 000 000 000	—	120 000 000	322 000 000	648 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 224 598 157</b>	<b>61 744 831<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>140 000 000</b>	<b>380 000 000</b>	<b>732 853 326</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including 6 124 831 EUA re-entered from the 1978 financial year and 4 180 000 EUA in 1979 re-entries.

#### REMARKS<sup>1</sup>

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

Side by side with cooperation with the associated countries under the Lomé Convention, the Community should strengthen its financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries which represent large territories and populations and face huge social and economic problems. Our own economic recovery is inextricably linked with the development of these countries.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget line as authorized by Art. 930.

Draft amendment No 14/rev. II  
 tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli, Mr Ferrero, Mr Galluzzi and Mr Segre

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and non-member States  
 Chapter 90 : European Development Fund  
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 90 : 'European Development Fund'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 50 000 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks : This Chapter is to cover expenditure under the new European Development Fund within the framework of the successor to the Lomé Convention.*

JUSTIFICATION

Community Institutions, and in particular the Council, should maintain the commitment undertaken in 1975 and enter in the budget the European Development Fund and the expenditure resulting from the implementation of the new Lomé Convention.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 16  
 tabled by the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 55 : European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies  
 Article 550 : Community action in support of national regional policies

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 83 125 000 EUA (from 516 875 000 EUA to 600 000 000 EUA) (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 332 500 000 EUA (from 807 500 000 EUA to 1 140 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

## Schedule

Amend the schedule as follows :

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 1 140 m EUA.<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	353 000 000	188 000 000	—	110 000 000	55 000 000	
Approp. outstanding from 1978	43 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	5 000 000
1979 approps.	900 000 000	285 000 000	295 000 000	140 000 000	90 000 000	90 000 000
1980 approps.	1 140 000 000	—	285 000 000	513 000 000	114 000 000	228 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 436 000 000</b>	<b>483 000 000</b>	<b>600 000 000</b>	<b>767 000 000</b>	<b>263 000 000</b>	<b>323 000 000</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

1. The existence of *serious regional imbalances* within the Community is a major obstacle to the sound long-term operation of the European Monetary System and to progress in integration.

Accordingly, the Council of Ministers, considering that 'an effective policy on regional structures is an *essential prerequisite* to the realization of economic and monetary union,' states under Article 6 (1) of the regulation establishing a European Regional Development Fund that the *objective* of interventions under the Fund is 'correction of the main regional imbalances within the Community which are likely to *prejudice the attainment of economic and monetary union*'.

2. However, the resources originally allocated to the Regional Fund were extremely *modest* in terms of the stated objective, and *new factors* have emerged in the meantime which have further aggravated the problems to be solved.

These are :

- the persistence of the *economic crisis*, which has further accentuated structural disparities and growing unemployment ;
- the *realization* that a major Community effort aimed at greater *convergence* of the economies will play a key role in establishing the conditions necessary for further economic and monetary integration ;
- the further *enlargement* of the Community in the very near future.

3. The allocation for the Regional Fund proposed by the Commission in its *preliminary draft budget for 1980* was 1 200 m EUA.

The sum entered for the previous year, as shown in the *supplementary and amending budget for 1979*, was 945 m EUA. The *increase* in real terms is thus of the order of 15.5 % (allowing for an increase in inflation and of the GDP of the order of 10.5 %).

However, the appropriation originally entered in the *1979 budget* was 1 100 m EUA. In real terms what we have, then, is a *standstill* at the appropriation *adopted by the European Parliament for 1979* (taking into account the 10.5 % referred to).

4. The appropriation for the Regional Fund proposed by the Council in the *1980 draft budget* is 850 m EUA.

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

*Simply to maintain* in real terms the value of the amount proposed by the Council in the supplementary and amending budget for 1979 would have called for an appropriation of the order of 1 044 m EUA (945 m EUA + 10.5 %). The sum now proposed by the Council is therefore equivalent to a *reduction* in real terms of the order of 194 m EUA.

One can scarcely imagine that the Council *really intends to reduce the allocation for the Regional Fund* in relation to the appropriation which it *proposed itself* for the previous year. If the Council does not want to cut back on present efforts in the regional development sector, then it is expecting the European Parliament to increase Regional Fund appropriations by using its power of amendment.

5. The European Parliament emphasizes the importance and *urgency* of a vigorous and coherent *regional policy* employing as its *fundamental instrument the Fund*, whose effectiveness is determined essentially not only by the amount allocated to it, but also by :

- (a) the *coordination* and development of all the Community's sectoral policies insofar as they have a bearing on the restoration of *regional balance*,
- (b) the *coordination* of the Community's regional policy with national policies, in regard to decisions on the objectives pursued and the fields of action, as well as to the methods and instruments to be used.

Parliament calls on the Commission to take definite action with a view to attaining the above objectives.

6. The Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning considers therefore that the appropriations earmarked for the ERDF and for specific measures must be appreciably increased, acting on the principle that the amounts entered in the preliminary draft are inadequate and thus constitute a *minimum* that can under no circumstances be decreased.

For 1980 the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning reaffirms the need to increase the *Fund* allocation by reinstating as a *minimum programme* the appropriation of *1 140 m EUA* shown in the preliminary draft budget, which would give a total allocation for the Regional Fund of 1 200 m EUA.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 17

tabled by the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 56 : European Regional Development Fund — Specific Community measures  
 Article 560 : Specific Community measures

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

#### COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 17 500 000 EUA (from 42 500 000 EUA to 60 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

## Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 60 million EUA.<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations						
Approp. outstanding from 1978						
1979 approps.	45 000 000	16 000 000	—	14 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000
1980 approps.	60 000 000	—	10 625 000	23 375 000	16 000 000	10 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 000 000</b>	<b>16 000 000</b>	<b>10 625 000</b>	<b>37 375 000</b>	<b>21 000 000</b>	<b>20 000 000</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

1. The European Parliament emphasizes the importance and coherent *regional policy* employing as its fundamental *instrument* the Fund, whose effectiveness is determined essentially not only by the amount allocated to it, but also by :

- (a) the *coordination* and development of all the Community's sectoral policies insofar as they have a bearing on the restoration of regional balance,
- (b) the *coordination* of the Community's regional policy with national policies in regard to decisions on the objectives pursued and the fields of action, as well as to the methods and instruments to be used.

Parliament calls on the Commission to take definite action with a view to attaining the above objectives.

2. The Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning considers therefore that the appropriations earmarked for the ERDF and for specific measures must be appreciably increased, acting on the principle that the amounts entered in the preliminary draft are inadequate and thus constitute a *minimum* that can under no circumstances be decreased.

For 1980 the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning reaffirms the need to increase the Fund allocation by reinstating as a *minimum programme* the appropriation of 60m EUA shown in the preliminary draft budget, which would give a total allocation for the Regional Fund of 1 200 m EUA.

3. In the European Parliament's view the creation of a *non-quota section* for specific Community measures should mark a first step towards a Community regional policy based on objective Community criteria.

The level of the commitment appropriations for the non-quota section for 1980 is fixed by the Regional Fund regulation at 5 % of the total commitment appropriations allocated to the Regional Fund.

4. In the context of the forthcoming *revision* of the Fund regulation, which is to take place before 1 January 1981, the amount to be allocated to the non-quota section will have to be *substantially increased*. Indeed, the progressive introduction of a system for assessing the regional impact of Community policies must lead to the implementation of a set of large-scale specific Community measures.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup>) See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.



Draft amendment No 18  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 25: Expenditure on formal and other meetings  
Article 254: Youth Forum of the European Communities

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 39 500 EUA (from 360 500 to 400 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Youth Forum will need a minimum of 400 000 EUA in 1980 if it is to carry out its task of representing European youth at Community level. The Youth Forum was set up as a result of the 'Hague Communiqué' of the Summit in The Hague in 1969 which called for more efforts to involve young people in the development of the Community. The establishment of the Youth Forum always had the support of the European Parliament. Even more so will the youth of the Community expect support from the directly elected Parliament.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 19  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 27: Expenditure on publishing and information  
Article 272: Expenditure on the dissemination of information and on participation in public events  
Item 2720: Expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 1 500 000 EUA (from 7 500 000 to 9 000 000 EUA)  
(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 amount proposed by the Council fails to take account of

- (a) increased costs due to inflation ;
- (b) four additional information offices which are due to be opened ;
- (c) the additional information activities required within the European Community as a result of direct elections.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 20

tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 27: Expenditure on publishing and information  
Article 273: Dissemination of information to young people

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriations by 100 000 EUA (from 1 400 000 to 1 500 000 EUA)  
(reinstatement of appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The projects to be financed under this article — information for schools, for youth projects and adult education projects — are of considerable significance, in view of the need to inform and educate young people about the Community, which plays an ever increasing role in their lives. The amount of the reinstatement is not large; however, Parliament wishes to mark its objection to cuts by the Council in any area concerning youth policy.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 21  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 29: Subsidies and financial contributions  
Article 290: Subsidies to institutions of higher education and *residential adult education*  
(partly new) centres

A) *Expenditure*

*Amend the heading of Article 290 to read 'Subsidies to institutions of higher education and residential adult education centres'*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 369 900 EUA (from 165 000 EUA to 534 900 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

*Amend the remarks as follows:*

*'Appropriation to enable aid to be granted to higher education institutions and residential adult education centres setting up a programme of value to European integration.*

## JUSTIFICATION

The appropriation requested should be broken down as follows:

— 184 000 EUA (appropriation requested in the preliminary draft budget) for aid to higher education institutions setting up a programme of value to European integration

- 350 000 EUA for aid to residential adult education centres, as requested by the European Parliament (see recent Kellett-Bowman report (Doc. 158/78), Albers report (Doc. 679/78) and van der Gun report (Doc. 149/79).

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 22  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 30 : Expenditure in the social sector

Article 302 : Tasks entrusted to the Institution to promote exchanges of young workers

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 250 000 EUA (from 1 250 000 to 1 500 000 EUA) (reinstatement of appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission has justified the increases it requested under this article, which has its legal basis in Art. 50 of the Treaty. The European Parliament has repeatedly called (see most recently Cassanmagnago Cerretti report (Doc. 91/79)) for a steady increase in the exchange of young workers and in the Community funds required to finance them.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 23  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 30 : Expenditure in the social sector  
Article 305 : Community measures under the employment policy  
Item 3050 : Research and related measures on labour market trends

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 650 000 EUA (from 600 000 to 1 250 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Although unemployment figures are beginning to decline in some parts of the Community the figures for youth employment still show increases, with some 3 million young people under 25 unemployed in the Community. The long-term economic, social and cultural effects of prolonged unemployment on a whole generation of young people can only be disastrous. It is vital that all efforts — including the statistical studies on the employment and training of young people covered by this item — be increased until a solution is found.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 24  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 39 : Other expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the Institution  
Article 392 : Educational measures  
Item 3920 : Implementation of the education programme

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 552 000 EUA (from 1 700 000 to 2 252 000 EUA)  
(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's requests should be reinstated as they represent a carefully worked out budget relating to specific programmes of significance in Community development. Of particular importance are those projects concerning migrant workers' children and foreign-language teaching.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 25

tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 39 : Other expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the Institution  
Article 392 : Education measures  
Item 3921 : Preparation of young people for their working life

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 190 000 EUA (from 4 500 000 to 4 690 000 EUA)  
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 view of the dimension of the problem of youth unemployment — approximately 3 million under 25s in the Community — it is quite unacceptable that the Council should reduce the meagre appropriation requested by the Commission for measures such as those in Item 3931, which are designed to help towards finding solutions to the problem.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 26  
tabled by the Committee on Youth Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 39: Other expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the Institution  
Article 393: Cultural projects and events  
Item 3930: Expenditure on cultural action

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 90 000 EUA (from 240 000 to 330 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

*Amend the remarks as follows:*

By awarding scholarships and concluding contracts on the basis of a contract specification, these appropriations will make it possible to pursue the actions recommended by the European Parliament in *three* fields:

- the conservation of the architectural heritage;
- the development of cultural exchanges;
- *the contribution to the training centre for architectural heritage in Venice (San Servolo)*

## JUSTIFICATION

The work of the centre, which is concerned with the training of young specialists in restoration, is of inestimable value and deserves Parliament's support. This amendment not only reinstates the payment appropriation requested by the Commission for cultural action (300 000 EUA), but also asks for a further appropriation of 30 000 EUA which would be the Community's contribution to the centre for the preservation of the architectural heritage of San Servolo (Venice).

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 27  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 39: Other expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the Institution  
Article 393: Cultural measures and events  
Item 3930: Expenditure on cultural projects

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 60 000 EUA (from 240 000 to 300 000 EUA)  
(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 appropriation entered under Item 3930 must permit the implementation of projects called for by the European Parliament (see, for example, the European Parliament's resolution of 18 January 1979 — OJ C 39 of 12. 2. 1979, p. 50).

The reduction made by the Council without adequate justification would result in a decrease in the number of such projects or in their scope.

The appropriation requested by the Commission should therefore be reinstated in its entirety.

\* \* \*



Draft amendment No 28  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 39 : Other expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the Institution  
Article 393 : Cultural measures and events  
Item 3932 : Contribution to the financing of conservation of the architectural heritage  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new item : 'Contribution to the financing of conservation of the architectural heritage'  
Enter a payment appropriation of 100 000 EUA against this item*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

'Appropriation intended to ensure a Community contribution to the financing of conservation of the architectural heritage through direct payment of contributions and the granting of subsidies on loans from the European Investment Bank.'

JUSTIFICATION

The Community is already contributing in two ways to conservation of the architectural heritage :

- (a) through the award of scholarships to enable architects, civil engineers, town planners and craftsmen to take training in the various specialist fields of conservation ;
- (b) through promotion of a new technique which is used at the Centre for Nuclear Studies in Grenoble.

However, the serious problem of financing conservation works has yet to be solved.

In its Resolution of 18 January 1979 (OJ C 39 of 12. 2. 1979, p. 51, paragraph 8 of the Resolution) the European Parliament tackled this problem by requesting that the EIB grant '... reduced-interest loans to Member States, local Communities and private owners for the conservation of monuments and sites.'

These loans must involve conservation works which, pursuant to Article 130 of the EEC Treaty, contribute 'to the balanced and steady development of the common market in the interest of the Community'. In other words, this means financing conservation works which involve the implementation of projects in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (a) of the abovementioned Article 130 : 'projects for developing less developed regions'. In fact, conservation of the architectural heritage can have a favourable influence on the development of tourism, which often constitutes one of the principal resources of the less developed regions.

However, it must be borne in mind that the returns from artistic conservation are in no way comparable to those from industrial investments and that, consequently the usual interest rates payable on loans from the EIB are too onerous for the sector under consideration.

The proposed appropriation will in fact be used to reduce these rates through interest rebates and will also be devoted in part to the granting, on an experimental basis, of loans for conservation works which are considered to be particularly urgent.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 29  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 39 : Other expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the Institution  
Article 393 : Cultural projects and events  
Item 3933 : Community contribution to the advancement of sport  
(new)

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Item 3933 : 'Community contribution to the advancement of sport'*  
*Make a token entry against this item*

##### B) *Compensation*

—

##### C) *Revenue*

—

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

'The Preamble to the Treaty of Rome affirms that an essential objective of Community efforts is the constant improvement of the living and working conditions of its people. This token entry is to allow for appropriations in the future for a Community contribution to ensuring access by all to participation in some sport, an essential element of sound living conditions.'

#### JUSTIFICATION

For the first time, Parliament has given one of its committees competence for sport. Sport must be recognized as being a cultural activity, and indeed a preoccupation of the vast majority of people — either as spectators or participants. It is necessary to consider at Community level :

- ways and means of ensuring that all, especially young people and the less privileged, have access to sporting facilities of their choice,
- how, and whether, sport can be used to develop a Community sense of identity,
- how and whether the grip of large commercial firms on the sponsorship of sport can be broken.

There is little doubt that by involving itself in sport in a meaningful way, the Community would make a considerable impact on the awareness of an enormous proportion of its citizens.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 30  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 50 : Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
Article 501 : Measures for young people  
Item 5011 : Aid to promote employment

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 20 000 000 EUA (from 30 000 000 to 50 000 000 EUA) (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 27 000 000 EUA (from 90 000 000 to 117 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

*Schedule*

*Modify the schedule of payments as follows :*

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 117 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Appropriations for 1979	72 000 000	25 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000	12 000 000	5 000 000
Appropriations for 1980	117 000 000		35 000 000	28 000 000	27 000 000	27 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>189 000 000</b>	<b>25 000 000</b>	<b>50 000 000</b>	<b>43 000 000</b>	<b>39 000 000</b>	<b>32 000 000</b>

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3039/78 of 18. 12. 78, which allowed for direct aid towards the employment of young people, was a welcome contribution from the Community to the struggle against youth unemployment. Its measures must however be adequately funded if it is to have any real impact. The European Parliament will honour the promises made to young people during the campaign for direct elections.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

Draft amendment No 31  
tabled by the Committee on Transport

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the energy policy  
Article 322 : Transport of radioactive materials  
(new)

##### A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 322 entitled: Transport of radioactive materials  
(reinstatement of Art. 322 in the preliminary draft budget)  
Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 EUA  
(reinstatement of appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)

##### B) *Compensation*

—

##### C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 1 000 000 EUA

#### REMARKS

Enter the following remarks :

*New Article*

EEC Treaty — Article 75

Council Resolution of 22 July 1975 (OJ C 185 of 14. 8. 1975, p. 1)

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure on the following measures carried out in the form of study and survey contracts :

- Critical analysis of national laws and regulations and administrative procedures in order to obtain provisions which are compatible with each other and the various international conventions and regulations,
- Analysis of transport from the safety angle: calculations, tests, models, standardization, maintenance, quality guarantees, stowage and container stability,
- Probability analysis of the risk of accidents occurring in the various types of transport and quantification of the potential consequences,
- Analysis of transport from the viewpoint of health protection: training of the persons responsible for transport, rules concerning parking areas, intervention services etc. ...

The costs of meetings, technical assistance and experts' fees, and associated costs, are also charged to this item.

#### JUSTIFICATION

The Commission proposed a small appropriation of 1 m EUA for studies and surveys on the 'transport of radioactive materials'.

The Council has deleted this 1 m EUA appropriation but given the importance of this item for the safety of intra-Community transport it must be reinstated by the European Parliament.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 32  
tabled by the Committee on Transport

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 37: Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors  
Article 374: Technical rules in respect of industrial products  
Item 3740: Safety of car occupants

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 1 250 000 EUA (instead of a token entry) (reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)*

##### B) *Compensation*

*Reduce the appropriations in Chapter 100 by 1 000 000 EUA (appropriations under Item 3740)*

##### C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 250 000 EUA*

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*Delete the fourth paragraph of the Remarks*

#### JUSTIFICATION

1. The European Automobile Symposium in December 1975 identified priority areas for improvement of Community rules in regard to *vehicle safety*, viz.: accident analysis, structure of vehicles and biomechanics.

The Commission has chosen to take action in the sphere of *biomechanics* at this first stage.

2. A common programme was drawn up in 1978 to define the *new technical rules* for the 1980s for a complete system of vehicle protection. The first series of studies is being carried out with the financial assistance of the Commission, the Member States and the private sector. Community participation varies according to the subject and the nature of the action and is on average 35 % of the total cost.

The initial studies and research relate to the assessment of injuries to road users (vehicle occupants and pedestrians) in accidents (vehicle/vehicle or vehicle/pedestrian collisions).

3. The appropriations requested for 1980 are slightly higher than those for the previous financial year, because research has been intensified in certain areas (human tolerances, criteria applying to injuries to the head, thorax and legs). There is also provisions for *new measures* relating in particular to the establishment of a mathematical model to predict injuries to car occupants in the event of an accident to the evaluation of the behaviour of car occupants in the case of collisions.

4. The 1978 expenditure amounted to 748 000 EUA and the appropriation for 1979 was fixed at 750 000 EUA.

The Commission proposed 1 250 000 EUA for 1980, which the Council reduced to 1 000 000 EUA (entered in Chapter 100).

The European Parliament, being aware of the economic, social and human *cost of road accidents*, must support the Commission's programme for improving *vehicle safety*. Since research has been intensified and provision made for new measures, the Committee on Transport proposes to reinstate the appropriation of 1 250 000 EUA requested by the Commission under Item 3740.

Draft amendment No 33  
tabled by the Committee on Transport

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies in regard, particularly to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 37: Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors  
Article 378: Financial operations in transport infrastructure projects  
Item 3780: Studies preliminary to financial aid

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 500 000 EUA (from 500 000 to 1 000 000 EUA)  
(reinstatement of appropriation in the preliminary draft budget)*

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament's Committee on Transport feels that the appropriation proposed by the Commission for the financing of '*studies preliminary to financial aid in respect of transport infrastructure*' is too *small* (1 m EUA).

These studies are essential for the proper functioning of the '*Infrastructure Committee*' set up by the Council Decision of 20. 2. 1978 initiating a consultation procedure.

The Council having reduced this appropriation to 500 000 EUA, half the original amount, whereas expenditure last year totalled 890 000 EUA, the European Parliament must at least reinstate the appropriation proposed by the Commission as an absolute minimum (1 m EUA).

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 34  
tabled by the Committee on Transport

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies in regard, particularly to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 37: Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors  
Article 378: Financial operations in transport infrastructure projects  
Item 3781: Financial support for projects

A) *Expenditure*

Enter against the token entry the following footnote :

'A payment appropriation of 15 000 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100'

(reinstatement of the appropriation from the preliminary draft budget)

Enter this payment appropriation of 15 000 000 EUA against the corresponding line in Chapter 100

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 50 000 000 EUA with the following footnote :

'This appropriation is entered in Chapter 100'

(reinstatement of the appropriation from the preliminary draft budget)

Enter this commitment appropriation of 50 000 000 EUA against the corresponding line in Chapter 100

## REMARKS

Add the following remark at the end :

'Subsidies can help to speed up the completion of a project.

Interest rate subsidies at 5 % may be granted to the recipients of EIB loans'.

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 50 000 000.<sup>1</sup>

The foreseeable schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Approp. for 1979	token entry	token entry			
Approp. for 1980	50 000 000	—	15 000 000 <sup>1</sup>	20 000 000	15 000 000
Total	50 000 000	token entry	15 000 000	20 000 000	15 000 000

<sup>1</sup> Appropriations entered in Chapter 100.

## JUSTIFICATION

1. With the growing importance of international transport, transport problems are becoming one of the Community's priorities. Every single Member State is being increasingly affected by the inadequacies in the transport infrastructures of other Member States, and indeed of third countries, since the progressive consolidation of the Common Market is leading to a general increase in the level of international traffic.

The Committee on Transport emphasizes that

'... four projects have already been examined by Parliament.

They are :

- the Channel Tunnel,
- the bridge over the Straits of Messina,
- the plan for a high-speed link between Brussels and Strasbourg extending into Switzerland (a project studied by the Council of Europe under the title of 'Europole').

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

— improvement works on Alpine passes.' (See Bangemann report on 1979 draft budget of 23. 10. 1978 — Doc. 400/78).

There are also projects for which the planning stage has been completed and which involve areas outside the present frontiers of the Community of the Nine :

- improvement of the road links via Yugoslavia to Greece,
- improvement of the road network over the Alps to Italy,
- traffic links between the Iberian peninsula and the Community.

2. On 20 February 1978 the Council of Ministers took a *decision* 'instituting a *consultation* procedure and setting up a *committee* in the field of transport infrastructure' (OJ L 54 of 25. 2. 1978, p. 16).

However, the Council has still not adopted the regulation of July 1976 which would make it possible, under certain conditions, for the Community to *finance* projects of Community interest in transport infrastructure and would constitute a useful instrument for the development of the common transport policy, and this despite the Press Release issued at the end of the 548th meeting of the Council (Transport Ministers) of 23 November 1978 which states: 'the Council emphasized the importance it attached to a *rapid* advancement of work on the matter' ...

3. The Council has deleted in the *draft budget* the commitment appropriation of 50 m EUA and the payment appropriation of 15 m EUA requested by the Commission (to be entered in Chapter 100 : provisional appropriations). The European Parliament must therefore reinstate an appropriation and thereby show the importance it attaches to the financing of infrastructures of Community interest.

The participation of the Community in these projects of Community interest justifies the immediate entry in the 1980 budget (in Chapter 100, provisional appropriations) of a payment appropriation of 15 m EUA and a commitment appropriation of 50 m EUA.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 35  
tabled by the Committee on Transport

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 37 : Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors
- Article 379 : Monitoring of freight markets

#### A) Expenditure

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 350 000 EUA (from 300 000 to 650 000 EUA)  
(reinstatement of appropriation in preliminary draft budget)

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### REMARKS

unchanged



## JUSTIFICATION

The Commission proposed an appropriation of 650 000 EUA for 'the monitoring of freight markets'. The Council has reduced this appropriation to last year's level (300 000). 1979 was the year in which the machinery was set up. It is natural, that appropriations should be increased after the start-up phase. The Committee on Transport, therefore proposes that the appropriation requested by the Commission (650 000 EUA) should be reinstated.

This increase in expenditure is justified in order to cover the cost of the following operations :

- collection of data by surveys among transport operators ;
- assessment of intra-Community transport cost and price indexes ;
- short- and medium-term forecasting of intra-Community traffic.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 36  
tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

Section I — Parliament

## PAYMENTS

Title 2 :	Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure
Chapter 27 :	Expenditure on publishing and information
Article 272 :	Expenditure on information and participation in public events
Item 2720 :	Expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 300 000 EUA (from 154 000 to 454 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Amend the remarks as follows :*

'This appropriation is to cover expenditure arising from :

- the organization of press conferences and invitations to journalists to attend part-sessions of the European Parliament, and contributions to the operating costs of the International Press Centre in Brussels, European journalists' associations, etc.
- *certain activities in the audio-visual sector'*

## JUSTIFICATION

Item 2720 covers expenditure on information activity proper. The funds required for the information campaign conducted in order to draw the attention of public opinion to direct elections were entered under this heading. Substantial transfers were made against this item in the 1978 and 1979 financial years. Although many of these activities were conducted with a view to the elections of 10 June, much of the work was connected with the operation of the European Parliament, and in particular of

the directly elected Assembly. Thus, whilst some of the operations were of a temporary nature, associated with preparations for the elections, others have acquired, by virtue of these elections, a permanent dimension which has irreversibly altered the character of the activities previously financed under this heading.

When the estimates for 1980 were being drawn up, the proposal was put forward, in an attempt to improve budgetary transparency, to remove from Item 2720 all appropriations earmarked for the audio-visual sector and enter them under a single heading, namely Item 2722 'expenditure for the financing of an association of the European radio stations', with the request that the wording of the heading be amended.

The Committee on Budgets rejected this proposal, which was consequently abandoned. It transpired, however, that this rejection was not followed by the reinstatement against Item 2720 of the appropriation of 300 000 EUA earmarked for the audio-visual sector and originally entered against Item 2722. Item 2720 is thus at present restricted to the ceiling of 154 000 EUA instead of the 454 000 EUA initially intended. The purpose of this amendment, therefore, is to correct this omission.

This heading could be used to finance the following activities :

*Audio-visual* : 300 000 EUA, broken down as follows :

— publication of a new series of slides on the directly elected Parliament (10 000 copies)	45 000 EUA
— production of a twenty-minute film on the European Parliament (500 copies)	220 000 EUA
— management of the audio-visual sector : photographs, cinema, equipment, design, etc.	35 000 EUA

*General information* : 154 000 EUA, which might be broken down approximately as follows :

— promotion of contacts with journalists	90 000 EUA
— press receptions	40 000 EUA
— miscellaneous (IPC, postal, franking, misc. promotional material, etc.)	24 000 EUA

Total	454 000 EUA
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\* \* \*

#### Draft amendment No 37

tabled by the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport

#### Section I — Parliament

#### PAYMENTS

Title 2 :	Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure
Chapter 29 :	Subsidies and financial contributions
Article 299 :	Other subsidies and financial contributions towards the cost of group visits
Item 2991 :	Subsidies towards the cost of visits by 'opinion multipliers' from the Member States (New heading)

#### A) Expenditure

Item 2991 : Amend the heading to read :

'Subsidies towards the cost of visits by 'opinion multipliers' from the Member States'  
and

enter a payment appropriation of 200 000 EUA

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

increase revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

Enter the following remarks :

'Subsidies granted for visits by 'opinion multipliers' from the Member States, such as teachers, journalists, representatives of professional, political, trade union and industrial organizations, etc.'

## JUSTIFICATION

Without abandoning financial support for groups which come 'to see the European Parliament' and receive brief and relatively succinct information, in particular during part-sessions, it would, in view of the remarkable success of the seminars organized during the two years or so of preparations for the elections, be useful to step up visits of select groups (teachers, journalists, representatives of professional and other organizations, etc.), for whom genuine study visits could be arranged.

With the special appropriations earmarked to draw the attention of the public to the elections of 10 June, 102 seminars were organized with a total allocation of 955 000 EUA (375 000 in 1977, 380 000 in 1978 and 200 000 in 1979). It is felt desirable in 1980 to enter the same appropriation as in 1979, in other words 200 000 EUA, which would permit some 20 to 25 seminars to be organized in the course of the year.

This amendment creates the need for the following adjustments in the department in question within the Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations :

	1979 Establishment	1980 Estimates	Proposed additions	
<i>D.G Information and Public Relations</i>				
<i>Directorate A</i>				
Administrative management and visits	2 A 5-4 2 A 7-6 1 B 3-2 3 C 3-2 1 C 5-4		1 A 3 1 C 1 3 C 3-2 1 C 5-4	Upgrading of 1 B 2 to B 1 1 C 2 to C 1

The sector directly responsible, at present known as the 'visits section' should be converted into a 'reception and meetings' division.

It will be essential for such a division to have available an adequate team led by a highly-qualified official, who would be responsible not only for conducting the seminars and general coordination, but also, under the authority of the Director-General, for working out the information methods and means best suited to the different types of group, as well as for drawing up and implementing the programmes decided on.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 38

tabled by Mr Barbi, Mr Lega, Mr Adonnino, Mr Costanzo, Mr Ghergo and Mr Travaglini

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous administrative expenditure  
 Chapter 27: Expenditure on publishing and information  
 Article 272: Expenditure on the dissemination of information and on participation in public events  
 Item 2720: Expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 1 500 000 EUA (from 7 500 000 EUA to 9 000 000 EUA) (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 :*

*'This appropriation will enable the Commission to implement its proposed decentralized information programme'.*

## JUSTIFICATION

As early as 1973 the Commission decided to create decentralized Community information offices. The task of these branch offices is to inform local authorities, commercial operators, schools and the population in general of the European Community's policies and activities. These official decentralized Commission offices are being opened in those Member States in which one office in the capital is clearly not enough to cover the whole country.

Three such offices already exist in the United Kingdom.

The total of 9 000 000 EUA proposed by the Commission for Item 2720 included 2 525 000 EUA for all its decentralized information activities.

In its comments on this entry, the Commission stated : 'The Commission has for several years been examining ways to improve the information it provides in the regions of the Community. To secure the attainment of this objective, the Commission decided to open branches of its offices in Italy and Germany. The operations which will have to be carried out from those branch offices will require a considerable effort and substantial funds, which will have to be made available'.

The movers of this amendment consider that the opening of branch offices to provide information on Community activities and possibly liaise with the central Community offices has now become essential so that more appropriate and timely information can be provided on the Community's ability to intervene.

They therefore request that the appropriation proposed by the Commission be reinstated in order not to prejudice either the rate or method of implementation of the programme for opening decentralized offices which the Commission drew up some time ago and which has been partly implemented since 1973.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 39

tabled by Mr Van der Gun, Mr Kavanagh, Mr Berkhouwer, Mr Vandewiele and Mr Albers

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 8 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section (Chapters 80 to 86) and fisheries and marine policy (Chapters 80 to 89)

Chapter 87 : Specific measures in the fisheries and marine sector  
 Article 876 : Subsidies for certain activities relating to medical assistance and safety at sea and requiring cooperation at Community level

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 876 : subsidies for certain activities relating to medical assistance and safety at sea and requiring cooperation at Community level*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 125 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase the revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

'This article is intended to cover expenditure on a scheme for permanent coordination and cooperation between support vessels operating in Community fishing zones.'

JUSTIFICATION

In para. 53 of its Resolution of 16 December 1977 (OJ C 6/78, p. 125) on certain structural measures for the fishing industry the European Parliament considered that the European Commission should immediately begin preparation of an overall social policy for the fisheries sector covering such matters (. . . . .) social security and safety both on board ship and at sea.

In a unanimously adopted Resolution of 11 May 1979 (OJ C 140/79 p. 140) the European Parliament took the view that fishermen are, in respect of working conditions, still far from enjoying the same standards of medical protection as apply to shore-based occupations.

Referring to Article 9 of Regulation No 101/76 on the structural policy for the fishing industry, it requested therefore a progressive improvement and coordination at Community level of the activities of the auxiliary vessels for the sea fishing industry.

It considered, moreover, that this coordination should be delegated, under the close supervision and responsibility of the European Commission, to already existing organizations in the Member States.

Taking into account the very positive reactions of the national authorities concerned (cf. Kavanagh Report) Doc. 101/79, p. 17), the European Parliament urges that the Commission be allowed, by means of a corresponding budgetary line, to prepare the start of this new form of Community activity at once.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 40  
 tabled by Mr Adonnino, Mr Barbi, Mr Lega, Mr Travaglini, Mr Costanzo and Mr Lima

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 56 : European Regional Development Fund  
 Article 560 : Specific Community measures

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 9 375 000 EUA (from 10 625 000 EUA to 20 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 17 500 000 EUA (42 500 000 EUA to 60 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation in the preliminary draft budget).

*Schedule*

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 60 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1978						
Appropriation for 1979	45 000 000	16 000 000	—	14 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	60 000 000	—	20 000 000	24 000 000	16 000 000	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 000 000</b>	<b>16 000 000</b>	<b>20 000 000</b>	<b>38 000 000</b>	<b>21 000 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

By tabling this amendment the authors intend not so much to stress the need for increasing the appropriations for 'specific Community measures' by the amounts proposed by the Commission, or higher (which it is more appropriate for the committee responsible, i. e., the Committee on Regional Policy, to request) as to induce a change in the rules now governing the utilization of the appropriations under Article 560 of the budget which in reality :

- prevent the Commission from putting into effect these 'specific Community measures' which in Parliament's intention should strengthen the Community's capacity for autonomous intervention in support of regional policies ; make inoperative — as the experience of the financial year 1979 shows — the provisions of the statute of the Regional Fund concerning the creation of a non-quota section which Parliament wanted precisely so as to make available Community aids that would be more immediately effective and would fall outside the distribution scheme laid down in the Fund regulation ;
- have the paradoxical effect of making the procedures for the utilization of the meagre 5 % share of the Fund appropriations earmarked for non-quota measures even more cumbersome than that for the 'quota' appropriations ;
- void the budget authorization of all substance because they provide that appropriations which are non-quota or which are legally based in the Regional Fund statute cannot be put into effect without a further legislative decision of the Council — truly a case of a 'secondary derived right' which the Council has arrogated to itself and which has the effect :
  - that it acquires more weight than the legal basis for social policy expenditure which is the Fund regulation ;
  - it seriously undermines the implementing powers in respect of the budget which the Treaty (Art. 205) vests in the Commission of the European Communities.

The above contentions are based on the following observations :

- (a) the state of affairs denounced above has prevented the utilization of appropriations entered in the 1979 budget for non-quota measures ;
- (b) a situation where specific rules for the implementation of the regulation establishing the Regional Fund make non-quota appropriations envisaged in the very same regulation totally inoperative can no longer be tolerated.

The proposed amendment reinstates the commitment appropriation of 60 m EUA entered by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget. The draft amendment also nearly doubles the payment appropriation entered in the draft budget and the preliminary draft budget :

- because its intention is to promote in 1980 payments due under non-quota measures, thus making up to some extent for the time lost when the 1979 non-quota measures were completely inoperative ;
- because the new payment amount (20 m EUA) represents one third of the proposed commitment appropriations (60 m EUA), thus establishing that ratio between commitments and expenditure which the Commission of the European Communities regards on the whole as the most appropriate.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 46

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with the developing countries and other non-member countries  
 Chapter 92 : Food aid  
 Article 920 : Food aid in cereals  
 Item 9201 : 1980 for cereals other than rice

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 190 380 000 EUA (from 57 013 000 EUA to 247 393 000 EUA)*

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

Modify the remarks as follows :

'This item is to cover the supply in 1980 of 2 500 000 tonnes of cereals other than rice within the framework of the 1971 Food Aid Convention.'

#### JUSTIFICATION

This item was intended to cover the supply in 1980 of 520 500 tonnes of cereals other than rice under the Food Aid Agreement for 1971. The purpose of the proposed increase is to step up food aid

from the European Community and its Member States in the form of cereals from 1 287 000 tonnes granted under the 1971 Food Aid Convention, to 2 500 000 tonnes in the next Food Aid Convention. The proposed appropriation of 247 393 000 EUA includes 2 256 098 tonnes of cereals other than rice to which are added 100 000 tonnes of rice from Item 9203, equivalent to approximately 245 000 tonnes of cereals other than rice to give a total figure of 2 500 000 tonnes of cereals.

The result of this amendment is to make the Community responsible for all food aid under the Food Aid Convention, leaving the Member States free from obligations in this area. The direct financial commitment of the Member States is thus completely replaced by a Community commitment.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 47

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with the developing countries and other non-member countries  
 Chapter 92: Food aid  
 Article 920: Food aid in cereals  
 Item 9201: 1980 programme for cereals other than rice

#### A) Expenditure

*Increase the payment appropriation by 190 380 000 EUA (from 57 013 000 EUA to 247 393 000 EUA)*

#### B) Compensation

*Decrease by 132 824 000 EUA the appropriation under Item 6400 'Refunds on sugar and isoglucose'*

#### C) Revenue

*Increase revenue by 57 556 000 EUA*

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### Schedule

—

#### REMARKS

Modify the remarks as follows:

'This item is to cover the supply in 1980 of 2 500 000 tonnes of cereals other than rice within the framework of the 1971 Food Aid Convention.'

#### JUSTIFICATION

This item was intended to cover the supply in 1980 of 520 500 tonnes of cereals other than rice under the Food Aid Agreement for 1971. The purpose of the proposed increase is to step up food aid from the European Community and its Member States in the form of cereals from 1 287 000 tonnes granted under the 1971 Food Aid Convention, to 2 500 000 tonnes in the next Food Aid Convention. The proposed appropriation of 247 393 000 EUA includes 2 256 098 tonnes of cereals other than rice to which are added 100 000 tonnes of rice from Item 9203, equivalent to approximately 245 000 tonnes of cereals other than rice to give a total figure of 2 500 000 tonnes of cereals.

The result of this amendment is to make the Community responsible for all food aid under the Food Aid Convention, leaving the Member States free from obligations in this area. The direct financial commitment of the Member States is thus completely replaced by a Community commitment.

\* \* \*



Draft amendment No 48  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 92 : Food aid  
Article 924 : Food aid transport costs  
Item 9241 : Programmes and operations for the financial year

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 38 996 400 EUA (from 42 060 000 EUA to 81 596 400 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This increase is a consequence of the amendment to Item 9201 under Article 920 of the same title. If the volume of aid is increased, it is clearly also necessary to increase the appropriation earmarked to cover transport costs.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 49  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 92 : Food aid  
Article 924 : Food aid transport costs  
Item 9241 : Programmes and operations for the financial year

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 38 996 400 EUA (from 42 060 000 EUA to 81 596 400 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

*Decrease* by the same amount the appropriation under Item 6400 'Refunds on sugar and isoglucose'

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

This increase is a consequence of the amendment to Item 9201 under Article 920 of the same title. If the volume of aid is increased, it is clearly also necessary to increase the appropriation earmarked to cover transport costs.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 50

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
 Chapter 92 : Food aid  
 Article 926 : Other expenditure  
 Item 9260 : Exceptional implementing measures

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 470 000 EUA (from 500 000 EUA to 970 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

*Decrease* by the same amount the appropriation under Item 6400 'Refunds on sugar and isoglucose'

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

This increase is connected with and proportional to the increase in food aid under Item 9201.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 51  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 92 : Food aid  
Article 926 : Other expenditure  
Item 9260 : Exceptional implementing measures

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 470 000 EUA (from 500 000 EUA to 970 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

This increase is connected with and proportional to the increase in food aid under item 9201.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 52  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 93 : Cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 930 : Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 40 000 000 EUA (from 20 000 000 EUA to 60 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule as follows :

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 220 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Balance of commitments contracted in 1976 and 1977 to be paid on 1 January 1979 (re-entries)					
Appropriation for 1976	10 304 831	10 304 831	0	0	0
Appropriation for 1977	34 293 326	19 440 000	0	10 000 000	4 853 326
Appropriation for 1978	70 000 000	7 000 000	18 000 000	18 000 000	27 000 000
Appropriation for 1979	110 000 000	25 000 000	2 000 000	30 000 000	53 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	220 000 000	—	40 000 000	80 000 000	100 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>444 598 157</b>	<b>61 744 831</b>	<b>60 000 000</b>	<b>138 000 000</b>	<b>184 853 326</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The remarks against Chapter 93 read as follows :

'This appropriation will be used to finance the following measures: agricultural and food development schemes in non-associated developing countries, in particular the poorest countries in Latin America and Asia, etc.'

The intention is excellent but the appropriation is completely inadequate and amounts to cutting this item by two — thirds in comparison with the 1979 figure.

The European Community must immediately undertake to formulate and implement food strategies in the developing countries.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 53  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 93 : Cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 930 : Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 40.000 000 EUA (from 20 000 000 EUA to 60 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

Decrease by 40 000 000 EUA the appropriation under Item 6400

C) *Revenue*

COMMITMENTS

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule as follows :

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 220 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments			
	1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Balance of commitments contracted in 1976 and 1977 to be paid on 1 January 1979 (re-entries)				
Appropriation for 1976	10 304 831	10 304 831	0	0
Appropriation for 1977	34 293 326	19 440 000	0	10 000 000
Appropriation for 1978	70 000 000	7 000 000	18 000 000	18 000 000
Appropriation for 1979	110 000 000	25 000 000	2 000 000	30 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	220 000 000	—	40 000 000	80 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>444 598 157</b>	<b>61 744 831</b>	<b>60 000 000</b>	<b>138 000 000</b>

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The remarks against Chapter 93 read as follows :

'This appropriation will be used to finance the following measures: agricultural and food development schemes in non-associated developing countries, in particular the poorest countries in Latin America and Asia, etc.'

The intention is excellent but the appropriation is completely inadequate and amounts to cutting this item by two-thirds in comparison with the 1979 figure.

The European Community must immediately undertake to formulate and implement food strategies in the developing countries.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 54  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 93 : Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 931 : Promotion of trade between the Community and non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 4 000 000 EUA (from 4 000 000 EUA to 8 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

Decrease by the same amount the appropriation under Item 6400 'Refunds on sugar, etc.'

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule of payments as follows :

The commitment appropriation for 1980 is 12 000 000 EUA

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	1 492 750	1 492 750	0	0	0
1979 appropriation	5 500 000	3 500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	0
1980 appropriation	12 000 000	—	7 000 000	3 000 000	2 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 992 750</b>	<b>4 992 750</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>	<b>4 000 000</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this increase is to *effectively* facilitate the marketing of products from the developing countries in the European Community.

*N.B.* The appropriation entered for 1980 is at present 500 000 EUA lower than the appropriation for 1979.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 55  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 93: Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 931: Promotion of trade between the Community and non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 4 000 000 EUA (from 4 000 000 EUA to 8 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation for 1980 is 12 000 000 EUA

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments			
	1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	1 492 750	1 492 750	0	0
1979 appropriation	5 500 000	3 500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
1980 appropriation	12 000 000	—	7 000 000	3 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 992 750</b>	<b>4 992 750</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>	<b>4 000 000</b>

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this increase is to *effectively* facilitate the marketing of products from the developing countries in the European Community.

*N.B.* The appropriation entered for 1980 is at present 500 000 EUA lower than the appropriation for 1979.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 56  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 93 : Cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 932 : Measures to encourage regional or sub-regional integration between non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase payment appropriation by 525 000 EUA (from 525 000 EUA to 1 050 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The increase should be used to examine the possibility of drawing up regional or sub-regional plans to ensure food supplies, including the constitution of food reserves.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 57  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 93 : Cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 932 : Measures to encourage regional or sub-regional integration between non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase payment appropriation by 525 000 EUA (from 525 000 EUA to 1 050 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

*Decrease by the same amount the appropriation under Item 6400*



C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The increase should be used to examine the possibility of drawing up regional or sub-regional plans to ensure food supplies, including the constitution of food reserves.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 58  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 94 : Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries  
Article 945 : Community contribution towards schemes concerning developing countries carried out by non-governmental organizations

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 4 000 000 EUA (from 10 000 000 EUA to 14 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

*Decrease* by the same amount the appropriation under Item 6400

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

*Amend* the schedule of payments as follows :  
The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 22 000 000 EUA

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	5 972 183	4 472 183	1 500 000	0	0
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	27 817	27 817	0	0	0
Appropriation for 1979	12 000 000	3 000 000	4 500 000	4 500 000	0
Appropriation for 1980	22 000 000	—	8 000 000	8 000 000	6 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 000 000</b>	<b>7 500 000</b>	<b>14 000 000</b>	<b>12 500 000</b>	<b>6 000 000</b>

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

The additional appropriation must be allocated as a matter of priority to projects which have a genuine impact in lessening hunger.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 59  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

#### Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 94 : Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries  
Article 945 : Community contribution towards schemes concerning developing countries carried out by non-governmental organizations

#### A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriation by 4 000 000 EUA (from 10 000 000 EUA to 14 000 000 EUA)

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

Increase revenue by same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows :

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 22 000 000 EUA

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	5 972 183	4 472 183	1 500 000	0	0
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	27 817	27 817	0	0	0
Appropriation for 1979	12 000 000	3 000 000	4 500 000	4 500 000	0
Appropriation for 1980	22 000 000	—	8 000 000	8 000 000	6 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 000 000</b>	<b>7 500 000</b>	<b>14 000 000</b>	<b>12 500 000</b>	<b>6 000 000</b>

#### REMARKS

Unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

The additional appropriation must be allocated as a matter of priority to projects which have a genuine impact in lessening hunger.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 60  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

#### Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

- Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 95 : Exceptional measures to assist developing countries and other non-member countries  
Article 950 : *Aid to disaster victims (new wording)*  
Item 9500 : Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries  
*(new)*  
Item 9501 : *European emergency corps to assist populations threatened with starvation*  
*(new)*

#### A) Expenditure

- Amend the wording of Article 950 to read : 'Aid to disaster victims'*  
*Create a new Item 9500 'Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 3 000 000 EUA (appropriation from Article 950)*  
*Create a new Item 9501 'European emergency corps to assist populations threatened with starvation'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 816 785 000 EUA*

#### B) Compensation

- Decrease by 816 785 000 EUA the appropriation in Item 6400 (refunds on sugar and isoglucose)*

#### C) Revenue

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

This new item provides for the creation of an emergency corps to undertake action for the elimination of hunger in the poorest developing countries.

This action could be taken with the logistic support of special corps of the armed forces of the European countries in civilian clothing. This action must also be aimed at combating grave hunger situations and providing light infrastructures (water pumps, small bridges, etc.) to bring about a medium-term improvement in each specific situation.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 61

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
 Chapter 95 : Exceptional measures to assist developing countries and other non-member countries  
 Article 950 : *Aid to disaster victims (new wording)*  
 Item 9500 : *Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries (new)*  
 Item 9501 : *European emergency corps to assist populations threatened with starvation (new)*

A) *Expenditure*

- Amend the wording of Article 950 to read: 'Aid to disaster victims'*  
*Create a new Item 9500: 'Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 3 000 000 EUA (appropriation from Article 950)*  
*Create a new Item 9501: 'European emergency corps to assist populations threatened with starvation'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 905 580 908 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

- Increase revenue by 905 580 908 EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

This appropriation of 905 580 908 EUA consists of two parts :

- (a) The full total of the maximum possible rate of increase provided for by the Council, i.e. 13.3 % of non-compulsory expenditure in respect of payment appropriations = 301 105 652 EUA.
- (b) An extraordinary appropriation to be provided by the Member States on a proportional basis to save from certain death the largest possible number of persons whom the statistics show will otherwise die = 604 475 256 EUA.

## JUSTIFICATION

This new item provides for the creation of an emergency corps to undertake action for the elimination of hunger in the poorest developing countries.

This action could be taken with the logistic support of special corps of the armed forces of the European countries in civilian clothing. This action must also be aimed at combating grave hunger situations and providing light infrastructures (water pumps, small bridges, etc.) to bring about a medium-term improvement in each specific situation. Commitments are equivalent to 40 % of payment appropriations for non-compulsory expenditure.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 62

tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries
- Chapter 95 : Exceptional measures to assist developing countries and other non-member countries
- Article 950 : *Aid to disaster victims (new wording)*
- Item 9500 : *Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries (new)*
- Item 9501 : *European emergency corps to assist populations threatened with starvation (new)*

A) *Expenditure*

- Amend the wording of Article 950 to read: 'Aid to disaster victims'*
- Create a new Item 9500: 'Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries'*
- Enter a payment appropriation of 3 000 000 EUA (appropriation from Article 950)*
- Create a new Item 9501: 'European emergency corps to assist populations threatened with starvation'*
- Enter a payment appropriation of 408 392 500 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

- Decrease by 408 392 500 EUA the appropriation in Item 6 400 (refunds on sugar and isoglucose)*

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

This new item provides for the creation of an emergency corps to undertake action for the elimination of hunger in the poorest developing countries.

This action could be taken with the logistic support of special corps of the armed forces of the European countries in civilian clothing. This action must also be aimed at combating grave hunger situations and providing light infrastructures (water pumps, small bridges, etc.) to bring about a medium-term improvement in each specific situation.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 63  
tabled by Mr Pannella, Mrs Bonino, Mr Capanna, Mrs Castellina and Mr Maciocchi

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 95 : Exceptional measures to assist developing countries and other non-member countries  
Article 950 : *Aid to disaster victims (new wording)*  
Item 9500 : *Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries (new)*  
Item 9501 : *European emergency corps to assist populations threatened with starvation (new)*

A) *Expenditure*

- Amend the wording of Article 950 to read : 'Aid to disaster victims'*  
*Create a new Item 9 500 : 'Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 3 000 000 EUA (appropriation from Article 950)*  
*Create a new Item 9501 : 'European emergency corps to assist populations threatened with starvation'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 301 105 652 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

- Increase revenue by 301 105 652 EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

This new item provides for the creation of an emergency corps to undertake action for the elimination of hunger in the poorest developing countries.

This action could be taken with the logistic support of special corps of the armed forces of the European countries in civilian clothing. This action must also be aimed at combating grave hunger situations and providing light infrastructures (water pumps, small bridges, etc.) to bring about a medium-term improvement in each specific situation. The commitments are equivalent to the entire maximum possible rate of increase of payment appropriations in respect of non-compulsory expenditure, i.e. 13.3 %.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 64

tabled by Mr Schinzel, on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 37 : Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors  
 Article 372 : Other sectoral operations  
 Item 3720 : Operations in the ceramics sector  
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Item 3720 : 'Operations in the ceramics sector'*

*Make a token entry with the following footnote : 'A payment appropriation of 300 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100'.*

*Enter in the Remarks against Chapter 100 the following new budget line : 'Operations in the ceramics sector'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 300 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 4 500 000 EUA*

## REMARKS

*New heading*

Proposal for a Council decision pursuant to Article 235 of the EEC Treaty on the adoption of a multiannual programme of technological research in the field of clay minerals and technical ceramics (COM(79) 273 final).

Appropriation to cover expenditure relating to joint research in the ceramics industry.

The aims of the operation are :

- the improvement of the technology for using low-grade clay minerals with a view to improving the conditions for the supply of raw materials,
- the creation of the basic materials needed for production, the replacement of rare metals by ceramic products and the development of industrial ceramics through the promotion of innovations, as part of the environment policy and energy-saving policy.

The incidental expenses relating to experts as a result of these operations, and related miscellaneous or secretarial services are also charged to this Item.

*Schedule*

Probable schedule of commitments and payments :

*(in EUA)*

Commitments	Payments				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Appropriation 1980, :	4 500 000	900 000	1 700 000	1 100 000	800 000

## JUSTIFICATION

This research programme is of great importance for technological progress in this sector. Indeed, the proposed research programme will not only benefit the industry concerned but also pursues environmental and energy conservation objectives. The best means of ensuring that a start can be made on this programme next year is to include a limited appropriation in the Chapter 100 reserve and to reinstate the commitment appropriations for this programme.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 65

tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 37 : Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors
- Article 372 : Other sectoral operations
- Item 3722 : Textile industry technology  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Item 3722 : 'Textile industry technology'*

*Enter a token entry with the following footnote : 'A payment appropriation of 600 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100'.*

*Enter in the Remarks against Chapter 100 the following new budget line : 'Textile industry technology'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 600 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 4 200 000 EUA*

## REMARKS

*New heading*

Proposal for a Council decision pursuant to Article 235 of the EEC Treaty, adopting a second research and development programme in the field of textiles and clothing (COM(79) 166 final) sent to the Council on 4 April 1979 (OJ No C 111 of 4. 5. 1979).



Appropriation to cover expenditure on a second research programme containing five topics, each of which concerns a sub-sector of the textile and clothing industry, i. e. :

- (1) Textile and clothing industries :  
garment physiology and construction ;
- (2) knitwear industry :  
quality of knitted fabrics and knitwear articles ;
- (3) Wool industry :  
application of new spinning technologies in the wool industry ;
- (4) Linen industry ;  
upgrading of linen ;
- (5) Finishing industry ;  
pollution treatment and water recycling in textile finishing enterprises.

The incidental expenses relating to experts as a result of the research programme, and related miscellaneous or secretarial services, are also charged to this Item.

#### *Schedule*

The commitment appropriation for 1980 is 4 200 000 EUA

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

*(in EUA)*

Commitments	Payments		
	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Appropriation 1980	4 200 000	600 000	1 750 000
		1 750 000	1 850 000

#### JUSTIFICATION

In the light of the crisis in the textile sector, the development of new technologies is of vital importance. The restructuring of this sector, with activity directed to these new technologies, is after all its only chance of survival. It is irresponsible to delay a research programme and therefore, as the Council has done, simply to delete the relevant budgetary item.

To enable this programme to get off the ground next year, a limited appropriation must be entered in Chapter 100 for this programme and the commitment appropriations must be reinstated.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 66

tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 37 : Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors

Article 372 : Other sectoral operations

Item 3723 : Textile industry information system  
*(new)*

#### A) Expenditure

*Create a new Item 3723 : Textile industry information system*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 750 000 EUA (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

#### B) Compensation

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

*New heading*

Communication to the Council on General guidelines for a textile and clothing industry policy (COM (78) 362 final).

Appropriation for the setting up of a system to provide information for all textile and clothing firms to enable them to operate on the basis of a full knowledge of the market and their economic environment.

## JUSTIFICATION

Despite the fact the basis for the correct orientation of production and management of this sector is a full knowledge of the market situation and the economic environment, this Item has been deleted by the Council. Indeed, the finance for this project is not being provided by the Community alone, since industry is also making a contribution and will no doubt in due course bear the full cost itself. Hence the Community's participation is particularly important to get this project started as soon as possible.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 67

tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 37: Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors

Article 374: Technical rules in respect of industrial products

Item 3741: Harmonization of industrial laws

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 250 000 EUA (from 300 000 EUA to 550 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

Council Resolution of 17 December 1973 on industrial policy.

Directives adopted for the removal of technical barriers to trade (some 150).

Appropriation to cover expenditure on basic technical studies in connection with the Directives for the removal of technical barriers to trade, and expenses relating to the organization of symposia concerning the results of the technical studies.

These studies are intended to lead to the adoption of Community standards. The work entailed is as follows :

- the preparation of new Directives,
- the adaption of existing Directives and
- the monitoring of the application of Directives.

#### JUSTIFICATION

These studies are the basis for the Commission's proposals on harmonization. Any delay in carrying them out will inevitably cause delay in the drawing up of the harmonization proposals, which are aimed at eliminating technical barriers to intra-Community trade. These studies are therefore indispensable for the attainment of the common market and should accordingly receive the necessary appropriations.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 68

tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 37 : Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors  
 Article 376 : Studies relating to industrial policy

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 250 000 EUA (from 300 000 EUA to 550 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### REMARKS

Appropriation to enable the Community to contribute 20 to 50 % of the total cost of studies and surveys in certain industrial sectors most hit by the crisis, or likely to require a thorough structural change fairly soon.

#### JUSTIFICATION

Thorough studies should be carried out on the restructuring that is urgently needed in a number of industrial sectors, providing the basis for future policy.

In the present economic crisis situation the value of studies of this kind needs no further demonstration. These studies are only being financed in part by the Community (contributing 20 to 50 % of total costs).

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 69  
tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf on the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 54: Special contribution to the ECSC for temporary social measures in connection  
(*new*) with the restructuring of the steel industry  
Article 540: Special contribution to the ECSC for temporary social measures in connection  
(*new*) with the restructuring of the steel industry.

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 540: 'Special contribution to the ECSC for temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry.'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 100 million EUA (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

*New Chapter*

*New Article*

This appropriation is intended to finance temporary special measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry (Doc. COM (79) 199 final) submitted for assent to the Council under Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty. A decision must also be taken under Article 235 of the EEC Treaty to authorize a special contribution from the general budget to the ECSC for this purpose.

JUSTIFICATION

The alleviation of social hardship in the steel industry is essential if any restructuring is to be carried out in this sector. Such restructuring is the only means by which this industrial sector can be restored to health. These social measures are therefore an indispensable complement for the Community's economic and structural measures and the necessary appropriations should accordingly be entered in the budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 70  
tabled by Mr Früh on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 27: Expenditure on publication and information  
Article 272: Expenditure on the dissemination of information and on participation in public events  
Item 2723: Information project on rural life in the European Community and in the  
(*new*) European countries linked to the Community by an association agreement or applicants for membership

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 2723 : 'Information project on rural life in the European Community and in the European countries linked to the Community by an association agreement or applicants for membership'

Enter a payment appropriation of 300 000 EUA

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 1 200 000 EUA

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 1 200 000 EUA

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Appropriation 1979				
Appropriation 1980	1 200 000	300 000	300 000	300 000

## REMARKS

(new item)

This appropriation is intended to enable the Commission to finance the project entitled 'Rural life in western Europe — an international film dialogue between countryfolk from twelve European countries' based on an idea by Faust-Film GmbH.

The footage shot during this project could then be widely broadcast through farmers' organizations, schools, television or the cinema.

The project would last for four years.

## JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this amendment is to break down the divisions in rural life by bringing home to the farming community in one country the problems faced by those in other countries by means of a filmed dialogue. Apart from attempting to foster mutual comprehension between countryfolk from widely differing countries, it will also give town dwellers a filmed insight into rural life.

The project should last for about four years (two years devoted to shooting and simultaneous showing of the results in the various countries visited) and will largely employ people recruited locally so as to associate those involved in the production of this filmed documentary series.

The films produced during these two years' shooting will then be broadcast to a wide public, especially to those who live in towns and cities and who have little understanding of the problems of rural life.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 71  
 tabled by Mr Früh on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 3: Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 31: Expenditure in the agricultural sector  
 Article 316: Community action relating to the vocational training of farmers

*A) Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 165 000 EUA (from 135 000 EUA to 300 000 EUA)*

*B) Compensation*

—

*C) Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

**COMMITMENTS**

—

*Schedule*

—

**REMARKS**

unchanged

**JUSTIFICATION**

The European Training and Development Centre for Farming and Rural Life (CEPFAR) performs a most valuable function in the dissemination of knowledge in the countryside, particularly among women and young people, by organizing seminars.

The Community subsidy to CEPFAR should be increased from 135 000 EUA to 300 000 EUA so as to enable the Centre to step up its information and training activities in the countryside.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 72  
 tabled by Mr Früh on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 31: Expenditure in the agricultural sector  
 Article 317: Community supervision of the application of agricultural rules

*A) Expenditure*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 3 000 EUA (instead of a token entry) (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

Fraudulent practices place an unnecessary burden on the European taxpayer and damage the reputation of the common agricultural policy. The appropriation of 3 000 EUA shown in the preliminary draft budget should be reinstated to enable the Community to demonstrate its determination to step up the campaign against fraud.

\* \* \*

Proposed modification No 73  
tabled by Mr Früh on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 4: Repayments and aids to Member States and miscellaneous  
Chapter 44: Accession compensatory amounts granted in respect of intra-Community trade  
*(new)*  
Article 440: Accession compensatory amounts granted in respect of intra-Community trade  
*(new)*

A) *Expenditure*

*Create* a new Chapter 44: 'Accession compensatory amounts granted in respect of intra-Community trade'  
*Create* a new Article 440: 'Accession compensatory amounts granted in respect of intra-Community trade'  
*Enter* a payment appropriation of 100 000 EUA

B) *Compensation*

*Delete* Chapter 75: 'Accession compensatory amounts granted in respect of intra-Community trade'  
*Delete* Article 750: together with the appropriation of 100 000 EUA shown against it

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

*Enter against Article 440 the remark appearing against Article 750 in the preliminary draft budget : This appropriation is to cover the accession compensatory amounts provided for in Article 55 of the Act of Accession.*

## JUSTIFICATION

Accession compensatory amounts were abolished on 1 January 1978 but, because of payments still outstanding, an appropriation of 100 000 EUA has been entered in the 1980 draft budget.

As the common agricultural policy has come into force for all Member States since the above date, these appropriations should now be entered not under Title 7 EAGGF, Guarantee Section' but under Title 4 'Repayments and aids to Member States and miscellaneous'.

During the discussions on the 1978 draft budget the Council accepted the modification with compensation proposed by the European Parliament (OJ No L 36 of 6. 2. 1978, p. 342)

\* \* \*

Proposed Modification No 74  
tabled by Mr Früh on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 4 :	Repayments and aids to Member States and miscellaneous
Chapter 45 : ( <i>new</i> )	Monetary compensatory amounts paid or levied in respect of trade in agricultural products
Article 450 : ( <i>new</i> )	Monetary compensatory amounts in respect of intra-Community trade
Item 4500 : ( <i>new</i> )	Monetary compensatory amounts paid or levied by importing Member States
Item 4501 : ( <i>new</i> )	Monetary compensatory amounts on imports paid by exporting Member States on behalf of importing Member States
Item 4502 : ( <i>new</i> )	Monetary compensatory amounts on exports paid or levied by exporting Member States
Article 451 : ( <i>new</i> )	Monetary compensatory amounts in respect of trade with non-Community countries
Item 4510 : ( <i>new</i> )	Portion of monetary compensatory amounts granted on imports over and above the levy
Item 4511 :	Monetary compensatory amounts on exports

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 45 : 'Monetary compensatory amounts paid or levied in respect of trade in agricultural products'*

*Create a new Article 450 : 'Monetary compensatory amounts in respect of intra-Community trade'*

*Create a new Item 4500 : 'Monetary compensatory amounts paid or levied by importing Member States'*

*— Enter a payment appropriation of -50.4 m EUA*

*Create a new Item 4501 : 'Monetary compensatory amounts on imports paid by exporting Member States on behalf of importing Member States'*

*— Enter a payment appropriation of 50 m EUA*

*Create a new Item 4502 : 'Monetary compensatory amounts on exports paid or levied by exporting Member States'*

*— Enter a payment appropriation of 201.3 m EUA*



Create a new Article 451: 'Monetary compensatory amounts in respect of trade with non-Community countries'

Create a new Item 4510: 'Portion of monetary compensatory amounts granted on imports over and above the levy'

— Enter a payment appropriation of 21.1 m EUA

Create a new Item 4511: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on exports'

— Enter a payment appropriation of 59.8 m EUA

#### B) Compensation

Delete Chapter 78: 'Monetary compensatory amounts paid or levied in respect of trade in agricultural products'

Delete Article 780: 'Monetary compensatory amounts in respect of intra-Community trade'

Delete Item 7800: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on imports paid or levied by importing Member States'

— Delete the appropriation of -50.4 m EUA shown against it

Delete Item 7801: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on imports paid by exporting Member States on behalf of importing Member States'

— Delete the appropriation of 50 m EUA shown against it

Delete Item 7802: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on exports paid or levied by exporting Member States'

— Delete the appropriation of 201.3 m EUA shown against it

Delete Article 781: 'Monetary compensatory amounts in respect of trade with non-Community countries'

Delete Item 7810: 'Portion of monetary compensatory amounts granted on imports over and above the levy'

— Delete the appropriation of 21.1 m EUA shown against it

Delete Item 7811: 'Monetary compensatory amounts on exports'

— Delete the appropriation of 59.8 m EUA shown against it

#### C) Revenue

—

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### Schedule

—

#### REMARKS

Transfer to Article 450 and Items 4500, 4501, 4502, 4510 and 4511 under Chapter 45 the remarks appearing under Chapter 78 against Article 780 and Items 7800, 7801, 7802, 7810 and 7811.

In the remarks against Item 4501 (formerly Item 7801) replace 'Item 7800' and 'Item 7801' by 'Item 4500' and 'Item 4501' respectively.

#### 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 expenditure directly chargeable to the common agricultural policy.

The Committee on Agriculture therefore requests that this expenditure be transferred to Title 4 'Repayments and aids to Member States and miscellaneous'.

In connection with the 1978 draft budget the Council accepted the modification with compensation proposed by the European Parliament requesting the transfer of this expenditure from Title 7 to Title 4. (OJ No L 36, 6. 2. 1978, pp. 342 — 344).

Draft amendment No 75  
tabled by Mr Früh on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 8 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guidance Section  
(Chapters 80 to 86) and fisheries and marine policy (Chapters 86 to 89)

Chapter 86 : Common measures to improve fisheries' structures

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

Chapters 86 to 89 are entered on a provisional basis. In the general budget of the European Communities for the 1981 financial year they will be grouped in a single chapter entitled Common policy on the sea in accordance with the nomenclature given below purely for guidance.

*Chapter 86 : Common policy on the sea*

*Article 860 : Common organization of the market in fishery products*

Item 8600 : Refunds on fishery products

Item 8601 : Intervention in respect of fishery products

*Article 861 : Common measures to improve fisheries structures*

Item 8610 : Common measures to improve the structures of inshore fisheries

Item 8611 : Common measures to improve the structures of the deep-sea fishing industry

Item 8612 : Producer groups in the fisheries sector

*Article 862 : Immediate measures to adjust capacity*

*Article 863 : The Community's international obligations in respect of fisheries*

Item 8630 : Refunds due under conventions on fishing in the Adriatic

Item 8631 : Payment of compensation for salmon fishing in the Baltic

Item 8632 : Payments in respect of compensation and dues relating to fishing in the maritime waters of certain African countries

Item 8633 : Other international agreements on fishing

*Article 864 : Inspection and surveillance measures in Community waters*

Item 8640 : Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations carried out by certain Member States

Item 8641 : Coordination of inspection and surveillance operations carried out by the Member States

Item 8642 : Surveillance of maritime navigation routes

Item 8643 : Standardization of surveillance craft

Item 8644 : Community coastguard service

*Article 865 : Coordination, at Community level, of the activities of auxiliary vessels used in fishing at sea*

Item 8650 : Subsidies for certain activities relating to medical assistance and safety at sea

<i>Article 866 :</i>	<i>Activities relating to the study, exploration, exploitation and protection of the marine environment</i>
Item 8660 :	Research programme in the fisheries sector
Item 8661 :	Biological studies in the fisheries sector
Item 8662 :	Promotion of aquaculture in the Community
Item 8663 :	Community programme to combat and prevent pollution of the marine environment by hydrocarbons
Item 8664 :	Research into the utilization of the thermal energy of the oceans
Item 8665 :	Other research into the exploitation of the oceans

#### JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this amendment is to introduce in the budget a new common policy, the policy on the sea, which extends beyond the narrow framework of the common fisheries policy.

At present, 8 of the 9 Community Member States have a seaboard. The forthcoming accession of Greece, which has one of the largest merchant fleets in the world, will further strengthen the Community's maritime role.

The Committee on Agriculture therefore calls on the Commission to propose to the Council the establishment of a genuine policy on the sea, such as may be defined on the basis of the initiatives taken in the past, not only by the Committee on Agriculture, but also by the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport and the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education, so as to enable the Community to exploit the wealth of the oceans in this period of scarce raw materials and energy and to ensure that better use is made of fisheries resources, in particular by measures to promote aquaculture in the Member States.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 76  
tabled by Mr Battersby on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

#### Section III — Commission

##### PAYMENTS

Title 8	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund Guidance Section (Chapters 80 to 86) and fisheries and marine policy (Chapters 86 to 89)
Chapter 87 :	Specific measures in the fisheries and marine sector
Article 871 : ( <i>new</i> )	Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in the Community maritime zone
Item 8710 : ( <i>new</i> )	Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland
Item 8711 : ( <i>new</i> )	Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations undertaken by certain Member States other than Denmark and Ireland

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Amend* the heading of Article 871 to read : 'Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in the Community maritime zone'

*Create new* Item 8710 : 'Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland'

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 24 m EUA

*Create new* Item 8711 : 'Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations undertaken by certain Member States other than Denmark and Ireland'

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 51 m EUA (the payment appropriation under Article 871 is thus increased from 24 to 75 m EUA)

##### B) *Compensation*

##### C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 51 m EUA

## COMMITMENTS

*Enter* against Item 8710 the table of commitments shown against Article 871 in the draft budget. There are no commitments against Item 8711.

## REMARKS

**Item 8710 (previous Article 871):**

Remarks unchanged

**Item 8711 (new item):**

The appropriations entered under this new post are intended to finance participation by the Community in inspection and surveillance carried out by Member States other than Denmark and Ireland on the basis of a regulation to be submitted by the Council in the course of 1980.

## JUSTIFICATION

Adequate inspection and surveillance is essential to the successful adoption and implementation of a Common Fisheries Policy, both in terms of making the CFP acceptable to fishermen and technically operational. Moreover, inspection systems will provide the basis for the collection of accurate statistical information, essential to management of a Common Fisheries Policy.

It is likely that an agreement on a Common Fisheries Policy will be achieved in the near future. At present, appropriations to strengthen the inspection and surveillance systems of two Member States have been entered in the budget. Further appropriations should be entered to improve the inspection and surveillance systems of other Member States.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 77  
tabled by Mr Battersby on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 8 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund Guidance Section (Chapters 80 to 86) and fisheries and marine policy (Chapters 86 to 89)

Chapter 87 : Specific measures in the fisheries and marine sector

Article 872 : Fisheries and marine research programme

Item 8720 : Aquaculture research programme  
(*new*)

Sub-Item 87200 : Fish disease research programme  
(*new*)

Sub-Item 87201 : Research programme for the improvement of fish genetically, growth and conversion rates, and feed  
(*new*)

Sub-Item 87202 : Survey of potential marine fish farming sites in the Community  
(*new*)

Sub-Item 87203 : Feasibility studies of new techniques to improve fish farming within the Community  
(*new*)

Item 8721 : Other research programmes  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create* new Item 8720 : 'Aquaculture research programme'

*Create* new Sub-Item 87200 : 'Fish disease research programme'

*Create* new Sub-Item 87201 : 'Research programme for the improvement of fish genetically, growth and conversion rates, and feed'

*Create* new Sub-Item 87202 : 'Survey of potential marine fish farming sites in the Community'

*Create* new Sub-Item 87203 : 'Feasibility studies of new techniques to improve fish farming within the Community'

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 75 000 EUA under new Sub-Item 87200

Enter a payment appropriation of 30 000 ECU under new Sub-Item 87201  
 Create a new Item 8721 : 'Other research programmes'  
 Make a token entry against this item

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

Item 8720 (*new item*)

Item 8720 (*new item*):

Appropriations to finance measures to encourage fish farming within the Community on the basis of a regulation to be put before the Council by the Commission during 1980.

JUSTIFICATION

On 11 May 1979 the European Parliament adopted a motion for a resolution<sup>1</sup> calling for the adoption of measures to encourage and develop fish farming within the Community. Fish farming can make an important contribution to the economies and employment prospects of the maritime peripheral regions of the Community, which are heavily dependent on the fishing industry, and have been badly hit by measures to conserve wild fish stocks and by the increases in the cost of fuel.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 78  
 tabled by Mr Früh on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 8 : EAGGF Guidance Section (Chapters 80 to 86) and fisheries and marine policy (Chapters 86 to 89)

Chapter 87 : Specific measures in the fisheries and marine sector

Article 873 : Biological studies in the fisheries and marine sector  
 (*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 873 : 'Biological studies in the fisheries and marine sector'

Enter a payment appropriation of 39 000 ECU against this Article (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

<sup>1</sup> OJ No C 140, 5. 6. 1979, pp 117 — 120.

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remark :*Article 873 (*new article*)

'In order to obtain the information needed for implementation of a policy for the conservation and management of fishery resources, the Commission will have to avail itself of the services of external fishery experts for specialized studies'

(reinstatement of the line shown in the preliminary draft budget)

## JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Agriculture considers it necessary to reinstate Article 873, provided for in the preliminary draft budget and deleted by the Council, to enable the Commission to obtain the information needed to implement a policy for the conservation and management of fishery resources.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 79

tabled by Mr Früh on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 8 : EAGGF Guidance Section (Chapters 80 to 86) and fisheries and marine policy (Chapter 86 to 89)

Chapter 87 : Specific measures in the fisheries and marine sector

Article 874 : Coordination of surveillance operations by Member States  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 874 : 'Coordination of surveillance operations by Member States'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 300 000 ECU against this Article*

(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 remark :*

'This measure should permit the gradual development of a rapid information and communication system between the Member States and the early establishment of a coordination centre for surveillance operations to rationalize the control measures.'

(reinstatement of the line shown in the preliminary draft budget)

## JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Agriculture considers it necessary to reinstate Article 874, provided for in the preliminary draft budget and deleted by the Council, to enable the Member States' sea and air surveillance resources to be used rationally and effectively. This measure is in line with Article 6 of the proposed regulation annexed to the European Parliament resolution of 19 January 1979 on certain inspection procedures governing fishing activities (OJ No C 39 of 12. 2. 1979, p. 62 ; Doc. 441/78, rapporteur : Mr Klinker).

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 80

tabled by Mr Battersby on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 8 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund Guidance Section (Chapters 80 to 86) and fisheries and marine policy (Chapters 86 to 89)

Chapter 87 : Specific measures in the fisheries and marine sector

Article 877 : Measures to develop a common policy on education and professional training in the fishing sector

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 877 : 'Measures to develop a common policy on education and professional training in the fishing sector'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 150 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Add the following remarks :*

Appropriations intended to finance measures to coordinate and develop the activities of fisheries education and training centres in the Community, on the basis of a regulation to be put before the Council by the Commission during 1980.

## JUSTIFICATION

On 11 May 1979 the European Parliament adopted a motion for a resolution<sup>1</sup> 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.

\* \* \*

Proposed modification No 81  
tabled by Mr Früh on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9	:	Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries
Chapter 92	:	Food aid
Article 929	:	Food aid refunds
(new)		
Item 9290	:	Cereals other than rice for prior programmes
(new)		
Item 9291	:	Cereals other than rice for the current financial year's programme
(new)		
Item 9292	:	Rice for prior programmes
(new)		
Item 9293	:	Rice for the current financial year's programme
(new)		
Item 9294	:	Skimmed-milk powder for prior programmes
(new)		
Item 9295	:	Skimmed-milk powder for the current financial year's programme
(new)		
Item 9296	:	Butteroil for prior programmes
(new)		
Item 9297	:	Butteroil for the current financial year's programme
(new)		
Item 9298	:	Sugar
(new)		
Item 9299	:	Other commodities
(new)		

## A) Expenditure

Create a new Article 929: 'Food aid refunds'

Create a new Item 9290: 'Cereals other than rice for prior programmes'

Enter a payment appropriation of 2 100 000 EUA against this item

Create a new Item 9291: 'Cereals other than rice for the current financial year's programme'

Enter a payment appropriation of 34 160 000 EUA against this item

Create a new Item 9292: 'Rice for the current financial year's programme'

Enter a payment appropriation of 89 000 EUA against this item

Create a new Item 9293: 'Rice for the current financial year's programmes'

Enter a payment appropriation of 17 584 000 EUA against this item

Create a new Item 9294: 'Skimmed-milk powder for prior programmes'

Enter a payment appropriation of 121 433 000 EUA against this item

<sup>1</sup> OJ No C 140, 5. 6. 1979, pp. 115 — 117.



Create a new Item 9295: 'Skimmed-milk powder for the current financial year's programme'  
 Enter a payment appropriation of 127 142 000 EUA against this item  
 Create a new Item 9296: 'Butteroil for prior programmes'  
 Enter a payment appropriation of 17 366 000 EUA against this item  
 Create a new Item 9297: 'Butteroil for the current financial year's programme'  
 Enter a payment appropriation of 28 579 000 EUA against this item  
 Create a new Item 9298: 'Sugar'  
 Enter a payment appropriation of 1 956 000 EUA against this item  
 Create a new Item 9299: 'Other commodities'  
 Make a token entry against this item

#### B) Compensation

Delete Item 6002: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes' (cereals other than rice) and the payment appropriation of 2 100 000 EUA shown against it

Delete Item 6001: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year' (cereals other than rice) and the payment appropriation of 34 160 000 EUA shown against it

Delete Item 6102: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes' (rice) and the payment appropriation of 89 000 EUA shown against it

Delete Item 6101: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year' (rice) and the payment appropriation of 17 584 000 EUA shown against it

Delete Item 6203: 'Refunds on skimmed-milk powder supplied under previous food-aid programmes' and the payment appropriation of 121 433 000 EUA shown against it

Delete Item 6201: 'Refunds on skimmed-milk powder supplies under the food-aid programme for the current financial year' and the payment appropriation of 127 142 000 EUA shown against it

Delete Item 6204: 'Refunds on butteroil supplied under previous food-aid programmes and the payment appropriation of 17 366 000 EUA shown against it

Delete Item 6202: 'Refunds on butteroil supplied under the food-aid programme for the current financial year' and the payment appropriation of 28 579 000 EUA shown against it

Delete Item 6401: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year' (sugar) and the payment appropriation of 1 956 000 EUA shown against it

Delete Item 6402: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid under previous programmes' (sugar) and the token entry shown against it

Delete Item 6501: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year' (beef and veal).

Delete the 'Background information' in the remarks at the end of Chapter 92: 'Food aid', henceforth superfluous.

#### C) Revenue

unchanged

#### COMMITMENTS

Schedule

#### REMARKS

Restore the remark shown against Article 929 in the preliminary draft budget.

#### JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Agriculture takes the view that the Community's food-aid policy should not depend on the existence of surpluses. Food-aid refunds are the result of the Community's determination to pursue an active food-aid policy and are not in any way connected with the

administration of the common agricultural policy. They should therefore be charged to Chapter 92 : 'Food aid' to show clearly the Community's financial contribution to the developing countries in the form of food aid.

The Committee on Agriculture therefore recommends the reinstatement of Article 929 : 'Food-aid refunds', shown in the preliminary draft budget, and the deletion of the corresponding items under Title 6, henceforth superfluous. This will increase budgetary transparency.

\* \* \*

Proposed modification No 82  
tabled by Mr Früh on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 97 : Cooperation in the field of commodities  
(*new*)  
Article 972 : Effect of the Sugar Protocol concluded with the ACP States and of the Agreement  
(*new*) with India

##### A) Expenditure

*Create a new Chapter 97 : 'Cooperation in the field of commodities'*

*Create a new Article 972 : 'Effect of the Sugar Protocol concluded with the ACP States and of the Agreement with India'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 395 500 000 EUA against this Article*

(reinstatement of the chapter, article and payment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

##### B) Compensation

*Decrease by 395 500 000 EUA the payment appropriation shown against Item 6400 : 'Refunds on sugar and isoglucose'*

##### C) Revenue

unchanged

#### COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*Restore the remark shown in the preliminary draft budget*

*Ex Item 6400 (part)*

This appropriation is to cover the refunds necessary for the exportation of the quantity of white sugar from the Community that corresponds to the quantity of cane sugar imported from the ACP States, the OCT and India pursuant to Protocol No 3 to the Lomé Convention, Annex IV of the Council Decision on the association of the OCT and the Agreement between the EEC and India on cane sugar respectively. The use to which the appropriation is put is governed by the current provisions of the EAGGF — Guarantee Section.

## JUSTIFICATION

Under Protocol No 3 to the Convention of Lomé, Annex IV to the Council Decision on the OCT and the Agreement with India, the Community is committed to guaranteeing imports of 1 300 000 tonnes of sugar from these countries.

Since sugar is in surplus in the Community, an equivalent quantity of Community-produced sugar is exported to third countries, involving refunds of 395.5 m EUA.

This expenditure results from the Community's policy of cooperation with the developing countries and should under no circumstances be charged to the implementation of the common agricultural policy.

The expenditure involved should therefore be transferred from Title 6 to Title 9, in accordance with the nomenclature of the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 83  
tabled by Mr Blaney on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 :	Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries
Chapter 95 :	Exceptional measures to assist developing countries and other non-member countries
Article 950 :	Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries
Item 9500 :	Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries
<i>(new)</i>	
Item 9501 :	European emergency food-aid corps to assist populations facing serious supply difficulties
<i>(new)</i>	

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Item 9500 'Aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries'*  
*Enter the payment appropriation shown against Article 950 and increase it by 403 000 000 EUA*  
*(from 3 to 406 000 000 EUA)*

*Create a new Item 9501 'European emergency food-aid corps to assist populations facing serious supply difficulties'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 418 741 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 821 741 000 EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

The increase in the appropriation against Item 9500 is justified by a famine, in many cases reaching disastrous proportions, afflicting a large number of the countries concerned. The appropriations against Item 9501 are justified by the urgent need for specific action by the Community in view of the spectacular rise in the number of deaths due to famine and malnutrition.

## JUSTIFICATION

See REMARKS for justification.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 84  
tabled by Mr Colombo on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee

Section I — European Parliament

LIST OF POSTS

*Complete* the list of posts as follows :

*Add* the following 3 new established posts :

1 A 5/4, 1 A 7/6, 1 B 5/4

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 71 100 EUA<sup>1</sup>

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 60 300 EUA<sup>2</sup>

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

In recent years the responsibilities of the Political Affairs Committee have increased considerably with a resulting increase in its workload. It will also have to set up a number of working parties or subcommittees.

The secretariat of this committee, whose staff strength is one of the lowest, must be augmented. A similar request by the Political Affairs Committee was not met in 1979 because of the conditions under which the supplementary budget for 1979 was adopted.

*Financial statement*

Item	1100	44 300 EUA
	1101	3 700 EUA
	1102	6 600 EUA
	1130	1 300 EUA
	1131	400 EUA
	119	3 700 EUA
	120	1 500 EUA
	1221	6 000 EUA
	1231	3 600 EUA
		71 100 EUA
Chapter	40	7 800 EUA
Chapter	41	3 000 EUA
		10 800 EUA

<sup>1</sup> Breakdown in accordance with the financial statement annexed to this draft amendment

<sup>2</sup> In addition an amount of 10 800 EUA must be shown under the heading of deductions from remuneration.

Draft amendment No 85/rev.  
 tabled by Mr Aigner on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control  
 Section I European Parliament

## LIST OF POSTS

*Complete* the list of posts as follows :

*Add* the following 8 established posts :

1 A 5/4, 4 A 7/6, 1 B 5/4, 2 C 3/2

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 165 300 EUA<sup>1</sup>

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 140 400 EUA<sup>2</sup>

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

The posts requested are intended to strengthen the secretariat of the new Committee on Budgetary Control. Parliament has demonstrated the interest taken by it in the budgetary control responsibilities given to it by the Treaties by setting up a special committee for this purpose. The election campaign for the first direct elections showed the interest taken by public opinion in the exercise of these responsibilities. It would be totally unsatisfactory for the creation of this committee not to be accompanied by the provision of the necessary administrative facilities. At present the committee secretariat has one A 5/4 official and 2 A 7/6 officials. The medium-term objective is to have a team of 8 A-grade officials specializing in each of the Funds or sectors to be controlled. As an initial measure it is appropriate to create the structure for the reception of this team. Creation of the posts as requested will enable the new committee — whose secretariat will work in liaison with the Committee on Budgets — to adjust progressively to the need to take over new tasks stemming from the resolve of Parliament to give greater scope and depth to its work in this area.

*Financial statement*

Item	1100	103 100	EUA
	1101	8 600	EUA
	1102	15 200	EUA
	1130	3 100	EUA
	1131	1 100	EUA
	119	8 300	EUA
	120	3 500	EUA
	1221	14 000	EUA
	1231	8 400	EUA
		165 300	EUA
Chapter	40	17 900	EUA
Chapter	41	7 000	EUA
		24 900	EUA

<sup>1</sup> Breakdown in accordance with financial statement annexed to this draft amendment

<sup>2</sup> In addition an amount of 24 900 EUA must be shown under the heading of deductions from remuneration

To be able to carry out its work under acceptable conditions, the Committee on Budgetary Control must have a secretariat providing one official specializing in each of the following sectors on a full-time basis :

1. Administrative expenditure — accounts
2. Revenue and borrowing
3. Industry, energy, research, transport, culture, etc.
4. Social Fund
5. Regional Fund
6. EAGGF Guarantee
7. EAGGF Guidance
8. Development and Cooperation.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 87

tabled by Mr Jackson on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

#### Section V — Court of Auditors

Table of staff — amend the establishment plan as follows :

##### Permanent posts

- (a) add the following 18 posts (from 23 to 41): 2 A 3, 3 A 6, 2 A 7, 1 B 2, 2 B 3, 1 C 2, 4 C 3, 3 C 4
- (b) convert 2 B 5 posts into 1 B 4 and 1 B 3
- (c) convert 6 temporary C 1 posts into 6 B 3 secretarial posts
- (d) create 4 new temporary A 4 posts
- (e) regrade 3 secretarial posts grades B 3, B 4 and B 5 respectively to 3 B posts in the same grades

##### A) Expenditure

*Increase payment appropriations by 715 695 EUA*

##### B) Compensation

—

##### C) Revenue

*Increase revenue by 573 165 EUA*

The total increase is broken down as follows :

Item 1100 :	+ 328 160 (from 6 109 940 to 6 438 100)
Item 1101 :	+ 35 180 (from 654 990 to 690 170)
Item 1102 :	+ 57 040 (from 1 062 100 to 1 119 140)
Item 1103 :	+ 17 950 (from 42 950 to 60 900)
Item 1130 :	+ 9 845 (from 183 300 to 193 145)
Item 1131 :	+ 2 205 (from 40 930 to 43 135)
Article 119 :	+ 14 250 (from 267 000 to 281 850)
Article 120 :	+ 14 000 (from 33 500 to 47 500)
Item 1211 :	+ 10 475 (from 9 000 to 19 475)
Item 1221 :	+ 41 000 (from 120 500 to 161 500)
Item 1231 :	+ 13 760 (from 77 000 to 90 760)
Item 1241 :	+ 44 900 (from 38 700 to 83 600)
Article 129 :	+ 3 930 (from 8 960 to 12 890)
Item 1301 :	+ 100 000 (from 350 000 to 450 000)
Chapter 15 :	+ 15 000 (from 70 000 to 85 000)
Item 2200 :	+ 3 000 (from 27 000 to 30 000)
Item 2210 :	+ 5 000 (from 40 000 to 45 000)

#### REMARKS

*Modify accordingly the remarks against the items referred to above.*

## JUSTIFICATION

As stated in the report by the Committee on Budgets, the requests made by the Court of Auditors are a repetition of those which the Council did not grant last year and which the Court and Parliament considered necessary to make up the structure which is essential to an institution with extensive auditing responsibilities if it is to be effective.

The Committee on Budgets considers that the Court of Auditors must be in a position to carry out the auditing programme which it has already notified to the relevant bodies within Parliament.

It considers the allocation of posts requested by the Court of Auditors to be reasonable, especially as the Court has stated its intention — once its structure has been completed by the posts referred to in the amendment — not to request further posts for next year in the belief that its secretariat would then be adequately equipped to meet the needs and obligations of the Treaties.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 88  
tabled by Mr Jackson on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section V — Court of Auditors

## PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 24 : Entertainment and representation expenses  
Article 240 : Entertainment and representation expenses  
Item 2400 : Member of the institution

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the appropriation by 23 500 EUA (from 46 500 to 70 000)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

The rapporteur has noted that the Court of Auditors calculated these appropriations in accordance with the same criteria used by the Community institutions. While recognizing that the Members must utilize these appropriations with the utmost care, he considers that the Council decision, which — in the way it has been framed — applied only to the entertainment and representation expenses for the Members of the Court of Auditors, is an arbitrary one.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 89  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 30: Expenditure in the social sector  
Article 301: Tasks entrusted to the Commission in the vocational training sector  
Item 3010: European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 140 000 EUA (from 3 500 000 to 3 640 000 EUA)  
(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**

Although this Centre has been in operation for some four years now, the public is still far too little aware of its activities and objectives. In a time of unemployment, increased appropriations must be allocated to improve the effectiveness of the activities in this important sector to which Parliament has repeatedly drawn attention. The Commission must also give this careful consideration when drawing up future budgetary proposals. It is also essential to provide for an increase in the small number of staff currently assigned to the Centre.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 90  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 5: Social and Regional Fund  
Chapter 59: Aid to disaster victims in the Community  
Article 590: Aid to disaster victims in the Community

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 5 000 000 EUA (from 5 000 000 to 10 000 000 EUA)  
(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

Considering among other things that the aid so far granted by the Community to disaster victims has been on an extremely modest scale, the cut made by the Council in the appropriations proposed by the Commission is wholly unacceptable; those are funds which can be used as the need arises to provide direct and immediate evidence of Community solidarity, an obligation which simply cannot be avoided, especially in disaster situations.

\* \* \*

Draft Amendment No 91  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Fund

Chapter 50: Social Fund — expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council decision of 1 February 1971

Article 503: Measures for migrant workers

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 8 000 000 EUA (from 21 000 000 to 29 000 000 EUA)  
(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 5 000 000 EUA (from 25 000 000 to 30 000 000 EUA)  
(reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule**Modify* the schedule as follows:The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 30 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	62 700 000	8 900 000	14 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000	9 800 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	23 000 000	6 500 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	1 500 000
Appropriation for 1980	30 000 000	—	10 000 000	8 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>115 700 000</b>	<b>15 400 000</b>	<b>29 000 000</b>	<b>28 000 000</b>	<b>26 000 000</b>	<b>17 300 000</b>

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

The reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget is the least that can be asked for, bearing in mind that the latest available data show that :

- (a) there is a 4 : 1 ratio between applications and the appropriations entered in the budget
- (b) in 1978, requests for aid showed a 60 % increase over the previous year.

It should be pointed out that most of the requests are for special tuition for the children of migrant workers to help them fit into the educational system of the host country, as called for repeatedly by the European Parliament.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 92  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

#### Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 30 : Expenditure in the social sector
- Article 307 : Community measures to promote the participation of both sides of industry in the economic and social decisions of the Community
- Item 3071 : Aid to employers' and workers' organizations for the provision of training and information for their representatives on the subject of European affairs

#### A) Expenditure

Enter a payment appropriation of 200 000 EUA instead of making a token entry (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

Item 3071 is intended to ensure that the Community institutions take an even handed attitude towards both sides of industry (trade unions and employers organizations) by permitting measures, particularly to assist small and medium sized undertakings, broadly similar to those funded under Item 3070 for the benefit of the European Trade Union Institute.

Experience has shown that the representatives of small and medium sized undertakings, of the crafts industries and of small commercial undertakings are not sufficiently aware of the Community situation or of Community law.

The appropriations should therefore be used to provide employers' organizations and their representatives with satisfactory training on the subject of European affairs.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 93/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 37 : Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors  
Article 375 : Community aid for industrial restructuring and conversion operations  
Item 3750 : Aid for certain crisis-hit industrial sectors

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 21 000 000 EUA instead of making a token entry (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 35 000 000 EUA instead of making a token entry (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

*Schedule*

*Modify the schedule as follows :*

*The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 35 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
1978 approp outstanding	20 000 000	17 000 000 <sup>1</sup>	2 000 000	1 000 000	—	—
Approp. for 1979	20 000 000	10 000 000 <sup>2</sup>	4 000 000	4 000 000	2 000 000	—
Approp. for 1980	35 000 000	—	15 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	8 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>75 000 000</b>	<b>27 000 000</b>	<b>21 000 000</b>	<b>11 000 000</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Appropriations carried over from 1978 to 1979.

<sup>2</sup> Appropriations common to Article 512 and Item 3750, entered in Chapter 100.

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

Given the vital need to restructure in those sectors of industry (textiles, shipbuilding, footwear, etc.) which are hardest hit by the crises, and hence to restore their competitiveness on international markets, a vital condition if employment levels are to be protected, it is essential to re-enter at least the appropriations provided for in the preliminary draft budget.

The reasons given by the Council for deleting those appropriations are unacceptable for the following reasons :

- (a) the Council cannot take as a basis for the cuts it has made its own reprehensible dilatoriness in adopting the basic regulations providing the necessary funds ;
- (b) the appropriations which were still available at the close of the 1979 financial year (unused precisely for the reasons given under (a)) — a point to which the Council refers — are in any case wholly inadequate in relation to the scale of restructuring that needs to be funded.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 94

tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 30 : Expenditure in the social sector

Article 302 : Tasks entrusted to the Institution to encourage the exchange of young workers

#### A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriation by 250 000 EUA (from 1 250 000 EUA to 1 500 000 EUA) (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 opinion on the Commission's proposal for a second joint programme to promote exchanges of young workers within the Community (see OJ No C 127, 21 May 1979, p. 19) Parliament requested the Commission to make available the appropriations needed to implement the programme, calling at the same time for its steady expansion: the European Youth Forum fully supports this Community project.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 95  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 30: Expenditure in the social sector  
Article 303: Community measures to improve workers' housing conditions  
Item 3030: Contribution to pilot projects on better housing for handicapped workers

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 120 000 EUA (from 500 000 to 620 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 75 000 EUA (from 625 000 to 700 000 EUA)

*Schedule*

Modify the schedule of payments as follows:

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1979 amounts to 600 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 12 77

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	500 000	345 000	135 000	20 000	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	600 000	120 000	240 000	240 000	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	700 000	—	245 000	230 000	225 000	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 800 000</b>	<b>465 000</b>	<b>620 000</b>	<b>490 000</b>	<b>225 000</b>	<b>—</b>

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

This limited programme cannot be interrupted simply because building costs are rising. The consequences for the Community budget are slight, whereas interest in this programme is beyond doubt. It would be deplorable to discontinue this pilot project.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 96  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 30 : Expenditure in the social sector  
Article 303 : Community measures to improve workers' housing conditions  
Item 3031 : Contribution to pilot projects on better housing for migrant workers

#### A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriation by 150 000 EUA (from 500 000 EUA to 650 000 EUA) (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 25 000 EUA (from 625 000 EUA to 650 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

#### Schedule

Modify the schedule of payments as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 650 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

The likely schedule of payments vis-à-vis commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	430 000	200 000	215 000	15 000		
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	600 000	100 000	200 000	220 000	80 000	
Appropriation for 1980	650 000	—	235 000	215 000	200 000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 680 000</b>	<b>300 000</b>	<b>650 000</b>	<b>450 000</b>	<b>280 000</b>	

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

Migrant workers deserve our full attention just as much as handicapped persons. In accordance with the action programme for migrant workers and their families which was adopted by the EP and the Council in 1976, the Commission should ensure that the objective of better integration and constant improvement in the living and working conditions of the thousands of such workers in all Member States are attained in full.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 97  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 30 : Expenditure in the social sector  
Article 304 : Measures in support, and with the participation, of movements which could increase the effectiveness of the social policy of the Community

#### A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriation by 50 000 EUA (from 350 000 to 400 000 EUA)  
(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 funds entered in this article of the budget provide aid to

- organizations representing migrant workers and handicapped persons, providing them with assistance and information
- independent women's movements which carry out study and information projects relating to equal pay and treatment for men and women.

Given that persons in the above categories have to contend with the greatest difficulties, it is essential that they should receive as much aid as possible.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 98  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 30 : Expenditure in the social sector
- Article 305 : Community measures under the employment policy
- Item 3050 : Modify the heading as follows : 'Research and related measures on labour market trends *including reorganization of working time*'

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 700 000 EUA (from 600 000 to 1 300 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Modify* the remarks adding a new indent :

studies on methods of, and problems relating to the reorganization of working time.

## JUSTIFICATION

In view of the importance of the reorganizing of working time as a solution to the problem of unemployment, it is essential to examine as a matter of priority, methods of so doing, and the problems encountered, with a view to eradicating them.

\* \* \*



Draft amendment No 99  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 30 : Expenditure in the social sector  
Article 305 : Community measures under the employment policy  
Item 3051 : Cooperation in the field of employment

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 200 000 EUA (from 600 000 to 800 000 EUA)  
(reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission action in this area has been so constructive that it should be given the financial resources needed to be as effective as possible in these periods of crises and unemployment.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 100  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 30 : Expenditure in the social sector  
Article 306 : Pilot research projects on action to combat poverty

A) *Expenditure*

unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 4 000 000 EUA instead of making a token entry (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 4 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	322 000	322 000	—	—	—	—
Approp outstanding from 1978	4 863 000	3 228 000	1 635 000	—	—	—
Approp. for 1979	5 750 000	450 000	3 565 000	1 735 000	—	—
Approp for 1980	4 000 000	—	—	1 800 000	2 200 000	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 935 000</b>	<b>4 000 000</b>	<b>5 200 000</b>	<b>3 535 000</b>	<b>2 200 000</b>	<b>—</b>

## REMARKS

Modify the remarks as follows :

This appropriation *will be used by the Commission to finance the continuation of the efforts to combat poverty* pursuant to Council Decisions

— 75/458/EEC of 22 July 1975 (OJ No L 199 of 30. 7. 1975)

— 77/779/EEC of 12 December 1977 (OJ No L 322 of 17. 12. 1977).

## JUSTIFICATION

The preamble to the Treaty of Rome and the Articles relating to Social Policy affirm that an essential objective of the Community is the constant improvement of the living and working standards of its citizens. The Programme of Pilot Schemes and Studies to combat poverty, set up in accordance with the Social Action Programme, has the function of examining the causes of poverty and methods of eliminating it, thus in effect working towards bringing about improvements in the living standards of the most underprivileged in our society. The European Parliament must mark its political will to continue this action by providing the necessary resources in the future for the development of this Programme.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 101

tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21. 12. 1977

## PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 30 : Expenditure in the social sector
- Article 307 : Community measures to promote the participation of both sides of industry in the economic and social decisions of the Community
- Item 3070 : European Trade Union Institute

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 300 000 EUA (from 550 000 to 850 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The European Trade Union Institute was set up by the ETUC in February 1978 and on June 7, 1978 the Commission and the Institute signed an agreement under which the Commission undertook to include the granting of a subsidy for the Institute in its budget proposals (Article 2). The European Parliament has always supported the establishment of this Institute which was one of the proposals in the Social Action Programme. It will continue to ensure that the Institute is provided with the resources it needs to allow it to carry out to the full its task of supporting the efforts of trades unions taking part in Community work in the training and informing of their members.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 102  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds
- Chapter 50 : Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971
- Article 500 : Aid to the agricultural and textiles sectors

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 9 500 000 EUA (from 15 000 000 to 24 500 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

## C) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 10 500 000 EUA (from 28 000 000 to 38 500 000 EUA)

## Schedule

Modify the schedule of payments as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 38 500 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	89 000 000	28 040 000	4 850 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	16 110 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	570 000	160 000	150 000	140 000	120 000	—
Appropriation for 1979	35 000 000	9 800 000	8 000 000	8 000 000	7 000 000	2 200 000
Appropriation for 1980	38 500 000	—	11 500 000	9 400 000	8 800 000	8 800 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>163 070 000</b>	<b>38 000 000</b>	<b>24 500 000</b>	<b>37 540 000</b>	<b>35 920 000</b>	<b>27 110 000</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The appropriations requested by the Commission are substantially lower : — 14 % for commitment appropriations and — 39.5 % for the payment appropriations. The reasons given are : a slowing-down in emigration from rural areas, and a lack of aid applications from the textiles sector. There are two paradoxes in this connection :

- (1) The Commission notes a slow-down in the emigration from rural areas while proposing elsewhere a reduction in the appropriations for the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF, which could spark off this emigration once more (see note on agricultural expenditure and social expenditure).
- (2) The Commission states in its draft budget that 'even the continued demand in the textiles sector is not sufficient to maintain the overall demand for aid under this Article at its previous level.' At the same time it has presented to the Council and the Parliament a proposal for a decision designed to provide financial aid for the textiles and synthetic fibres sector. As the present structural changes are unfortunately continuing to hit workers in this sector, and the Commission fails to propose any alternative solution elsewhere, it is necessary that appropriations should be increased to the necessary level in this sector.

The reductions proposed by the Council should therefore be rejected.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 103  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 50 : Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

Article 501 : Measures for young people  
 Item 5010 : Aid in the field of vocational training and mobility

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 45 000 000 EUA (from 100 000 000 to 145 000 000 EUA)  
 (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

unchanged

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 250 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	258 000 000	84 960 000	19 970 000	60 070 000	60 000 000	33 000 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	130 000	40 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	—
Appropriation for 1979	230 000 000	65 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	15 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	250 000 000	—	75 000 000	60 000 000	58 000 000	57 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>738 130 000</b>	<b>150 000 000</b>	<b>145 000 000</b>	<b>170 100 000</b>	<b>168 030 000</b>	<b>105 000 000</b>

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Unemployment among young people has never been so high — with some 3 million under 25s in the Community out of work. Every effort must therefore be made to combat such unemployment. The Commission deserves full support for its measures, limited though they are, and this implies the reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 104  
 tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 50 : Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

Article 501 : Measures for young people  
 Item 5011 : Aid to promote employment <sup>1</sup>

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 30 000 000 EUA (from 30 000 000 to 60 000 000 EUA)*

b) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

*Increase the commitment appropriation by 27 000 000 EUA (from 90 000 000 to 117 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the overall appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

*Schedule*

*Amend the schedule as follows :*

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 117 000 000 EUA. <sup>2</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Appropriations for 1979	72 000 000	25 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000	12 000 000	5 000 000
Appropriations for 1980	117 000 000		45 000 000	28 000 000	22 000 000	22 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>189 000 000</b>	<b>25 000 000</b>	<b>60 000 000</b>	<b>43 000 000</b>	<b>34 000 000</b>	<b>27 000 000</b>

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Commission proposals on direct financial aid for approximately 110 000 young unemployed persons, which were adopted by the Council on 18 December 1978 (EEC Regulation No 3039) were a welcome initiative — and the first of their type since 1957 — but they cannot be fully implemented unless the Commission has the necessary financial resources at its disposal. In the past the European Parliament (see Lezzi report Doc. 88/78 — OJ No C 131, 5. 6. 1978, p. 22) has called for an extension of these aid measures to all young unemployed persons and for a considerable increase in appropriations in order to boost what is an extremely important area of social action.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 105  
 tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds

<sup>1</sup> This item was entered under Chapter 53 in the 1979 budget.

<sup>2</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

Chapter 50: Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971

Article 505: Measures for women

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 10 000 000 EUA (from 5 000 000 to 15 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitment appropriations by 20 000 000 EUA (from 20 000 000 EUA to 40 000 000 EUA)

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 40 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	5 200 000	4 900 000	130 000	170 000	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	310 000	100 000	70 000	70 000	70 000	—
Appropriation for 1979	18 000 000	5 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	1 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	40 000 000		10 800 000	11 000 000	11 000 000	7 200 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>63 510 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>15 000 000</b>	<b>15 240 000</b>	<b>15 070 000</b>	<b>8 200 000</b>

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The proportion of unemployed women among the total unemployed in the Community continues to increase, as does their proportion in the lowest paid jobs. It is vital that a greater effort be made at Community and at national level to resolve this problem, particularly by providing better training opportunities for women. In addition, more efforts should be made to ensure greater awareness among relevant groups of the possibilities for aid under this article. The Community has committed itself to the principle of equal pay (Directive 75/117/EEC), and equal treatment (Directive 76/207/EEC) and the European Parliament will ensure that it realizes this commitment.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 106  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 51 : Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
 Article 511 : Measures for handicapped persons

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 15 000 000 EUA (from 25 000 000 to 40 000 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase the commitment appropriation by 5 000 000 EUA (from 70 000 000 to 75 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

*Schedule*

*Modify the schedule as follows :*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 75 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	55 100 000	23 000 000	1 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	7 100 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	500 000	150 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	50 000
Appropriation for 1979	61 000 000	16 850 000	14 900 000	14 000 000	12 000 000	3 250 000
Appropriation for 1980	75 000 000	—	24 000 000	18 000 000	18 000 000	15 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>191 600 000</b>	<b>40 000 000</b>	<b>40 000 000</b>	<b>40 100 000</b>	<b>42 100 000</b>	<b>25 400 000</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

In response to the obligation to show solidarity, every aid should be given to provide acceptable and humane living and working conditions for the most vulnerable and abandoned members of our society. It is essential for this purpose to step up action to help handicapped people to reintegrate and readjust to working life, so that they can at least regain their economic independence.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977



Draft amendment No 107  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 52: Social Fund — Pilot schemes and preparatory studies  
Article 520: Social Fund — Pilot schemes and preparatory studies

#### A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriation by 1 000 000 EUA (from 1 000 000 to 2 000 000 EUA)  
(reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

unchanged

#### Schedule

Modify the schedule as follows:

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 3 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments					1983 and subs. years
	1979	1980	1981	1982		
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	870 000	500 000	300 000	70 000	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	2 500 000	2 000 000	500 000	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	3 000 000	—	1 200 000	1 000 000	800 000	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 370 000</b>	<b>2 500 000</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>	<b>1 070 000</b>	<b>800 000</b>	<b>—</b>

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

It is vitally important to carry out preparatory studies and pilot schemes, the purpose of which is to provide useful information required for the ongoing adjustment of ESF activities to the changing social situation and to the new requirements that arise: this should also make for more effective aid.

In this context, the European Parliament calls for particular attention to be given to the serious problems of frontier workers and requests that studies and experimental projects be carried out in order to find solutions to the difficulties faced by those workers through the activities of the ESF and, more specifically, through the aids to occupational training and mobility.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

Draft amendment No 108  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 :	Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries
Chapter 90 :	European Development Fund Cooperation with the ACP States
<i>(new)</i>	
Article 900 :	Grants
<i>(new)</i>	
Article 901 :	Loans on special terms
<i>(new)</i>	
Article 902 :	Risk capital
<i>(new)</i>	
Article 903 :	Transfers for the stabilization of export earnings
<i>(new)</i>	
Chapter 91 :	European Development Fund Cooperation with the OCT associated with the Community
<i>(new)</i>	
Article 910 :	Grants
<i>(new)</i>	
Article 911 :	Loans on special terms
<i>(new)</i>	
Article 912 :	Risk capital
<i>(new)</i>	
Article 913 :	Transfers for the stabilization of export earnings
<i>(new)</i>	

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 90 : European Development Fund Cooperation with the ACP States*

*Create the following new Articles :*

Article 900 : Grants

Article 901 : Loans on special terms

Article 902 : Risk capital

Article 903 : Transfers for the stabilization of export earnings

*Create a new Chapter 91 : European Development Fund Cooperation with the OCT associated with the Community*

*Create the following new Articles :*

Article 910 : Grants

Article 911 : Loans on special terms

Article 912 : Risk capital

Article 913 : Transfers for the stabilization of export earnings

*Make token entries against these articles. (Reinstatement of the budget lines shown in the preliminary draft budget.)*

REMARKS

Article 900 :	This appropriation is to cover grants given by the Community to the ACP countries under the successor to the Lomé Convention.
Article 901 :	This appropriation is to cover loans on special terms given by the Community to the ACP countries under the successor to the Lomé Convention.
Article 902 :	This appropriation corresponds to the amount of risk capital to be provided by the Community for the ACP countries under the successor to the Lomé Convention.
Article 903 :	This appropriation corresponds to transfers to be made by the Community to the ACP countries for the stabilization of export earnings under the successor to the Lomé Convention.
Article 910 :	appropriation is to cover grants given by the Community to the OCT under the successor to the Lomé Convention.

- Article 911: This appropriation is to cover loans on special terms given by the Community to the OCT under the successor to the Lomé Convention.
- Article 912: This appropriation corresponds to the amount of risk capital to be provided by the Community for the OCT under the successor to the Lomé Convention.
- Article 913: This appropriation corresponds to transfers to be made by the Community to the OCT for the stabilization of export earnings under the successor to the Lomé Convention.

(Restoration of the remarks shown in the preliminary draft budget)

#### JUSTIFICATION

On numerous occasions the European Parliament has advocated the budgetization of the 5th EDF, in accordance with Article 199 of the EEC Treaty.

In its preliminary draft the Commission had in fact earmarked these two chapters for the budgetization of the EDF, in accordance with the commitment it had given the European Parliament.

Appropriate budget lines should therefore be entered in the 1980 budget. The token entries will have to be replaced by actual appropriations when the new ACP-EEC Convention is signed. The level of these appropriations will be determined in accordance with the usual budgetary procedure.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 109/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

#### Section III — Commission

##### PAYMENTS

- Title 9: Cooperation with the developing countries and non-member States
- Chapter 92: Food aid
- Article 920: Food aid in cereals
- Item 9201: 1980 programme for cereals other than rice

##### A) Expenditure

*Increase the payment appropriation by 106 487 000 EUA (from 57 013 000 EUA to 163 500 000 EUA) and therefore make a similar increase in the appropriations intended for the payment of refunds in respect of the additional quantities of cereals exported as aid:*

- Item 6001: 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year'

*Increase the payment appropriation by 63 340 000 EUA (from 34 160 000 EUA to 97 500 000 EUA)*

##### B) Compensation

- Item 6000: Refunds
- Decrease the payment appropriation by 83 300 000 EUA (from 307 290 000 EUA to 213 990 000 EUA)*

##### C) Revenue

*Increase revenue by 86 527 000 EUA*

#### Schedule

##### REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks:*

This item is to cover the supply in 1980 of 1 500 000 tonnes of cereals other than rice within the framework of the 1971 Food Aid Convention.

## JUSTIFICATION

The 1980 draft budget introduces for the first time the distinction between food aid in cereals other than rice and food aid in rice. If one reduces the draft budget to the original budgetary nomenclature (where that distinction was not made), one finds that the Council feels it enough to enter for 1980 the quantities of cereals earmarked for 1977, 1978 and 1979, that is 720 500 t.

At a time when hunger is so rife in the world and when public opinion expects the authorities to take action to remedy the situation, failure by the Community to make an additional effort over and above its earlier measures would be intolerable.

In the resolution adopted on 20 January 1978 (OJ No C 36 of 13.2.1978) the European Parliament advocated 'in view of the mounting requirements of the developing countries and for political and moral reasons, that Community food aid should be increased independently of any surpluses from the European agricultural policy'.

The Committee on Development and Cooperation therefore requests that the quantities entered in the 1980 budget be increased to the level of the maximum annual target determined by the Commission.

The Community's food-aid expenditure consists of three components :

- the cost of the products
- the refunds to be paid, in the context of the common organization of the agricultural markets, at the time of exporting
- the cost of transporting and delivering the product

Any increase in the volume of aid obviously has repercussions on each of these three components. This amendment therefore provides for an increase in the product cost, shown in Chapter 92, and in the refund expenditure, shown in Item 6001.

The Committee on Development also considers that an increase in food aid will result in a reduction in other exports. It is therefore proposing a reduction in export refunds.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 110/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 :	Cooperation with the developing countries and non-member States
Chapter 92 :	Food aid
Article 920 :	Food aid in cereals
Item 9203 :	1980 rice programme

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 23 168 000 EUA (from 26 432 000 EUA to 49 600 000 EUA) and therefore also increase the appropriations intended for the payment of refunds on additional quantities of rice exported by way of aid

Item 6101 :	Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year
	<i>Increase</i> the payment appropriation by 15 016 000 EUA (from 17 584 000 EUA to 32 600 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

Item 6100 :	Refunds
	<i>Decrease</i> the payment appropriation by 18 100 000 EUA (from 24 800 000 EUA to 6 700 000 EUA)

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 20 084 000 EUA

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

Enter the following remarks :

'This item is intended to cover the delivery in 1980 of 187 500 tonnes of rice under the 1971 Food Aid Convention. In the 1979 budget these appropriations were included under Item 9201.'

## JUSTIFICATION

The 1980 draft budget introduces for the first time the distinction between food aid in cereals other than rice and food aid in rice. If one reduces the draft budget to the original budgetary nomenclature (where that distinction was not made), one finds that the Council feels it enough to enter for 1980 the quantities of cereals earmarked for 1977, 1978 and 1979, that is 720 500 t.

At a time when hunger is so rife in the world and when public opinion expects the authorities to take action to remedy the situation, failure by the Community to make an additional effort over and above its earlier measures would be intolerable.

In the resolution adopted on 20 January 1978 (OJ No C 36 of 13.2.1978) the European Parliament advocated 'in view of the mounting requirements of the developing countries and for political and moral reasons, that Community food aid should be increased independently of any surpluses from the European agricultural policy'.

The Committee on Development and Cooperation therefore requests that the quantities entered in the 1980 budget be increased to the level of the maximum annual target determined by the Commission.

The Community's food-aid expenditure consists of three components :

- the cost of the products
- the refunds to be paid, in the context of the common organization of the agricultural markets, at the time of exporting
- the cost of transporting and delivering the products

Any increase in the volume of aid obviously has repercussions on each of these three components. This amendment therefore provides for an increase both in the product cost, shown in Chapter 92, and in the refund expenditure shown in Item 6101.

The Committee on Development also considers that the increase in food aid in rice must be accompanied by a reduction in exports of this product and hence in the refunds. It is therefore proposing the necessary compensation.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 111/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with the developing countries and non-member States  
Chapter 92 : Food aid  
Article 921 : Food aid in milk products  
Item 9211 : 1980 skimmed-milk powder programme

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 22 843 000 EUA (from 68 657 000 EUA to 91 500 000 EUA) and therefore also increase the appropriations earmarked for payment of the refunds on the additional quantities of skimmed-milk powder exported as aid.*

Item 6201 : Refunds on skimmed-milk powder supplied under the food-aid programme for the current financial year

*Increase the payment appropriation by 42 258 000 EUA (from 127 142 000 EUA to 169 400 000)*

B) *Compensation*

Item 6211 : Aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed for animals other than calves  
*Reduce* the payment appropriation by 49 000 000 EUA (from 176 300 000  
 EUA to 127 300 000 EUA)

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 16 101 000 EUA

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter* the following remark :

'This item is to cover the supply in 1980 of 200 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder to developing countries, particularly those in most need, to help make up their food shortfall.'

## JUSTIFICATION

The 1980 draft budget introduces for the first time the distinction between food aid in cereals other than rice and food aid in rice. If one reduces the draft budget to the original budgetary nomenclature (where that distinction was not made), one finds that the Council feels it enough to enter for 1980 the quantities of cereals earmarked for 1977, 1978 and 1979, that is 720 500 t.

At a time when hunger is so rife in the world and when public opinion expects the authorities to take action to remedy the situation, failure by the Community to make an additional effort over and above its earlier measures would be intolerable.

In the resolution adopted on 20 January 1978 (OJ No C 36 of 13. 2. 1978) the European Parliament advocated 'in view of the mounting requirements of the developing countries and for political and moral reasons, that Community food aid should be increased independently of any surpluses from the European agricultural policy.'

The Committee on Development and Cooperation therefore requests that the quantities entered in the 1980 budget be increased to the level of the maximum annual target determined by the Commission.

The Community's food-aid expenditure consists of three components :

- the cost of the products
- the refunds to be paid, in the context of the common organization of the agricultural markets, at the time of exporting
- the cost of transporting and delivering the product

Any increase in the volume of aid obviously has repercussions on each of these three components. This amendment therefore provides for an increase both in the product cost, shown in Chapter 92, and in the refund expenditure shown in Item 6201.

The Committee on Development also considers that the increase in food aid in skimmed-milk powder must be accompanied by a reduction in the expenditure on milk powder for animal feeding and proposes compensation on those lines.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 112/rev.  
 tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with the developing countries and non-member States  
 Chapter 92 : Food aid  
 Article 921 : Food aid in milk products  
 Item 9213 : 1980 butteroil programme

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 24 117 000 EUA (from 54 263 000 to 78 380 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget) and likewise increase the funds intended to cover payment of refunds for butteroil surpluses exported as aid

Item 6202: Refunds on butteroil supplied under the food-aid programme for the current financial year.

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 53 970 000 EUA (from 28 579 000 to 82 549 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

Item 6223: Other public storage costs

*Reduce* the payment appropriation by 2 500 000 EUA (from 298 300 000 to 295 800 000 EUA)

Chapter 100: *Reduce* the payment appropriation by 107 200 000 EUA (from 338 200 000 to 231 000 000 EUA)

(Item 6224)

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by 31 613 000 EUA

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

*Restore* the following remark:

'This item is to cover the supply in 1980 of 65 000 tonnes of butteroil to developing countries, particularly the countries in most need.'

## JUSTIFICATION

The 1980 draft budget introduces for the first time the distinction between food aid in cereals other than rice and food aid in rice. If one reduces the draft budget to the original budgetary nomenclature (where that distinction was not made), one finds that the Council feels it enough to enter for 1980 the quantities of cereals earmarked for 1977, 1978 and 1979, that is 720 500 t.

At a time when hunger is so rife in the world and when the public opinion expects the authorities to take action to remedy the situation, failure by the Community to make an additional effort over and above its earlier measures would be intolerable.

In the resolution adopted on 20 January 1978 (OJ No C 36 of 13. 2. 1978) the European Parliament advocated 'in view of the mounting requirements of the developing countries and for political and moral reasons, that Community food aid should be increased independently of any surpluses from the European agricultural policy'.

The Committee on Development and Cooperation therefore requests the reinstatement of the quantities proposed by the Commission, which represent a minimum in terms of the food aid which the Community ought to be supplying.

Community expenditure on food aid comprises three items:

- the cost of the products
- the refunds payable under the common organization of the agricultural markets when the product is exported
- transport costs

Any increase in the volume of aid naturally affects each of those three items.

This explains why the present amendment provides for an increase in both the cost of the products, charged to Chapter 92, and in the expenditure on refunds charged to Item 6202.

Furthermore, the Committee on Development and Cooperation considers that the increase in butteroil aid should go hand in hand with a reduction in the cost of public storage and of intervention to mop up surpluses. It therefore proposes compensation on those lines.

Draft amendment No 113/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with the developing countries and non-member States  
Chapter 92 : Food aid  
Article 922 : Food aid in sugar  
Item 9221 : 1980 programme

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 446 000 EUA (from 729 000 EUA to 1 175 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget) and likewise increase the funds intended to cover payment of refunds for sugar surpluses exported as aid

Item 6401 : Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 1 199 000 EUA (from 1 956 000 to 3 155 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

Item 6400 : Refunds on sugar and isoglucose

*Reduce* the payment appropriation by 1 185 000 EUA (from 816 785 000 to 815 600 000 EUA)

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 460 000 EUA

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

*Restore* the following remark :

'The item is to cover the supply in 1980 of 6 200 tonnes of sugar to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) under the Agreement being negotiated between the EEC and the Agency, and of 3 800 tonnes to developing countries.'

JUSTIFICATION

On the basis of the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 20 January 1978 (OJ No C 36 of 13. 2. 1978) the Committee on Development and Cooperation is requesting the reinstatement of the 3 847 tonnes of sugar intended for the developing countries and proposed by the Commission. Community expenditure on food aid comprises three items :

- the cost of the products
- the refunds payable under the common organization of the agricultural markets when the product is exported
- transport costs

Any increase in the volume of aid naturally affects each of those three items.

This explains why the present amendment provides for an increase in both the cost of the products, charged to Chapter 92, and in the expenditure on refunds charged to Item 6401.

Furthermore, the Committee on Development and Cooperation considers that the increase in butteroil aid should go hand in hand with a reduction in exports of this product and proposes a reduction in the export refunds.



Draft amendment No 114  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 92 : Food aid  
Article 924 : Food aid transport costs  
Item 9241 : Programmes and operations for the financial year

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 52 440 000 EUA (from 42 060 000 EUA to 94 500 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

*Schedule*

—

**REMARKS**

*Enter the following remark :*

Item 9241 (*new*)

This appropriation is to cover transport costs beyond the fob stage for products supplied as food aid under programmes and operations for the financial year. (In the 1979 budget the appropriation was included in the appropriations for the individual products.)

(Reinstatement of the remark shown in the preliminary draft budget)

**JUSTIFICATION**

There is an automatic increase in the transport costs relating to food aid in view of the increase in the volume of such aid requested by the Committee on Development and Cooperation.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 115  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 92 : Food aid  
Article 926 : Other expenditure  
Item 9261 : Quality control of products supplied as food aid

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 1 000 000 EUA (instead of a token entry) (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

Both the European Parliament and the Court of Auditors have emphasized the need for quality control of products supplied as food aid. Our committee accordingly requests the reinstatement of the appropriation of 1 000 000 EUA.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 116  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 93 : Cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 930 : Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 30 000 000 EUA (from 20 000 000 EUA to 50 000 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase the commitment appropriation by 90 000 000 EUA (from 110 000 000 EUA to 200 000 000 EUA)*

*Schedule*

*Amend the schedule as follows :*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 200 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

*(in EUA)*

Commitments	Payments		
	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
1980 appropriation : 200 000 000	50 000 000	70 000 000	80 000 000

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## REMARKS

*Modify* the remarks as follows :

Council Resolution of 16 July 1974 on financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries.

Commission Communication to the Council on Community financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries (1976 to 1980) (COM (75) 95 final of 5 March 1975).

Resolution of the European Parliament of 21 April 1977 (OJ No C 118 of 16. 5. 1977) on a proposal for a regulation on financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries.

This appropriation will be used to finance the following measures :

- agricultural and food development schemes in non-associated developing countries, in particular the poorest countries in Latin America and Asia,
- subsidiarily, in certain specific cases, operations to promote regional cooperation may also be considered.

## JUSTIFICATION

It is worth pointing out that financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries was instituted at the initiative of the European Parliament, which has always stressed the need for the Community to conduct, alongside its policy of cooperation with associated countries, a policy of development aid to non-associated third countries, in particular the poorest countries of Latin America and Asia.

In proposing a payment appropriation of 50 m EUA and a commitment appropriation of 200 m EUA the Committee on Development and Cooperation is merely restoring the programme of expenditure originally agreed by the Commission and Parliament, implementation of which has suffered serious delay as a result of the Council's budgetary decisions.

It will be up to the Commission to ensure that the European Parliament's determination to see this policy carried through is not thwarted. To do this it will have to take such action as is necessary for this appropriation of 50 m EUA to be fully utilized. If need be the Commission will have to assume responsibility for the transfer to the department administering this policy some of its staff assigned to other duties, so as to enable it to implement the budget. Moreover, aid should be concentrated to the greatest possible extent on projects that can get under way rapidly.

Finally, the Committee on Development and Cooperation emphasizes the urgency of arriving, under the conciliation procedure now in progress, at an agreement between the European Parliament and the Council so that the proposal for a regulation on financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries can at last be put into effect.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 117  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 93 : Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 931 : Promotion of trade between the Community and non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 500 000 EUA (from 4 000 000 to 4 500 000 EUA)  
(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 500 000 EUA (from 6 000 000 to 6 500 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the commitment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The commitment appropriation for 1980 is 6 500 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Approp. outstanding from 1978	1 492 750	1 492 750 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—
1979 appropriations	5 500 000	3 500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	—
1980 appropriations	6 500 000	—	3 500 000	2 000 000	1 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 492 750</b>	<b>4 992 750<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4 500 000</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including 492 750 EUA carried over from the 1978 financial year.

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Development and Cooperation and the European Parliament have always stressed the importance for the non-associated developing countries, and in particular for the poorest of those countries, of being able to expand and broaden their trade relations with the Community.

Having regard to the success of the actions undertaken by the Community with this end in view, the Committee on Development and Cooperation therefore requests the reinstatement of the appropriations proposed by the Commission. Moreover, at a time when the trend towards protectionism is on the increase, it would be particularly inadvisable for the Community to cut the 1980 appropriations to a figure below that shown in the 1979 budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 118  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 93: Cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 932: Measures to encourage regional or sub-regional integration between non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* payment appropriations by 75 000 EUA (from 525 000 to 600 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

Given the interest of regional cooperation to the developing countries, the Committee on Development and Cooperation considers that an increase of 100 000 EUA on the 1979 appropriation is the minimum that is acceptable.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 119  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 94 : Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries  
Article 940 : Cooperation with developing countries in the energy field  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a new Article 940: 'Cooperation with developing countries in the energy field' (reinstatement of Article 940 as shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 20 000 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 50 000 000 EUA*

*Schedule*

*Enter the following schedule of payments :*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 50 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

*(in EUA)*

Commitments	Payments		
	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
1980 appropriations · 50 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	10 000 000

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## REMARKS

Enter the following remarks :

*New article*

This appropriation will be used to finance various operations in the field in question, notably the prospecting for and exploitation of energy sources in the developing countries, research and technological adaptation — particularly for alternative energy sources — studies on and execution of energy production projects, technical assistance and vocational training, promotion of energy-saving technology.

Resolution of the European Parliament of 10 May 1979 — OJ No C 140 of 5. 6. 1979.

## JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 10 May 1979 the European Parliament felt it essential for the Community to establish a policy for cooperation with the developing countries in the energy sector (point 3). Pursuant to this resolution, the Committee on Development and Cooperation asks for the payment and commitment appropriations intended for this policy to be increased to 20 and 50 million EUA respectively. In the same spirit and in accordance with point 13 of the abovementioned resolution, the committee once again stresses the urgent need for more detailed and imaginative proposals from the Commission in this area.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 120  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 94 : Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries  
Article 942 : Aid to the management of training institutes for nationals of developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 100 000 EUA (from 200 000 EUA to 300 000 EUA )  
(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

Whilst demonstrating its support for a policy of training nationals of developing countries, the Committee on Development and Cooperation requests the Commission to ensure that these funds are not used merely as a subsidy for the operation of the training institutes concerned. On the contrary, it must see that the appropriations are used to finance training programmes commensurate with the needs of the developing countries.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 121  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 94: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries  
Article 944: Expenditure on the organization of seminars on the Community's generalized system of preferences

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 22 000 EUA (from 152 000 to 174 000 EUA)  
(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 Committee on Development and Cooperation calls attention to the arguments set out in its draft amendment PE 59.808/Am. 6 (promotion of trade relations).

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 122  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 94: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries  
Article 945: Community contribution towards schemes concerning developing countries carried out by non-governmental organizations

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 3 000 000 EUA (from 10 000 000 to 13 000 000 EUA)  
(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 4 000 000 EUA (from 11 000 000 to 15 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget).*

*Schedule*

*Amend the schedule of payments as follows:*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 15 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	5 972 183	4 472 183	1 500 000	—	—
Approp. outstanding from 1978	27 817	27 817	—	—	—
1979 appropriations	12 000 000	3 000 000	6 000 000	3 000 000	—
1980 appropriations	15 000 000	—	5 500 000	5 500 000	2 500 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 000 000</b>	<b>7 500 000</b>	<b>13 000 000</b>	<b>8 500 000</b>	<b>2 500 000</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament has always stressed the importance which — for reasons of effectiveness in particular — it attaches to this type of development aid.

Faithful to this attitude, the Committee on Development and Cooperation requests the reinstatement of the appropriations proposed by the Commission; it cannot agree with the Council, which has gone so far as to reduce the 1980 commitment appropriations below the figure for 1979.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 123

tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
 Chapter 94: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries  
 Article 947: Community participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

A) *Expenditure*

*Make a token entry (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.



C) *Revenue*

—

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remark :*

Amendment No 18 to the 1977 draft budget adopted by the European Parliament

This heading provides the structure for covering the eventuality of the Community's contribution to the IFAD being included in the budget at a later date.

## JUSTIFICATION

In accordance with Amendment No 18 to the 1977 draft budget adopted by Parliament, a budget line was created in the 1977 budget and maintained since that year, Parliament taking the view that participation by the Member States in an association of this type ought to be implemented within the framework of the Community and that the Community's financial contribution ought to appear in the budget.

Despite the Council's decision that the Member States should in the first instance make national contributions to IFAD, the structure introduced in 1977 should be maintained with a view to subsequent budgetization of this measure when IFAD's resources are reconstituted, a step which may be taken from 1981 onwards.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 124  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 95 : Exceptional measures to assist developing countries and other non-member countries  
Article 950 : Community aid to disaster victims in developing and other non-member countries

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 2 000 000 EUA (from 3 000 000 to 5 000 000 EUA) (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 Community's emergency aid has proved effective. Examples of this in the course of 1979 were the aid to Nicaragua and to certain regions of South-East Asia. It is bad policy to enter in the 1980 budget no more than the amount of the 1979 appropriation, relying on transfers of appropriations in the event of need. On the contrary, the Community is honour bound to be in a position to react without delay to situations resulting from disasters.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 125  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 94: Specific measures for cooperation with developing countries  
Article 948: Evaluation of the results of Community aid

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriations by 350 000 EUA (from 250 000 to 600 000 EUA)  
(reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Modify* the remarks as follows:

European Parliament Resolution of 7 July 1977 concerning the budgetary discharge for the 1975 financial year (OJ No L 229 of 7. 9. 1977)

This appropriation will be used to finance evaluation of the results of Community aid: remuneration and travel and accommodation costs of experts, the carrying out of investigations and preparation of reports, and the cost of seminars for representatives of the developing countries and the Community.

## JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 7 July 1977 the European Parliament urges the Commission to make 'a precise assessment of the effects of Community financing on the development of the recipient countries' in order to determine 'the extent and implication of the shortcomings' of the system. The Court of Auditors has since adopted a similar position.

The Commission should therefore be allocated the resources needed to implement this control policy.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 126/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 97 : Cooperation in the field of commodities  
(*new*)  
Article 970 : Common Fund  
(*new*)  
Item 9700 : Section 1 : Financing of regulatory stocks  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 97 : 'Cooperation in the field of commodities'  
(reinstatement)  
Create a new Article 970 : 'Common Fund' (reinstatement)  
Create a new Item 9700 : 'Section 1 : Financing of regulatory stocks'  
Enter a payment appropriation of 10 000 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

Resolution of the European Parliament of 26 April 1979 (OJ No C 127 of 21. 5. 1979).

The appropriation of 10 m EUA is to cover payment by the Community of the contributions of the Member States to the first section of the Common Fund for commodities, together with a Community contribution of 1 m EUA.

JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 26 April 1979 the European Parliament hoped that 'the Member States will make a positive contribution to the financing of the two sections of the Common Fund and, in particular, that the Member States' contributions to this Fund would be financed from the Community budget'.

The contribution of each Member State to the first section has been set at 1 million dollars, and the Committee on Development and Cooperation now proposes, in accordance with the aforementioned resolution, that these contributions be financed by the Community. Furthermore, it proposes that the Community as such should contribute an amount of 1 million dollars to the first section of this Common Fund.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 127/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 97 : Cooperation in the field of commodities  
*(new)*  
Article 970 : Common Fund  
*(new)*  
Item 9701 : Section 2 : Financing of measures to improve the structure of the world market,  
*(new)* etc.

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 97 : 'Cooperation in the field of commodities' (reinstatement)*  
*Create a new Article 970 : 'Common Fund' (reinstatement)*  
*Create a new Item 9701 : 'Section 2 : Financing of measures to improve the structure of the world market, etc.'*  
*Make a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

Resolution of the European Parliament of 26 April 1979 (OJ No C 127 of 21. 5. 1979)

This entry constitutes the necessary preliminary for the payment by the Community of the Member States' contributions to the second section of the Common Fund.

JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 26 April 1979 the European Parliament hoped that 'the Member States will make a positive contribution to the financing of the two sections of the Common Fund and, in particular, that the Member States' contributions to this Fund would be financed from the Community budget'.

In the expectation of financing by the Community of the Member States' contributions to the second section, the Committee on Development and Cooperation proposes the entry of a budget line with a token entry against it.

Draft amendment No 128/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 97 : Cooperation in the field of commodities  
(*new*)  
Article 971 : International Agreement on Natural Rubber  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 97 : 'Cooperation in the field of commodities' (reinstatement)*  
*Create a new Article 971 : 'International Agreement on Natural Rubber' (reinstatement)*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 4 000 000 EUA (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 International Agreement on Natural Rubber provides for the selling up of an initial buffer stock of 400 000 tonnes with a view to stabilizing the price of natural rubber and ensuring control over supplies.

Since from 1980 the Community will be required to contribute 4 000 000 EUA, the Committee on Development and Cooperation calls for the reinstatement of the appropriation in the draft 1980 budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 129  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 96 : Cooperation with non-member countries  
Article 965 : Financial cooperation with the Maghreb countries  
Item 9650 : Financial cooperation with Algeria

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 5 300 000 *EUA* (from 7 000 000 *EUA* to 12 300 000 *EUA*) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

Restore the commitment appropriation and the likely schedule of payments shown in the preliminary draft budget

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The reduction in the commitment appropriation proposed by the Council would, if accepted, entail further delay in the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement with Algeria.

To prevent this happening the Committee on Development and Cooperation requests the reinstatement of the commitment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 130  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 :           Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 96 :       Cooperation with non-member countries  
Article 965 :      Financial cooperation with the Maghreb countries  
Item 9651 :        Financial cooperation with Morocco

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 10 700 000 *EUA* (from 10 000 000 *EUA* to 20 700 000 *EUA*) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

Restore the commitment appropriation and the likely schedule of payments shown in the preliminary draft budget.

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The reduction in the commitment appropriation proposed by the Council would, if accepted, entail further delay in the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement with Morocco.

To prevent this happening the Committee on Development and Cooperation requests the reinstatement of the commitment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 131  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 96 : Cooperation with non-member countries  
Article 965 : Financial cooperation with the Maghreb countries  
Item 9652 : Financial cooperation with Tunisia

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 7 100 000 EUA (from 8 000 000 EUA to 15 100 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

Restore the commitment appropriation and the likely schedule of payments shown in the preliminary draft budget.

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The reduction in the commitment appropriation proposed by the Council would, if accepted, entail further delay in the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement with Tunisia.

To prevent this happening the Committee on Development and Cooperation requests the reinstatement of the commitment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 132  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 96 : Cooperation with non-member countries  
Article 966 : Financial cooperation with the Mashreq countries  
Item 9660 : Financial cooperation with Egypt

#### A) *Expenditure*

—

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

—

#### COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 10 600 000 EUA (from 11 000 000 EUA to 21 600 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

#### *Schedule*

Restore the commitment appropriation and the likely schedule of payments shown in the preliminary draft budget

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

The reduction in the commitment appropriation proposed by the Council would, if accepted, entail further delay in the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement with Egypt.

To prevent this happening the Committee on Development and Cooperation requests the reinstatement of the commitment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 133  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 96 : Cooperation with non-member countries  
Article 966 : Financial cooperation with the Mashreq countries  
Item 9661 : Financial cooperation with Jordan



A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 2 700 000 EUA (from 3 500 000 EUA to 6 200 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

Restore the commitment appropriation and the likely schedule of payments shown in the preliminary draft budget

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The reduction in the commitment appropriation proposed by the Council would, if accepted, entail further delay in the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement with Jordan.

To prevent this happening the Committee on Development and Cooperation requests the reinstatement of the commitment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 134  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 96 : Cooperation with non-member countries  
Article 966 : Financial cooperation with the Mashreq countries  
Item 9662 : Financial cooperation with Lebanon

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 500 000 EUA (from 1 500 000 EUA to 2 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

Restore the commitment appropriation and the likely schedule of payments shown in the preliminary draft budget

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The reduction in the commitment appropriation proposed by the Council would, if accepted, entail further delay in the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement with Lebanon.

To prevent this happening the Committee on Development and Cooperation requests the reinstatement of the commitment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 135  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
Chapter 96 : Cooperation with non-member countries  
Article 966 : Financial cooperation with the Mashreq countries  
Item 9663 : Financial cooperation with Syria

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 3 300 000 EUA (from 4 000 000 EUA to 7 300 000 EUA)  
(reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

Restore the commitment appropriation and the likely schedule of payments shown in the preliminary draft budget

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The reduction in the commitment appropriation proposed by the Council would, if accepted, entail further delay in the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement with Syria.

To prevent this happening the Committee on Development and Cooperation requests the reinstatement of the commitment appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 136/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Table of staff

*Increase* the staff of DG 8 by creating the following posts :

1 A 2 — 12 A 4-7 — 18 B — 15 C

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 879 600 EUA

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 735 300 EUA <sup>1</sup>

#### *Breakdown of expenditure*

Chapter 11 : 717 900 EUA

Chapter 12 : 161 700 EUA

#### *Breakdown of revenue*

Article 400 : 107 800 EUA

Article 410 : 36 500 EUA

### JUSTIFICATION

If the European Parliament wishes to be consistent, it cannot condemn delays in the implementation of the various development-aid policies on the one hand, and refuse the Commission the staff needed for this purpose on the other.

In requesting the creation of these posts and in insisting on their assignment to DG 8, the Committee on Development and Cooperation also emphasizes the need for the Commission to inform the European Parliament how they have been allocated.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 137/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Development and Cooperation

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Table of staff

*Increase* the staff of DG 8 by creating the posts needed to regularize the position of the EAC experts assigned to this DG.

7 A 4 — 8 A 5 — 5 A 6 — 4 A 7

1 B — 1 C 2 — 2 C 3 — 2 C 4 and 2 C 5

<sup>1</sup> The revenue is also increased by 144 300 EUA in respect of deductions from remunerations.

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 530 600 EUA

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 423 900 EUA<sup>1</sup>

*Breakdown of expenditure*

Chapter 11 : 530 600 EUA

Chapter 12 : —

*Breakdown of revenue*

Article 400 : 78 800 EUA

Article 410 : 26 900 EUA

## JUSTIFICATION

Through this amendment the Committee on Development and Cooperation wishes to put an end to the unacceptable situation resulting from the assignment to DG 8 of staff whose presence is essential but whose salaries are financed by the EDF. If no solution is found to this problem, from 1 January 1980 these members of staff will be paid from appropriations made available to Lomé Convention II. The grades requested correspond to the existing grades of the staff concerned.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 138

tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the energy policy

Article 321 : Operations in the uranium sector

Item 3210 : Prospecting for uranium in Community territory

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 2 000 000 EUA (from 9 000 000 EUA to 11 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

<sup>1</sup> The revenue is also increased by 106 700 EUA in respect of deductions from remunerations.

## COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 5 000 000 EUA (from 7 000 000 EUA to 12 000 000 EUA)

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule of payments as follows :

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 12 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	5 300 000	2 000 000	3 300 000	—	—
Appropriations for 1979	5 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	—
Appropriations for 1980	12 000 000	—	4 700 000	5 000 000	2 300 000
Total	22 300 000	3 000 000	11 000 000	6 000 000	2 300 000

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

If the Community is to reduce dependence on imported hydrocarbons a vigorous nuclear policy is necessary. Some reserves of uranium are known to exist in the territory of the Community, and this programme has already financed exploration which gives rise to hopes of considerably larger deposits. This action is particularly necessary as supplies of nuclear fuels from third countries are not always dependable.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 139

tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the energy policy

Article 323 : Operations in the coal sector

Item 3230 : Use of coal in power stations

A) *Expenditure*

Enter a footnote to the token entry :<sup>1</sup> An appropriation of 50 000 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100.

Create in the remarks section of Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' a line Item 3230 'Use of coal in power stations' and

Enter a payment appropriation of 50 000 000 EUA against this item

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Enter a footnote to the token entry: <sup>1</sup> 'An appropriation of 100 000 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100'*

*Enter in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' a commitment appropriation of 100 000 000 EUA against this item*

*Schedule*

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

*(in EUA)*

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Appropriations remaining from 1978	10 000 000	token entry	token entry	10 000 000	—
Appropriation for 1979	token entry	token entry	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	100 000 000 <sup>1</sup>	—	50 000 000 <sup>1</sup>	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>110 000 000</b>	<b>token entry</b>	<b>50 000 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>1</sup> This appropriation is entered in Chapter 100.

## REMARKS

*Enter the following new remarks :*

*'Pending a Council decision, appropriations for this programme are entered in Chapter 100.'*

## JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Energy and Research believes that the coal sector should be a political and technical priority. If any policy in this sector is to be effective, large sums must be made available. If dependence on imported hydrocarbons is to be reduced, it will be necessary to develop the use of coal, and in particular, encourage the utilization of coal for electricity generation by providing Community financial support to increase coal-burning capacity in the Member States.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 140

tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the energy policy

Article 324 : Aids to demonstration projects under the Community energy programme

Item 3241 : Programme for the development of new sources of energy

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 9 500 000 EUA (from 19 000 000 EUA to 28 500 000 EUA) (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 22 000 000 EUA (from 34 000 000 EUA to 56 000 000 EUA)

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule of payments as follows :

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 56 000 000 EUA.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 56 000 000 EUA.

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Approp. remaining from 1978	11 000 000	7 500 000 <sup>1</sup>	3 500 000	—	—	—
Appropriations for 1979	16 000 000	6 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	—	—
Appropriations for 1980	56 000 000	—	20 000 000	26 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 000 000</b>	<b>13 500 000<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>28 500 000</b>	<b>31 000 000</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Of which 4 000 000 EUA carried over from 1978.

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The development of new energy sources, especially solar energy, geothermal energy and the liquefaction and gasification of coal, must be pursued vigorously if the Community is to find replacements for hydrocarbons in the next century. The work being financed by these appropriations could enable new energy sources to make a valuable contribution to energy supplies in the 21st century.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 141  
tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 32: Expenditure under the energy policy  
Article 327: Energy balance-sheets

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 2 000 000 EUA instead of a token entry (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 5 000 000 EUA (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget).*

*Schedule*

*Enter the following schedule of payments.*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 5 000 000 EUA.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments		
	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
1980 appropriations : 5 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 000 000

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the Community's increasing contacts with Third World countries in the energy sector, and as a result of the need to see energy supply and demand in a global context, the preparation of energy balance-sheets for third countries could be particularly valuable.



Draft amendment No 142  
tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the energy policy  
Article 328 : Studies in the energy sector

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 500 000 EUA instead of a token entry (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

These studies are of considerable interest as they concern energy prices on the Rotterdam market and a general investigation of energy prices as well as specific studies on energy conservation, the coal sector, hydrocarbons, solar energy, uranium and the development of renewable energy sources.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 143  
tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment  
Article 333 : Joint Research Centre (JRC) — Other expenditure  
Item 3335 : Appropriations for the completion of the 1977-1980 programme  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Item 3335: 'Appropriations for the completion of the 1977-1980 programme'  
Make a token entry*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 126 000 000 EUA against this item*

B) *Compensation*

*Decrease by 126 000 000 EUA the payment appropriations in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' earmarked for all the items in Articles 330-333 'Expenditure on research and investment'*

Joint Research Centre (JRC)

- Joint programme
- Complementary programme
- Other activities

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 130 000 000 EUA against Item 3335.*

*Decrease by 130 000 000 EUA the commitment appropriation in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriation' earmarked for all the items of Articles 330-333.*

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following new remarks :*

*'The appropriations cover staff expenditure, expenditure on the Joint Research Centre's General Services and scientific and technical support, and expenditure on the joint programmes, complementary programmes and other activities, pending the adoption, by the Council, of the 1980-1983 multiannual programme of the JRC.*

*Appropriations entered against this item, that have not been utilized at the time of the adoption of the 1980-1983 multiannual programme, would be transferred to that programme.'*

*As a consequence of this amendment, Annex II to this section of the budget should be amended.*

## JUSTIFICATION

In the case of the Council not having taken a decision on the 1980-1983 multiannual programme by 1 January 1980, it is necessary for the Joint Research Centre to have at its disposal the appropriations needed for the completion of the 1977-1980 multiannual programme. This amendment would ensure the continuation of the Centre's valuable work. Appropriations not utilized at the time of the Council's decision can be transferred to the new multiannual programme.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 144

tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment

Article 333 : Joint Research Centre (JRC) — Other expenditure

Item 3339 : Additional appropriations required for the 1980-1983 multiannual programme  
(new)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 3339: 'Additional appropriations required for the 1980-1983 multiannual programme'

*Make a token entry*

Title 10: Other expenditure

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

Increase by 10 000 000 ECU the payment appropriation earmarked for Item 3339 'Additional appropriations required for the 1980-1983 multiannual programme'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

Title 10: Other expenditure

Chapter 100: Provisional appropriations

Enter a commitment appropriation of 10 000 000 ECU against item 3339.

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks:

'Pending its adoption by the Council, the additional appropriations required for this programme are entered in Chapter 100.

Following the adoption of this programme, appropriations earmarked for Item 3339 which have not been utilized can, by means of transfer, be used for the 1980-1983 multiannual programme.'

## JUSTIFICATION

The first year of the new JRC multiannual programme will require additional expenditure as a consequence of its increased scope, particularly in the field of nuclear safety. These appropriations constitute the minimum figure with which the new programme could come into operation.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 145

tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 33: Expenditure on research and investment

Article 335: Indirect action — Joint programmes

Item 3351: Fusion and plasma physics

A) *Expenditure*

*Modify* the footnote so that it reads 'An appropriation of 10 598 000 is entered in Chapter 100 for the fusion programme (without JET)'

*Increase* the payment appropriation in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' entered against Item 3351 'Fusion and plasma physics (without JET)' by 5 299 000 *EUA* (from 5 299 000 *EUA* to 10 598 000 *EUA*)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

*Modify* the footnote so that it reads :<sup>3</sup> of which 70 000 000 *EUA* is entered in Chapter 100 for 1980<sup>2</sup>.

*Increase* the commitment appropriation in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' entered against Item 3351 'Fusion and plasma physics (without JET)' by 10 000 000 *EUA* (from 60 000 000 *EUA* to 70 000 000 *EUA*).

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1979 is 72 125 000 *EUA* for the fusion programme excluding JET.<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in *EUA*)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	37 493 949	17 090 993	20 402 956	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	3 309 007	19 721 007	10 000 000	token entry	—
Appropriation for 1979	26 412 000 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	72 125 000 <sup>3</sup>	—	9 605 044	47 920 000	14 599 956
<b>Total</b>	<b>139 339 956</b>	<b>36 812 000<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>40 008 000<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>47 920 000</b>	<b>14 599 956</b>

<sup>1</sup> Of which 20 000 000 *EUA* is entered in Chapter 100 for 1979.

<sup>2</sup> Of which 10 000 000 *EUA* is entered in Chapter 100 for 1979.

<sup>3</sup> Of which 70 000 000 *EUA* is entered in Chapter 100 for 1980.

<sup>4</sup> Of which 10 598 000 *EUA* is entered in Chapter 100 for 1980.

## REMARKS

Add at the end the following :

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex II to this section of the budget should be amended.

## JUSTIFICATION

In view of thermonuclear fusion's enormous potential in the 21st century, it is important that Community research in this field should not be hindered through lack of funds. Much of the non-JET appropriations will be devoted to post-JET studies which are necessary if the fusion project is to be continued after research on the JET has been completed.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

Draft amendment No 146  
tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment  
Article 335 : Indirect action — Joint programmes  
Item 3355 : The plutonium cycle and its safety

A) *Expenditure*

*Modify* the footnote so that it reads 'An appropriation of 1 539 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100'

*Create* in the remarks section of Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' a line : Item 3355 'the plutonium cycle and its safety'

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 1 539 000 EUA against this item (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

*Enter* a footnote to the commitment for appropriation : <sup>3</sup> of which 3 539 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100 for 1980'.

*Enter* in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' a commitment appropriation of 3 539 000 EUA against Item 3355 'the plutonium cycle and its safety' (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget).

*Schedule*

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	954 619	954 619	—	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	148 439 <sup>1</sup>	389 381	19 058	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	260 000	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	3 559 000 <sup>3</sup>	—	1 525 942	2 013 058	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 902 058</b>	<b>1 344 000 <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 545 000 <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2 013 058</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>1</sup> Of which 260 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100 in 1979.

<sup>2</sup> Of which 260 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100 in 1979.

<sup>3</sup> Of which 3 539 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100 in 1980.

<sup>4</sup> Of which 1 539 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100 in 1980.

## REMARKS

*Delete* the following remarks :

'The appropriations entered under this heading cover the completion of the old programme (1976-1979) involving :

- recurring administrative expenditure (in particular, organization of formal meetings and of meetings of experts and mission expenses);
- expenditure to meet the Commission's financial obligations resulting from study contracts concluded under this programme.'

Appropriations relating to expenditure for staff assigned to the old programme are entered under Item 3382 for three officials in category A (2) and B (1).

The illustrative breakdown of appropriations over these expenditure groups is derived from the first part of the 'table of equivalence' set out in Annex II to this section of the budget.

and *replace* with the following :

'The appropriations cover :

- (a) staff expenditure in respect of nine officials categories A (4), B (3) and C (2);
- (b) recurring administrative expenditure (in particular, organization of formal meetings and of meetings of experts and mission expenses);
- (c) expenditure to meet the Commission's financial obligations resulting from study contracts concluded under this programme.

The illustrative breakdown of appropriations over these expenditure groups is derived from the first part (appropriations under individual headings) and the second part (appropriations entered in Chapter 100) of the 'table of equivalence' set out in Annex II to this section of the budget.

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex II to this section of the budget should be amended.

## JUSTIFICATION

Both from the point of view of nuclear safety and the optimum utilization of nuclear fuels, it is particularly important to extend all aspects of the plutonium cycle. This programme has carried out valuable work in this field, and the new programme, at present pending a decision on the part of the Council, should continue contributing to our knowledge of the plutonium cycle.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 147

tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment
- Article 335 : Indirect action — Joint programmes
- Item 3359 : Decommissioning of nuclear power stations

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 43 000 EUA (from 998 000 EUA to 1 041 000 EUA) (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 43 000 EUA (from 1 798 000 to 1 841 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget.

## Schedule

Amend the schedule as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 1 841 000 EUA.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments			
	1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	—	—	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	500 000 <sup>1</sup>	500 000 <sup>1</sup>	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	1 841 000	—	1 041 000	800 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 341 000</b>	<b>500 000 <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 041 000</b>	<b>800 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Entered in Chapter 100 in 1979.

## REMARKS

Council Resolution of 17 May 1977 (OJ No C 139, 13. 6. 1977, p. 1) on the continuation and implementation of a European Community policy and action programme on the environment.

Decision of 27 March 1979 (OJ No L 83 3. 4. 1979) adopting a five-year (1979-1983) programme.

The programme deals with development of specialized techniques ; estimate of the amount of radioactive waste created ; study of certain characteristics of power stations from the standpoint of decommissioning ; establishment of guiding principles.

This primarily concerns the electricity producers and the public and private bodies involved in nuclear research.

The objective of the programme is to promote the development of methods and techniques for the decommissioning of nuclear power stations, in such a way as to ensure the protection of man and his environment.

The appropriations cover :

- (a) staff expenditure in respect of *three* officials of category A (2) and B (1)
- (b) recurring administrative expenditure (in particular, meetings, missions and staff remunerated on the basis of services rendered) ;
- (c) the Commission's financial obligations resulting from contracts to be concluded with bodies in the Member States.

The illustrative breakdown of appropriations over these expenditure groups is derived from the first part of the 'table of equivalence' set out in Annex II to this section of the budget.

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex II to this section of the budget should be amended.

## JUSTIFICATION

In its opinion on this programme, the European Parliament estimated the staff requirements at four officials. This was subsequently reduced to three by the Commission and two by the Council. In view of the importance of work on decommissioning, it is necessary that sufficient staff be available. The increase in appropriations proposed by this amendment would cover the cost of an additional B grade official for work on this programme.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 148  
tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 33: Expenditure on research and investment

Article 336: Indirect action — Joint programmes

Item 3363: Water-cooled thermal reactor safety

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 43 000 EUA (from 1 214 000 EUA to 1 257 000 EUA) (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 43 000 EUA (from 914 000 EUA to 957 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget).

*Schedule*

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 957 000 EUA.

The schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	3 319 000 <sup>1</sup>	1 219 000 <sup>1</sup>	1 000 000	1 100 000	—
Appropriation for 1980	957 000	—	257 000	670 000	30 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 276 000</b>	<b>1 219 000<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 257 000</b>	<b>1 770 000</b>	<b>30 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Entered in Chapter 100 in 1979.

REMARKS

Decision of 27 March 1979 (OJ No L 83, 3. 4. 1979) adopting a five-year (1979-1983) programme. The Commission's No 2 Working Party responsible for research on thermal reactor safety has laid down three specific points for priority treatment in order to improve and consolidate the present technical know how:

- loss-of-coolant accident (LOCA) and, in the event of such an accident, the proper functioning and performance of the emergency core-cooling system (ECCS);
- protection of nuclear installations against clouds of explosive gases;
- emission of radioactive fission products and their dispersion in the atmosphere following an accident.



The Commission's aim is that all these points should be the subject of parallel research carried out in a number of Community organizations, in close cooperation.

The appropriations cover :

- (a) staff expenditure in respect of *three* officials of category A (2) and B (1);
- (b) recurring administrative expenditure (in particular, meetings, missions and staff remunerated on the basis of services rendered);
- (c) financial obligations arising out of contracts which the Commission intends to conclude with bodies in the Member States in order to implement this programme.

The illustrative breakdown of appropriations over these expenditure groups is derived from the first part of the 'table of equivalence' set out in Annex II to this section of the budget.

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex II to this section of the budget should be amended.

#### JUSTIFICATION

In its opinion on the water-cooled thermal reactor safety, the European Parliament estimated that five staff would be required for this action. The Commission proposed three (2A and 1B) in its preliminary draft budget. This was reduced to two (both Grade A) by the Council. In view of the importance of the water-cooled thermal reactor safety programme, it is necessary to increase appropriations so that an additional member of staff can be employed on this programme.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 149

tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 36 : Expenditure on scientific and technical information and on information management
- Article 361 : Dissemination, circulation and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge
- Item 3610 : Dissemination and circulation of scientific and technical knowledge

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 150 000 EUA (from 600 000 EUA to 750 000 EUA) (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 necessary to increase these appropriations both because of the greatly increased volume of scientific publications being financed by this item, and because of increasing costs. It is important that the results of scientific research be made available to interested parties.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 150  
tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 3: Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 36: Expenditure on scientific and technical information and on information management
- Article 361: Dissemination, circulation and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge
- Item 3611: Assessment and utilization of research findings

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 200 000 EUA instead of a token entry

B) *Compensation*

*Delete* in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' point 40: 'Item 3611 — assessment and utilization of research findings — 200 000 EUA'

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Amend* the remarks as follows:

This item is intended to record expenditure on:

1. the optimum utilization of research results by:
  - evaluation on the basis of feasibility and/or market studies or any other means,
  - demonstrations, trials, promotion of inventions and prototype development,
  - the study and establishment of a technical and commercial information system giving supply and demand details of new techniques;
2. the definition and implementation of a Community policy on industrial innovation by means of studies, services and projects connected with the process of industrial innovation.

## JUSTIFICATION

It is intended to use these appropriations to finance studies and exploratory work on the preparation of an industrial innovation programme. The transfer of appropriations from Chapter 100 to Chapter 36 would enable work in this field to be undertaken during the course of 1980.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 151  
tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 36 : Expenditure on scientific and technical information and on information management
- Article 362 : Documentary research, scientific and technical information and documentation
- Item 3621 : Activities supplementary to the three-year plans of action

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 275 000 EUA (from 1 475 000 EUA to 1 750 000 EUA) (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 350 000 EUA (from 1 700 000 EUA to 2 050 000 EUA)*

*Schedule*

*Amend the schedule as follows :*

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 2 050 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	245 000	245 000	—	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	230 000	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	1 700 000	1 000 000	700 000	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	2 050 000	—	1 050 000	500 000	500 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 225 000</b>	<b>1 475 000</b>	<b>1 750 000</b>	<b>500 000</b>	<b>500 000</b>

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

Some of these appropriations are to be used for the development of automatic translation systems, the remainder being devoted to Euronet. In view, in particular, of the utility of automatic translation in a Community context, and taking account of the stage reached in this work, an increase in these appropriations is justified.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

Draft amendment No 152  
tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 33: Expenditure on research and investment  
Article 335: Indirect action — Joint programmes  
Item 3353: Reference materials and methods (Community Bureau of References — CBR) and applied metrology

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 1 979 000 EUA (from 218 000 EUA to 2 197 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

*Delete* the payment appropriation of 1 458 000 EUA in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' entered against Item 3353 'Reference materials and methods (Community Bureau of References — CBR) and applied metrology'.

*Delete* from the remarks section of Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' the following: 'Item 3353 — Reference materials and methods (Community Bureau of References — CBR) and applied metrology'

*Decrease* by 357 600 EUA the payment appropriation entered against Item 3382 'Staff awaiting assignment to a post'

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 381 400 EUA

COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 380 000 EUA (from 2 452 000 EUA to 2 832 000 EUA)

*Delete* the commitment appropriation of 2 094 000 EUA entered in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' against Item 3353.

*Decrease* by 357 600 EUA the commitment appropriation entered against Item 3382 'Staff awaiting assignment to a post'.

*Schedule*

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	51 435	51 435			—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	270 129				—
Appropriation for 1979	2 817 000	2 088 565	998 564		—
Appropriation for 1980	2 832 000	—	1 416 436	1 415 564	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 970 564</b>	<b>2 140 000</b>	<b>2 415 000</b>	<b>1 415 564</b>	<b>—</b>

REMARKS

*Replace* the remarks with the following

'Decision of 15 March 1979 (OJ L 74 of 20. 3. 1976, p. 34) adopting a three-year (1976 to 1978) programme.'

Decision of 9 October 1979 adopting a four-year (1979-1982) programme.

The operation concerns : preparation of reference materials of interest to the Community, in close collaboration with the Member States ; joint definition of reference methods ; characterization of the materials ; distribution of certified reference samples resulting from the programme ; performance of research in the field of applied metrology.

The appropriations cover :

- (a) staff expenditure in respect of 14 officials of categories A (9), B (1) and C (4) ;
- (b) recurring administrative and technical expenditure (in particular, meetings and missions) and expenditure relating to staff remunerated on the basis of services rendered and expenditure involved in the preparation of samples of reference materials ;
- (c) financial obligations resulting from a series of research and study contracts concluded (former programme) or to be concluded (new programme) for the purpose of implementing this project.

The illustrative breakdown of appropriations over these expenditure groups is derived from the first part of the 'table of equivalence' set out in Annex II to this section of the budget.

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex II of this section of the budget should be amended.

#### JUSTIFICATION

On 9 October 1979 the Council adopted the new reference materials and methods (Community Bureau of References — CBR) and applied metrology programme.

It is thus necessary to enter appropriations required for this programme in Chapter 33. It should be noted that, in its Draft Budget, the Council entered appropriations for 7 officials, while the programme decision of 9 October 1979 provided for a staff of 14.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 153

tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 :	Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
Chapter 33 :	Expenditure on research and investment
Article 335 :	Indirect action — Joint programmes
Item 3354 :	Environment

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 2 400 000 EUA (from 3 000 000 EUA to 5 400 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

#### B) *Compensation*

*Decrease* by 2 400 000 EUA the payment appropriation in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' earmarked for Item 3354 'Environment'

#### C) *Revenue*

unchanged

#### COMMITMENTS

—

## Schedule

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 618 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	5 824 167	593 198 <sup>3</sup>	4 782 000	548 969	—
Appropriation for 1979	5 477 000 <sup>1</sup>	5 377 000 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	618 000	—	618 000	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 919 167</b>	<b>5 970 198</b>	<b>5 400 000</b>	<b>548 969</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Of which 4 800 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100 in 1979.

<sup>2</sup> Of which 2 400 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100 in 1979.

<sup>3</sup> Surplus of appropriations for payment carried over from 1978 *vis-à-vis* commitments still to be covered as at 1 January 1979.

## REMARKS

Decision of 15 March 1976 (OJ L 74 of 20. 3. 1976, p. 36) adopting a five-year (1976-1980) programme.

Decision of 9 October 1979 adopting a revision of this programme.

The programme objective is coordinated research in the environmental field, performed through cost-sharing contracts concluded with bodies in the Member States, concerning :

- (a) research designed to establish criteria (exposure/effect relationships) for pollutants and chemical substances ;
- (b) development of an information management system for potential chemical contaminants of the environment ;
- (c) research on reducing and preventing pollution and nuisances ;
- (d) research and development relating to studies on the protection and improvement of the natural environment.

The appropriations cover :

- (a) staff expenditure in respect of 10 officials in categories A (6), B (1) and C (3) ;
- (b) recurring administrative and technical operating expenditure (in particular meetings and missions) and expenditure relating to staff remunerated on the basis of services rendered ;
- (c) expenditure to meet the Commission's financial obligations resulting from study contracts concluded under this programme.

The illustrative breakdown of appropriations over these expenditure groups is derived from the first part (appropriations entered under individual headings) and from the second part (appropriations entered in Chapter 100) of the 'table of equivalence' set out in Annex II to this section of the budget.

## JUSTIFICATION

As the revised environmental programme was adopted by the Council on 9 October 1979, it is necessary that the appropriations entered in Chapter 100 be transferred to Chapter 33 so that work can begin on this programme.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 154  
tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 33: Expenditure on research and investment  
Article 336: Indirect action — Joint programmes  
Item 3360: Secondary raw materials (Recycling of industrial and municipal waste)

A) *Expenditure*

*Modify* the footnote to the token entry so that it reads as follows: 'An appropriation of 2 500 000 EUA' is entered in Chapter 100

*Increase* the payment appropriation in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' entered against Item 3360 'Secondary raw materials (recycling of industrial and municipal waste)' by 315 000 EUA (from 2 185 000 EUA to 2 500 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

*Modify* the footnote so that it reads: <sup>1</sup> 'An appropriation of 4 000 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100'

*Increase* the commitment appropriation in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' against Item 3360 'Secondary raw materials (recycling of industrial and municipal waste)' by 315 000 EUA (from 3 685 000 EUA to 4 000 000 EUA).

*Schedule*

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	token entry	token entry	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	token entry <sup>1</sup>	—	token entry <sup>2</sup>	token entry	—
<b>Total</b>	token entry	token entry	token entry	token entry	—

<sup>1</sup> An appropriation of 4 000 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100.

<sup>2</sup> An appropriation of 2 500 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100.

REMARKS

*Amend* the remarks to read as follows:

'Proposal for a four-year (1979—1982) programme submitted to the Council (COM(78) 407 final of 11 September 1978).

This proposal for a programme is in keeping with the action programme approved by the Council on 14 January 1974 for the implementation of a common policy on scientific research and technological development. It consists in carrying out, by means of cost-sharing contracts to be concluded with bodies in the Member States, research relating to :

1. recovery of materials and energy from municipal waste ;
2. thermal treatment of waste ;
3. fermentation and hydrolysis of organic waste of agricultural, industrial and domestic origin ;
4. recovery of rubber waste.

Pending the decision which the Council is required to take on this programme, the appropriations are entered in Chapter 100. They cover :

- (a) staff expenditure in respect of the officials to be assigned to this project ;
- (b) recurring administrative expenditure (in particular, meetings, missions and staff remunerated on the basis of services rendered) ;
- (c) the Commission's financial obligations arising out of contracts to be concluded with research bodies in the Member States.

The illustrative breakdown of appropriations over these expenditure groups is derived from the second part of the 'table of equivalence' set out in Annex II to this section of the budget.'

As a consequence of this amendment, Annex II of this section of the budget should be amended.

#### JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Energy and Research believes that this amendment should be voted so that six additional posts, 4 Category A and 2 Category C, could be provided for this programme.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 155  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

#### Section III — Commission

##### PAYMENTS

Title 1 : Expenditure relating to persons working with the institution  
Chapter 11 : Staff  
(*new*) 25 established officials in category A  
1 A 2, 1 A 3, 2 A 4, 6 A 5, 7 A 6, 8 A 7,  
17 established officials in category B  
3 B 2, 4 B 3, 5 B 4, 5 B 5,  
24 established officials in category C  
3 C 1, 4 C 2, 5 C 3, 6 C 4, 6 C 5  
Total : 66 established officials

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase expenditure by 2 103 150 EUA*

##### B) *Compensation*

—

##### C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 1 792 200 EUA*

##### COMMITMENTS

—



*Schedule***REMARKS**

Posts approved under this item should be earmarked exclusively for the services in question (i.e. environment, consumer protection and public health)

**JUSTIFICATION**

These posts will strengthen administrative structures in the environmental, consumer protection and public health sectors by 50 % which is the minimum required. They should be earmarked by the Council and the Commission for these sectors exclusively. Community policy in each of these sectors still has a great deal of leeway to make up. The breakdown of posts is as follows :

Environmental protection	11 A	8 B	9 C
Horizontal services	1 A	1 B	6 C
Consumer affairs	6 A	3 B	4 C
Public Health	4 A	2 B	2 C
Implementation of the action programme on safety at the place of work	3 A	3 B	3 C
	25 A	17 B	24 C

Total : 66 established officials

*Breakdown of posts*

<i>Expenditure</i>			<i>(EUA)</i>
Chapter 11	— Article 110	— Item 1100	1 282 000
		1101	107 700
		1102	189 750
		1130	38 400
		1131	12 750
		Article 119	106 050
	Article 120	— Item 1211	49 500
		1221	198 000
		1231	118 800
		Total	2 103 150
<i>Revenue</i>			
Chapter 40			224 400
Chapter 41			86 550
	Total		310 950

Draft amendment No 156  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 351: Environment Fund  
(new)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 351: 'Environment Fund'  
Make a token entry with the following:  
'A payment appropriation of 25 000 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100'  
Enter in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' a payment appropriation of 25 000 000 EUA earmarked for Article 351: 'Environment Fund'

B) *Compensation*

Decrease the payment appropriation in Item 6223 'Other public storage costs' by 25 000 000 EUA

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

COMMITMENTS

*Schedule*

REMARKS

In addition to the specific environmental measures already mentioned in this chapter, an Environmental Fund is created in order to accelerate the implementation of the first and second environmental action programmes to help finance certain actions of environmental protection of European importance, especially measures of pollution control, nature conservation and recycling.

JUSTIFICATION

The very limited financial resources (0.1 % of the total budget) available for the implementation of the first and second environmental action programmes urgently need to be supplemented with an Environment Fund. This should grant aid principally for actions which are not yet specifically mentioned in the budget lines of this chapter as for example:

- (a) certain expenditure for the control of pollution within the framework of the implementation of Community directives and particularly, expenditure of a temporary nature;
- (b) measures for environmental conservation, the protection of natural biotopes, particularly those which are threatened or in which threatened species live;
- (c) projects concerned with the cultivation of land, recycling and the training of nature protection experts.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 157  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 354: Community environmental protection measures  
Item 3543: Measures required to implement the directives and decisions on the environment

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 55 000 EUA (from 400 000 EUA to 455 000 EUA)  
(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

Although a large number of directives on the environment have already been adopted, their effective translation into national legislation and subsequent application still leave much to be desired. For a better and quicker application of directives and an assessment of their results, the Commission needs the financial resources requested in the preliminary draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 158  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 354: Community environmental protection measures  
Item 3546: Subsidies to European environment organizations  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new item 3546 'Subsidies to European environment organizations'*  
*Enter an appropriation of 315 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

*Decrease by 5 000 EUA the appropriation against Article 299 'Other subsidies'*  
*Decrease by 20 000 EUA the appropriation against Item 3541 'Environmental projects'*

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 290 000 EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following new remarks :*

'Council Resolution of 17 May 1977 on the continuation and implementation of a European Community policy and action programme on the environment (OJ C 139 of 13. 6. 1977, p. 1) and in particular Title IV, Chapter 5 : 'Promotion of awareness of environmental problems and education'. European environmental organizations require support for this purpose.

## JUSTIFICATION

European environmental protection organizations ought to be supported on the same basis as consumer organizations which are already receiving subsidies amounting to 315 000 EUA. As an important medium of information they encourage the public at large to take part in the protection and improvement of the environment. It should be noted that the aid to Europa Nostra (5 000 EUA in Article 299) from these appropriations should be continued undiminished.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 159  
 tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 :	Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
Chapter 35 :	Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment
Article 355 :	Consumer protection and information
Item 3550 :	Consumer protection studies

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 20 000 EUA (from 350 000 EUA to 370 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 20 000 EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The Community's consumer policy is only slowly coming into being. Several directives were announced some years ago. More studies are necessary in this sector as well in order to make up the delay in implementing the programme for consumers.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 160  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 355: Consumer protection and information  
Item 3552: Consumer protection and information measures

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 40 000 EUA (from 210 000 EUA to 250 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

As one of the ways in which to step up consumer protection measures, the committee considers that specific public awareness campaigns should be started in educational institutions and be incorporated in teaching programmes. The Commission should encourage pilot projects in this field and the dissemination of teaching materials.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 161  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 355: Consumer protection and information  
Item 3553: Measures required for the application of the consumer directives

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriations by 25 000 EUA (from 75 000 EUA to 100 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

There is a need for closer supervision of the implementation and observance of the directives on labelling, cosmetic products and textiles and hence the services of a larger number of experts must be enlisted.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 162  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 356: Work organization and job enrichment

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 20 000 EUA (from 80 000 EUA to 100 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The committee wishes to have these appropriations reinstated in order to allow the Commission to proceed with initiatives to improve working conditions in undertakings where there is insufficient balance between supply and demand.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 163  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 359: Subsidy towards the operation of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 200 000 EUA (from 2 650 000 EUA to 2 850 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

This recently created foundation (it was set up only in 1976) has so far devoted most of its attention to the improvement of working conditions. Since the appropriation of 2 590 000 EUA entered in the 1979 budget will be fully utilized and since the foundation must also fulfil its responsibilities with regard to living conditions (health care and improvement of the environment) the committee considers that the reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget is fully justified.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 164

tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 32: Expenditure under the energy policy

Article 322: Transport of radioactive materials  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a new Article 322 'Transport of radioactive materials'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 EUA (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—



*Schedule*

## REMARKS

New article. Article 75 of the EEC Treaty. Council Resolution of 22 July 1975 (complete reinstatement of the remarks in the preliminary draft budget).

## JUSTIFICATION

The committee cannot agree to the Council's deletion of this budgetary line. It should be reinstated with the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft. All aspects of the transport of radioactive materials affecting safety and the protection of health must be made subject to strict provisions harmonized to the highest standards and kept under effective supervision.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 165

tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment  
 Article 335 : Indirect action — joint programmes  
 Item 3354 : Environment

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 2 400 000 EUA (from 3 000 000 EUA to 5 400 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

*Delete* the payment appropriation of 2 400 000 EUA in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' earmarked for Item 3354

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The coordinated research activities concerning the environment and carried out as indirect action must be continued undiminished. The appropriation of 2 400 000 EUA which is reinstated corresponds with the commitments of expenditure entered into for the implementation of the revised programme (1979-1980) which has already been submitted to the Council.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 166  
 tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment  
 Article 336 : Indirect action — joint programmes  
 Item 3360 : Secondary raw materials (recycling of industrial and municipal waste)

A) *Expenditure*

*Maintain* the token entry

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 315 000 EUA in Chapter 100 (from 2 185 000 EUA to 2 500 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

**COMMITMENTS**

—

*Schedule*

—

**REMARKS**

unchanged

**JUSTIFICATION**

The Commission has submitted a four-year programme (1979-1982) for the recycling of industrial and municipal waste on which the European Parliament has already delivered an opinion. It is therefore logical that the appropriations in Chapter 100 should be increased sufficiently to allow the programme to proceed according to schedule

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 167  
 tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment  
 Article 336 : Indirect action — joint programmes  
 Item 3368 : Biomolecular engineering  
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 3368 'biomolecular engineering'

Make a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

New item. Proposal for a five-year programme (1980-1984) currently being prepared by the Commission. The object of the programme is to develop the second generation of enzyme reactions for the synthesis of new products of importance to European industry and to refine methods of genetic engineering which could lead to improvements in the productivity of micro-organisms and cultivated plants, so as to meet the needs of European industry.

## JUSTIFICATION

These extremely important opportunities for industrial innovation should be taken up at Community level without delay, if only in the form of indirect action. Since the proposal for a five-year programme for 1980-1984 will shortly be submitted to the Council, provision must be made for the possible commencement of activities in mid-1980, i.e. after the adoption of the programme by the Council.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 168

tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment

Article 337 : Indirect action — miscellaneous activities and coordinated projects

Item 3371 : Implementation of coordinated projects

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation in Chapter 100 by 182 000 EUA (from 500 000 EUA to 682 000 EUA) earmarked for Item 3371 :

Implementation of concerted action projects — (a) Medical research II

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

By the breakdown of the appropriations entered under individual headings for Item 3371 the Council has agreed to enter only 500 000 EUA for the implementation of the second medical research programme instead of the 682 000 EUA originally shown in the preliminary draft budget. In view of the Community's responsibility for coordination in this area, the committee does not consider that these projects, on which Parliament had delivered a unanimous favourable opinion, should be prevented from being fully carried into effect.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 169  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 8 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section  
(Chapters 80 to 86) and fisheries and marine policy (Chapters 86 to 89)  
Chapter 87 : Specific measures in the fisheries and marine sector  
Article 875 : Protection of the marine environment

A) *Expenditure**Enter* an appropriation of 1 000 000 EUA (instead of a token entry)B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

An action programme ought to be submitted as a matter of urgency to limit and, if possible, to prevent the pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons. The density of tanker traffic, for example in and around the English Channel is such that concrete action is required to ensure that the errors committed during the Amoco Cadiz disaster are not repeated. This question must be treated as a serious matter and must not, on any account, be deferred until the 1981 budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 170  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous administrative expenditure  
Chapter 26 : Expenditure on studies, surveys and consultations  
Article 265 : Studies in the field of nuclear energy  
Item 2651 : Studies of safety techniques

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the appropriation by 35 600 *EUA* (from 314 000 *EUA* to 350 000 *EUA*) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 35 600 *EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The safety of nuclear installations deserves our full attention in view of the various large-scale and small-scale incidents which have occurred. Clearly the Commission must be given the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities in this area in accordance with the Council resolution of 22. 7. 1975.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 171  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment  
Article 330 : Joint Research Centre (JRC) — Joint programme  
Item 3300 : Nuclear safety

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 53 331 000 EUA (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

#### B) *Compensation*

*Decrease by 53 331 000 EUA the appropriations in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' earmarked for Chapter 33*

#### C) *Revenue*

unchanged

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

In order to be quite sure that the appropriations are in fact allocated for these purposes, we feel that a specific sum should be provided for precise purposes on the basis of the four-year programme for 1980-1983 and corresponding to the appropriations and expenditure of previous years.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 172  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment  
Article 330 : Joint Research Centre (JRC) — Joint programme  
Item 3302 : Study and protection of the environment

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 13 194 000 EUA (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

*Decrease by 13 194 000 EUA the appropriation in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' earmarked for Chapter 33*

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

In order fully to attain the objectives of the four-year programme aiming to create a more healthy and more humane environment, precise sums should be specified in accordance with the arrangements made in the past.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 173

tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 35 : Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment

Article 350 : Radiation protection

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 40 000 EUA (from 440 000 EUA to 480 000 EUA) (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

We consider it absolutely essential that the Commission should have all the appropriations it requires to accomplish its specific tasks in this field laid down in the Euratom Treaty and in the service of public health to which this committee has constantly drawn attention.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 174  
tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 355: Consumer protection and information  
Item 3551: Grant to European consumer organizations

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 45 000 EUA (from 315 000 EUA to 360 000 EUA)  
(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 absolutely essential that the Commission should have the financial resources to enable it to carry out a vigorous policy in favour of consumers aiming, in the interests of the free market economy, to remedy the weakness of their position on the market in accordance with the Council resolution of 14 April 1975 introducing a preliminary programme for a consumer protection and information policy.

\* \* \*



Draft amendment No 175

tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 35 : Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
 Article 354 : Community environmental protection measures  
 Item 3540 : Environmental studies

A) Expenditure

*Increase the payment appropriation by 680 000 EUA (from 1 820 000 EUA to 2 500 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The studies being made in preparation for directives need to be considerably stepped up in order to bring the Community's rather backward environmental policy up to date and in view of the Community's increasing responsibility in this field.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 176

tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 35 : Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
 Article 354 : Community environmental protection measures  
 Item 3542 : Pollution measurement and assessment of the environmental hazards due to chemical substances  
 Item 3545 : Assessment of the environmental hazards due to chemical substances  
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

*Amend* as follows the heading of Item 3542: 'Pollution measurement, intercalibration and monitoring networks'

*Reduce* the payment appropriation by 120 000 EUA (from 320 000 EUA to 200 000 EUA)

*Create* a new Item 3545: 'Assessment of the environmental hazards due to chemical substances'

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 200 000 EUA (reinstatement of the budget lines of the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 80 000 EUA

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter* the following remarks against Item 3542:

This item serves one of the objectives of the Community's environmental action programme approved by the Council on 17 May 1977. It is mainly concerned with monitoring networks and in particular:

- exchanges of information and intercomparison programmes on air pollution,
- the intercalibration of measurements of the concentration of certain dangerous substances in waters.

It will cover expenditure on meetings of experts, symposia, seminars, studies, information and coordination visits and the publication of reports.

This appropriation will be used to finance the measures for the application of Directives and Decisions 75/440/EEC, 75/439/EEC, 75/441/EEC, 75/442/EEC, 75/716/EEC, 76/160/EEC, 76/464/EEC, 76/403/EEC, 77/795/EEC, 78/176/EEC, 78/319/EEC and 78/611/EEC. The Commission may call on outside public and private bodies to help it apply and enforce these Directives.

*Enter* the following remarks against Item 3545:

(Was included in former Item 3542)

First action programme on the environment (22 November 1973)

Second action programme on the environment (17 May 1977)

Council Decisions of 24 June 1975 and 28 June 1978.

The achievement of the objectives set by the Council Decisions is dependent on an objective assessment of the risks associated with pollutants.

Accordingly, the appropriations under this item are to be used to carry out a number of studies on the environmental hazards (air, water and soil) due to certain chemical substances and the resultant threat to the flora and fauna and to man. Essentially this will involve ecotoxicity tests.

## JUSTIFICATION

These two budgetary items have different objectives. Item 3542 is mainly concerned with the harmonization of measuring methods, whilst the area covered by Item 3545 on ecotoxicity is too little known and therefore requires additional exploratory work.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 177/rev.  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5: Regional and Social Funds  
Chapter 54: Special contribution to the ECSC for temporary social measures in connection  
(new) with the restructuring of the steel industry  
Article 540: Special contribution to the ECSC for temporary social measures in connection  
(new) with the restructuring of the steel industry

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 54 'Special contribution to the ECSC for temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry'*

*Create a new Article 540 'Special contribution to the ECSC for temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 100 000 000 EUA (reinstatement of the appropriations shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

*Enter the following new remarks:*

'New chapter — new article

This appropriation is intended to finance temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry (Doc. COM(79) 199 final, submitted for assent to the Council under Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty). A decision must also be taken under Article 235 of the EEC Treaty to authorize special contribution from the general budget to the ECSC for this purpose.'

JUSTIFICATION

The creation of Article 540 with the entry of 100 000 000 EUA accords perfectly with the request made by the European Parliament in the report by the Right Hon. Laurain (see OJ C 67 of 12. 3. 1979, p. 38) and in particular with the need to make available to the ECSC additional appropriations intended to finance new social measures differing from the conventional measures stipulated in Article 56(2) (b) of the ECSC Treaty intended to resolve employment problems arising from the restructuring of the steel industry.

These new social measures (early retirement, restructuring of the work cycle through reduced weekly working hours and the introduction of an extra shift, a restriction on overtime) have already been put forward (see COM(79) 199 fin. and COM(79) 436 fin.) for approval by the Council as has the proposal for a decision (see COM(79) 345 fin.) concerning the allocation to the ECSC of the exceptional contribution provided for in the relevant budget article.

Despite the urgency and gravity of the problems which the appropriation already requested in the preliminary draft budget is intended to help to solve, by permitting the financing of the aforementioned social measures, the Council has so far refused to create the necessary budget line putting forward the pretext of juridical difficulties.

This attitude is totally unacceptable : it should be recalled in this context that the Council itself has already refused other proposals put to it by the Commission in May 1978 intended to augment the ECSC budget by the inclusion of external customs duties on ECSC products imported into the ECSC — a proposal which certainly did not entail any juridical difficulties.

It is therefore apparent that what is lacking is a political determination to face up to the social problems created by the restructuring of the steel industry : the European Parliament feels bound to denounce with vigour the grave responsibility which the Council is taking upon its shoulders by persisting in this blameworthy and unacceptable attitude.

The Committee on Social Affairs and Employment shares the view of Mr Dankert, rapporteur on Section III — Commission of the general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1980, to the effect that all expenditure entered under Title 5, including expenditure against Chapter 54 — Article 540 — must be classified as non-compulsory expenditure (see page 8 of PE 59.463).

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 178  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

#### NOMENCLATURE

- Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 51 : Social Fund — expenditure provided for under Article 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
 Article 510 : Measures to improve the employment situation in certain regions, economic sectors adapting to technical progress or groups of undertakings  
                   *Enter* a new sub-division of Article 510 (reinstatement of the sub-division figuring in the preliminary draft budget) i.e.  
 Item 5100 : Aid in the fields of vocational training and geographical mobility  
 Item 5101 : Consequences of industrial conversion  
 and *delete*  
 Article 506 : Consequences of industrial conversion  
 and  
 Article 512 : Consequences of industrial conversion

#### JUSTIFICATION

The budget nomenclature proposed by the European Commission which the Parliament is now proposing to reinstate while at the same time deleting the Council's nomenclature, is more consonant with the criteria of rationality and financial transparency repeatedly advocated by the European Parliament.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 179  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

- Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 51 : Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
 Article 510 : Measures to improve the employment situation in certain regions, economic sectors adapting to technical progress or groups of undertakings  
 Item 5100 : Aid in the field of vocational training and geographical mobility  
 (*new*)

**A) Expenditure**

Create the following new Item 5100: 'Aid in the field of vocational training and geographical mobility'

Enter a payment appropriation of 244 000 000 EUA (reinstatement of the appropriation figuring in the preliminary draft budget)

**B) Compensation**

Delete the payment appropriation of 150 000 000 EUA entered under Article 510

**C) Revenue**

Increase revenue by 94 000 000 EUA

**COMMITMENTS**

Enter commitment appropriations of 450 000 000 EUA (delete the commitment appropriation of 340 000 000 EUA entered in Article 510) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 450 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payment against commitments is as follows:

*(in EUA)*

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	443 000 000	155 000 000	34 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	54 000 000
Appropriations outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriations for 1979	326 000 000	90 000 000	75 000 000	75 000 000	65 000 000	21 000 000
Appropriations for 1980	450 000 000	—	135 000 000	108 000 000	104 000 000	103 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 219 000 000</b>	<b>245 000 000</b>	<b>244 000 000</b>	<b>283 000 000</b>	<b>269 000 000</b>	<b>178 000 000</b>

**REMARKS**

Enter the following new remarks:

'Council Decision 71/66/EEC of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund (OJ L 28 of 4. 2. 1971, p. 15), as amended by Decision 77/801/EEC of 20 December 1977 (OJ L 337 of 27. 12. 1977, p. 8), and in particular Articles 5 (1) (a), (b) and (c) thereof.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71 of 8 November 1971 implementing the Council Decision of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund (OJ L 249 of 10. 11. 1971, p. 54), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2893/77 of 20 December 1977 (OJ L 337 of 27. 12. 1977, p. 1), and in particular Articles 1 (1), (3) and 3 thereof.'

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## JUSTIFICATION

Inadequate levels of training, a surplus of jobs in certain regions and chronic unemployment in others are serious problems confronting the Community today and towards whose solution the Social Fund must contribute in an increasingly effective manner. To this end, and in particular to ensure that the payment appropriations are much more fully utilized than at present, the European Parliament is requesting not only an acceleration of the internal procedures for management of the European Social Fund but also better coordination with the procedures of the individual national administrations in the Member States.

To this end, by reinstating the nomenclature used in the preliminary draft budget, the European Parliament is also requesting that, having regard to the scale of the employment problems to be solved, the commitments and payment appropriations proposed by the European Commission should be reinstated.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 180  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 51: Social Fund — expenditure provided for under Article 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
Article 510: Measures to improve the employment situation in certain regions, economic sectors adapting to technical progress or groups of undertakings  
Item 5101: Consequences of industrial conversion  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create the following new Item 5101: 'Consequences of industrial conversion'  
Enter the payment appropriation of 8 000 000 EUA (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by a corresponding amount

## COMMITMENTS

Enter commitment appropriations of 25 000 000 EUA (reinstatement of appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 25 000 000 EUA<sup>1</sup>  
The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Appropriations for 1979	token entry	token entry	token entry	token entry	token entry	token entry
Appropriations for 1980	25 000 000		8 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	5 000 000
Total	25 000 000	token entry	8 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	5 000 000

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

**REMARKS**

*Enter the following new remarks :*

*'Former Articles 506 and 512*

Council Decision 71/66/EEC of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund (OJ L 28 of 4. 2. 1971, p. 15), as amended by Decision 77/801/EEC of 20 December 1977 (OJ L 337 of 27. 12. 1977, p. 8), and in particular Articles 5 (1) (a), (b) and (c) thereof.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71 of 8 November 1971 implementing the Council Decision of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund (OJ L 249 of 10. 11. 1971, p. 54), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2893/77 of 20 December 1977 (OJ L 337 of 27. 12. 1977, p. 1), and in particular Articles 1 (1), (3) and 3 thereof.'

**JUSTIFICATION**

The introduction of this new item not only rejects the nomenclature proposed by the Council which split the measures concerned into two separate articles (506 and 512) but above all reflects the view that it is unacceptable for a mere token entry to be shown against these articles.

Moreover, the reinstatement of the commitment and payment appropriations proposed by the Commission in its preliminary draft budget must not be interpreted as constituting approval of the amount of the appropriations thus made available — these appropriations being clearly derisory measured against the scale of the social and employment consequences of the industrial conversion which is necessary — but simply as an expression of the principle repeated on several occasions by the European Parliament that industrial conversion operations can only be approved in the context of a whole set of social measures capable of resolving the problems — essentially in the area of employment — to which such operations give rise.

The scale of the problems caused by conversion will have to be determined in order to obtain a reliable indication of the amount of the appropriations needed to finance the social measures in question.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 181  
tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 53 : Measures for frontier workers  
(*new*)  
Article 530 : Measures for frontier workers  
(*new*)

**A) Expenditure**

*Create a new Chapter 53 'Measures for frontier workers'*  
*Create a new Article 530 'Measures for frontier workers'*  
*Make a token entry*

**B) Compensation**

—

**C) Revenue**

—

**COMMITMENTS**

—

*Schedule***REMARKS**

*Enter the following new remarks :*

'Appropriation intended to finance :

projects to facilitate employment and geographical mobility in frontier areas within the Community measures to reduce the material and social drawbacks connected with frontier work

**JUSTIFICATION**

The social and material problems of workers who have to cross frontiers each day to reach their place of work have become a reason for urgent concern as a consequence of the persistent employment crisis and galloping inflation. As a consequence of the freedom of movement of labour, many of these workers run the risk of losing their right to unemployment benefits if they cease to work in a neighbouring EEC country. The European Parliament is convinced of the need for Community measures in favour of frontier workers.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 182/rev.

tabled by Mr R. Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

**Section II — Council****Annex I — Economic and Social Committee**

Staff posts — add to the establishment plan the following 5 post conversions :

- 1 A 7 into A 6
- 1 LA 5 into LA 4
- 1 B 2 into B 1
- 2 C 5 into C 3

**A) Expenditure**

*Increase the payment appropriations in Title I by 14 210 EUA (from 11 684 500 EUA to 11 698 710 EUA)*

**B) Compensation**

*Reduce appropriations in Chapter 100 by 14 210 EUA (from 1 788 000 EUA to 1 773 790 EUA)*

**C) Revenue**

*Increase revenue by 2 800 EUA*

*Detailed analysis*

Item 1100 :	Basic salaries	+ 10 600 EUA (7 660 000 to 7 670 600)
Item 1101 :	Family allowances	+ 880 EUA (628 000 to 628 880)
Item 1102 :	Expatriation allowances (including those under Article 97 ECSC Staff Regulations)	+ 1 580 EUA (1 139 000 to 1 140 580)
Item 1130 :	Sickness insurance	+ 330 EUA (235 600 to 235 930)
Item 1131 :	Accident insurance and occupational diseases	+ 110 EUA (80 600 to 80 710)
Item 119 :	Provisional appropriations to cover any adjustment of the remuneration of officials and other servants of the European Communities	+ 710 EUA (513 000 to 513 710)
Chapter 100 :	Provisional appropriations	— 14 210 EUA (1 788 000 to 1 773 790)
Chapter 40 :	Proceeds from taxation on the salaries, wages and allowances of officials and other staff	+ 2 010 EUA (1 450 000 to 1 452 010)
Chapter 41 :	Staff contributions to the pension scheme	+ 790 EUA (570 000 to 570 790)



## JUSTIFICATION

These five conversions include both upgrading of posts and promotions within certain career brackets.

For the Committee, the question of conversions is one of particular importance. Indeed, they should make it possible to follow a staff policy in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Staff Regulations. In other words, it is on the one hand indispensable to upgrade certain jobs and to classify them at the level of the duties which some officials are, in fact, obliged to carry out as a consequence of the constant development of both the volume of work and the level of responsibility associated with their job. On the other hand, some conversions should make it possible to promote certain officials within their career bracket in cases where they have for many years been in the starting grade of their career bracket or even in the starting grade of a category (typists in C 5). This reflects the recruitment policy of the Institution which appoints new recruits at the basic grade of their category. Although this policy is correct it is restrictive and should be reviewed once the members of staff have demonstrated their ability. This measure is all the more necessary as staff are tempted to leave the Institution because of the lack of promotion opportunities (4 out of 49 staff have left in 8 months). Moreover, a comparative study has shown that the situation in the basic grades and particularly in category C is very serious in the Economic and Social Committee in relation to other Institutions.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 183

tabled by Mr R. Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

## Section II — Council

## Annex I — Economic and Social Committee

Increase by Bfrs 300 the level of flat rate daily allowances to cover the subsistence expenses of members of the Economic and Social Committee

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the appropriations in Article 250 — formal and other meetings — by 110 000 EUA (from 2 148 000 EUA to 2 258 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

*Reduce* by 165 790 EUA the appropriations in Chapter 100 (from 1 788 000 EUA to 1 622 210 EUA)

C) *Revenue*

—

## JUSTIFICATION

The members of the Economic and Social Committee have the right, pursuant to the arrangements on travel and subsistence expenses, approved by the Council, to the reimbursement of their travel expenses and to the payment of daily allowances at a flat rate to cover all their expenses while attending meetings.

The amount of these allowances had been fixed on the basis of parameters obtaining in March 1977 at Bfrs 3 000 and this amount applied only as from 1 January 1978.

The Committee has been able to show that the upward development of the parameters justifies an increase of more than 10 %. Indeed, since March 1977, the Belgian index has increased by more than 10 %, and the special HORECA index, i.e. special index for hotels and restaurants, has increased by more than 12 %. Moreover, prices of hotels in Brussels have increased on average by more than 12 % since March 1977.

The Committee had asked that the allowances should be fixed at Bfrs 3 300 with effect from 1 January 1980, stressing that these allowances covered actual costs — hotels, restaurants, taxis and miscellaneous expenses — which the members of the Economic and Social Committee — leading figures of economic and social life — have to incur in the course of the many contacts which they have to establish in their country as preparation for the work of the Committee, and for which they are not paid.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 184  
 tabled by Mrs Weiss, group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 39 : Other expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the institution  
 Article 393 : Cultural projects and events  
 Item 3933 : European Institute and research on the spiritual identity of Europeans  
 (*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new item 3933 having the following title: 'European Institute and research on the spiritual identity of Europeans'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 104 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

Enter the following new remarks: 'This appropriation is intended to permit the creation of a European Institute (4 000 EUA) and to carry out a research project among the students and school children of the countries of the Community (100 000 EUA).

JUSTIFICATION

What is envisaged is the creation of a European Institute whose object would be to embody the spiritual continuity of European identity and which would periodically bring together a limited number of eminent people in the fields of science, literature, art and law (cf PE 59.523, annex I). Finance is also required to prepare, carry out and analyse the results of an import research project to be conducted by the European Institute (cf PE 59.523, annex II).

On the basis of that research, questionnaires will be drawn up by a team of sociologists and given by teachers to the students and school children of the nine countries of the Community. The purport of the questionnaires can be summed up in one sentence: 'Do you feel European? Give reasons for your answer'.

The outcome of the research project will be a sort of snapshot of feeling about Europe now: a snapshot which will enable the Assembly to assess the degree of European awareness that it represents today.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 185  
 tabled by Mr Davern, Mr Buchou and Mr Ansquer, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

#### 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 : Special levy on soya bean  
 (new)

#### A) Revenue

*Create a new Article 101 : 'Special levy on soya bean'  
 Make a token entry*

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Expenditure

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

The Council is called upon to adopt the regulation necessary for the collection of this revenue in the first four months of 1980.

The Council shall fix both the rate of levy and the revenue to be derived from it.

#### JUSTIFICATION

At present there is a deplorable lack of an overall policy on fats. The unrestricted importation of soya bean results in an increase in milk product surpluses and causes a serious distortion of competition. The Community is conducting a policy on animal fats based on Community primary products and is importing a large quantity of vegetable fats which enter without levy.

To restore a balance it is therefore necessary to introduce a levy to encourage European cheese production.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 186  
 tabled by Mr Buchou, Mr Davern and Mr Ansquer, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

#### 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 : Special levy on cassava  
 (new)

A) *Revenue*

Create a new Article 102: 'Special levy on cassava'  
 Make a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Expenditure*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks:*

The Council is called upon to adopt the regulation necessary for the collection of this revenue in the first four months of 1980.

The Council shall fix both the rate of levy and the revenue to be derived from it.

## JUSTIFICATION

At present there is a deplorable lack of an overall policy on fats. The unrestricted importation of cassava results in an increase in milk product surpluses and causes a serious distortion of competition.

The Community is conducting a policy on animal fats based on Community primary products and is importing a large quantity of vegetable fats which enter without levy.

To restore a balance it is therefore necessary to introduce a levy to encourage European cheese production.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 187

tabled by Mr Ansquer, Mr Buchou and Mr Davern on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

## 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 (*amended heading*)

Article 113: Levy on margarine production  
 (*new*)

A) *Revenue*

*Amend* the heading of Chapter 11 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 margarine production'

*Make* a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Expenditure*

—

**REMARKS**

*Enter* the following remark :

The Council is called upon to establish a common organization of the market in the margarine sector and to introduce a production levy.

**JUSTIFICATION**

It is regrettable that the Commission should be conducting a policy aimed solely at penalizing, through the co-responsibility levy, surpluses of powdered milk.

It is therefore necessary to introduce an overall policy on fats by establishing a levy on fats of vegetable origin and in particular margarine.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 188

tabled by Mr Flanagan, Mr Buchou and Mr Davern on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

**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*

unchanged

*Schedule*

—

**REMARKS**

*Add* the following to the remarks :

This revenue will increase over the years as a result of the income produced by the rise in customs duties on soya bean and cassava.

The Council is called upon to take the steps necessary to increase the level of these customs duties in the first four months of the year.

**JUSTIFICATION**

There is at the moment a deplorable lack of an overall policy on fats. The unrestricted importation of soya bean and cassava results in an increase in milk product surpluses and produces a serious distortion of competition.

The Community is conducting a policy on animal fats based on Community primary products and imports a large quantity of vegetable fats which enter without levy.

To restore a balance it is therefore necessary to increase the customs duties on soya bean and cassava.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 189  
 tabled by Mr Poncelet, Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
 Chapter 21: Expenditure relating to the Data-Processing Centre  
 Article 210: Operations at the Data-Processing Centre

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce* the payment appropriation by 3 575 000 EUA (from 11 325 000 EUA to 7 750 000 EUA)  
*Increase* by 2 575 000 EUA the appropriation in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' earmarked for Article 210

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by 1 000 000 EUA

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

*Enter* the following remarks (restoration of the remarks appearing in the preliminary draft budget)  
*Former Item 2240*

Appropriation to cover the operating costs of the Data-Processing Centre, Luxembourg, and in particular:

- the cost of hiring computers, peripherals, computer terminals and softwear, including telephone lines,
- the purchase of equipment, supplies and documentation.

Proceeds for re-use are estimated at 380 000 EUA, including 375 000 EUA from the Safir operation.

JUSTIFICATION

In 1978 the Commission forecast that the programme conversion operations on the ICL computer would be completed in 1979.

The very high appropriations entered in the 1979 budget (11 293 000 EUA + 4 000 000 EUA by transfer during the year — Doc. 9/79 ) could therefore logically be expected to show an appreciable decline in 1980. At the time the Commission put its 1980 requirements at 9 030 000 EUA.

In actual fact the data-processing appropriation in the preliminary draft budget for 1980 came to 16 625 000 EUA and the Council have allowed 15 700 000 EUA plus 1 500 000 EUA in reserve under Chapter 100.

The Group of European Progressive Democrats proposes:

- that the appropriation under Article 210 be restricted to the level of the 1979 budget,
- that the difference as against the 1980 draft budget be transferred to the reserve under Chapter 100, after applying a cut of 1 000 000 EUA.

This twofold budgetary operation will in the first place permit better parliamentary surveillance of the Commission's data-processing activities, since appropriations under Chapter 100 would be released only after consideration of the results of the investigation by the Court of Auditors.

It will also permit the cancellation of the appropriation of 1 000 000 EUA earmarked by the Commission for the lease of a second ICL computer. This decision seems to be not only premature in view of the present difficulties, but also incompatible with the 1976 invitation to tender, which stipulated the supply of only one machine.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 190  
tabled by Mr Ansquer, Mr Flanagan and Mr Remilly, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 354: Community environmental protection measures  
Item 3545: Protection of the marine environment  
(*new*)

#### A) Expenditure

*Create a new Item 3545: 'Protection of the marine environment'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 EUA against this item*  
*Delete Article 875 and the token entry shown against it*

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

*Increase revenue by 1 000 000 EUA*

#### COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 3 000 000 EUA*

#### Schedule

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 3 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

*(in EUA)*

Commitments	Payments		
	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
1980 Appropriations: 3 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	—

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

'This appropriation will be used by the Commission to finance the following measures :

- contribution in the form of investment premiums or interest-relief grants to the design and development of clean-up vessels,
- financing of studies
  - (a) of chemical and mechanical means of fighting hydrocarbon pollution ;
  - (b) of the effects of hydrocarbon pollution on flora and fauna ;
- organization of computer processing of ways of dealing with accidental pollution ;
- organization of computer processing of data on tankers ;
- coordination of emergency teams (joint training exercises, comparison of vessels, exchange of information).'

## JUSTIFICATION

The succession of disasters involving giant tankers has drawn general attention to the problem of marine pollution by hydrocarbons. However, such disasters account for only some 5 % of this form of pollution and it is estimated that more than 6 000 000 tonnes of oil is discharged into the sea each year. Given the magnitude and gravity of this problem, it would be impossible to explain to public opinion why the Community is taking no action.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 191

tabled by Mr Deleau and Mr Poncelet, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 37 : Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors
- Article 372 : Other sectoral operations
- Item 3723 : Textile industry information system  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Item 3723 : 'Textile industry information system'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 750 000 ECU against this item (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*



## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Restore* the remarks appearing in the preliminary draft budget :

**New heading**

Communication to the Council on the general guidelines for a textile and clothing industry policy (Doc. COM(78) 362 final).

Appropriation for the setting-up of a system to provide information for all textile and clothing firms to enable them to operate on the basis of a full knowledge of the market and their economic environment.

## JUSTIFICATION

Small and medium-sized undertakings in the textile and clothing industry do not always have the resources to obtain full information on the market and the economic environment.

The Community has a natural responsibility to collect such information and make it available to the undertakings concerned.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 192

tabled by Mr Ansquer, Mr Deleau and Mr Poncelet, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 37 : Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors

Article 375 : Community aid for industrial restructuring and conversion operations

Item 3750 : Aid for certain crisis-hit industrial sectors

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 3 000 000 EUA

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

*Enter* a commitment appropriation of 10 000 000 EUA

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule as follows :

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 10 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
1978 appropriation outstanding	20 000 000	17 000 000 <sup>1</sup>	token entry	2 000 000	1 000 000	—
Appropriation for 1979	20 000 000 <sup>2</sup>	10 000 000	token entry	4 000 000	4 000 000	2 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	10 000 000	—	3 000 000	4 000 000	3 000 000	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 000 000</b>	<b>27 000 000</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Appropriations carried over from 1978 to 1979.

<sup>2</sup> Appropriations common to Article 512 and Item 3750, entered in Chapter 100.

**REMARKS**

unchanged

**JUSTIFICATION**

Public opinion would find it difficult to understand the Community's failure to contribute to general efforts to restructure crisis-hit sectors. The purpose of this amendment is to make plain to the Commission and the Council Parliament's determination to see coherent Community measures put in hand with the least possible delay.

It is regrettable that, for the second consecutive year, the Commission should have been unable to use the appropriations entered in the budget as a result of the Council's failure to act.

The Group of European Progressive Democrats is anxious to avoid entering appropriations that could not be utilized, and will withdraw this amendment if it appears that the Council will not be able to take a decision before the end of the budgetary procedure.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 193

tabled by Mr Poncelet and Mr Deleau, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 37 : Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors

Article 372 : Other sectoral operations

Item 3722 : Textile industry technology  
(new)

**A) Expenditure**

Create a new Item 3722: 'Textile industry technology'

Make a token entry with the footnote: <sup>1</sup> An appropriation of 1 750 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100

Enter in Chapter 100 — Item 3722 :

a payment appropriation of 1 750 000 EUA

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 1 750 000 EUA

## COMMITMENTS

Enter in Chapter 100 — Item 3722  
a commitment appropriation (4 200 000 EUA)

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 4 200 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

*(in EUA)*

Commitments	Payments		
	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
1980 appropriations 4 200 000 <sup>1</sup>	1 750 000 <sup>1</sup>	1 575 000	875 000

<sup>1</sup> This appropriation is shown under Chapter 100.

## REMARKS

*Restore* the remarks appearing in the preliminary draft budget

*New heading*

Proposal for a Council Decision pursuant to Article 235 of the EEC Treaty, adopting a second research and development programme in the field of textiles and clothing (Doc. COM(79) 166 final) sent to the Council on 4 April 1979 (OJ C 111 of 4. 5. 1979).

Appropriation to cover expenditure on a second research programme containing five topics each of which concerns a sub-sector of the textile and clothing industry, i.e. :

- (1) Textile and clothing industries :  
Garment physiology and construction
- (2) Knitwear industry :  
Quality of knitted fabrics and knitwear articles
- (3) Wool industry :  
Application of new spinning technologies in the wool industry
- (4) Linen industry :  
Upgrading of linen
- (5) Finishing industry :  
Pollution treatment and water recycling in textile finishing factories.

The incidental expenses relating to experts as a result of the research programme, and related miscellaneous or secretarial services, are also charged to this item.

## JUSTIFICATION

The difficulties experienced by the European textile industry and the harsh competition from third countries make it imperative to improve research in the textile and clothing sector so as to make this industry more competitive.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977

Draft amendment No 194  
tabled by Mr Ansquer, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 37: Expenditure in the industrial and transport sectors  
Article 375: Community aid for industrial restructuring and conversion operations  
Item 3751: Aid to the oil refining sector

A) *Expenditure*

*Make a token entry with the following footnote: <sup>1</sup> a payment appropriation of 3 000 000 EUA is entered in Chapter 100*

*Enter in the remarks under Chapter 100 a line relating to Item 3751 and enter a payment appropriation of 3 000 000 EUA against it*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 3 000 000 EUA*

COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 5 000 000 EUA with the following footnote: <sup>1</sup> The appropriation is shown in Chapter 100.*

*Enter the commitment appropriation of 5 000 000 EUA in Chapter 100, remarks, on the line corresponding to Item 3751*

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 5 000 000 EUA. <sup>1</sup>

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments		
	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
1980 appropriations 5 000 000 <sup>1</sup>	3 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000

<sup>1</sup> This appropriation is shown in Chapter 100.

REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks*

*New heading*

Appropriation to cover subsidies:

- to encourage a reduction in distillation capacity (at present in surplus),
- to promote the creation of alternative employment for workers made redundant as a result of the reduction in distillation capacity.

JUSTIFICATION

Our refining industry is experiencing a serious crisis which it can overcome successfully only with Community solutions in terms of both organization and financial support.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 195

tabled Mr Poncelet, Mr Ansquer and Mr Flanagan, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 10 : Other expenditure  
Chapter 103 : Overall operational reserve for the energy sector  
(*new*)

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 103 : 'Overall operational reserve for the energy sector'  
Enter a payment appropriation of 30 000 000 EUA*

##### B) *Compensation*

—

##### C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

#### COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 50 000 000 EUA*

#### REMARKS

*Enter the following remark :*

The appropriations entered in Chapter 103 are intended to cover actual financing requirements arising in 1980. They are thus provisional appropriations and may be used only by means of a transfer to other chapters of the budget in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Financial Regulation.

#### JUSTIFICATION

The majority of the measures proposed by the Commission in the energy sector are still blocked in the Council.

Rather than making token entries against the various budget lines it appears to us more coherent to create an overall operational reserve which will make it possible to finance those measures which will be unblocked by the Council.

In view of the uncertainty surrounding the energy policy likely to be pursued by the Council, this method offers the advantage of ensuring optimum utilization of the appropriations allocated. It is of course never a good thing to provide appropriations which remain unutilized.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 197

tabled by Mr Ansquer and Mrs Dienesch, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 59 : Aid to disaster victims in the Community  
Article 590 : Aid to disaster victims in the Community

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 3 000 000 EUA (from 5 000 000 EUA to 8 000 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

Experience shows that the appropriation entered in 1979 (5 000 000 EUA) was too meagre to provide aid to disaster victims in the Community. Accordingly, the Group of European Progressive Democrats considers it necessary to increase the appropriation of 5 000 000 EUA entered by the Council to 8 000 000 EUA.

It is an unfortunate fact that every year a number of disasters with serious consequences occur in the countries of the Community, and it is impossible to deny some the help that one grants to others.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 198

tabled by Mr Davern and Mr Buchou on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 31: Expenditure in the agricultural sector

Article 316: Community action relating to the vocational training of farmers

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 65 000 EUA (from 135 000 EUA to 200 000 EUA) (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 activities of CEPFAR have made a positive contribution to the understanding of the CAP throughout the EEC. Lack of funds has restricted the maintenance and development of these activities. In addition, the accession of Greece into the EEC means that CEPFAR must give special attention to this new Member State. This will require funds, and at the very minimum, the reinstatement of the appropriations proposed by the Commission.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 199  
tabled by Mr Lalor, Mr Poncelet and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the energy policy  
Article 320 : Projects in the hydrocarbons sector  
Item 3201 : Joint projects in prospecting for hydrocarbons

**A) Expenditure**

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 8 900 000 EUA (from 1 100 000 to 10 000 000 EUA)  
(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 20 000 000 EUA (instead of a token entry) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

*Amend* the schedule of payments as follows :

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1979 is 20 000 0000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	15 000 000	5 000 000 <sup>1</sup>	5 000 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	—
Appropriation for 1979	token entry	token entry	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	20 000 000	—	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 000 000</b>	<b>5 000 000<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>7 500 000</b>	<b>7 500 000</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Appropriation entered in 1978 budget.

**REMARKS**

*Add* the following paragraph to the remarks :

'Contribution towards the costs of drilling for hydrocarbons in deep waters and the exploitation of such hydrocarbons'.

**JUSTIFICATION**

The uncertain fuel situation of the European Community requires that every effort be made to discover and exploit our own fuel resources. Test drilling in deep waters off the west coast of Ireland, known as the Porcupine Bank, has resulted in the discovery of promising deposits of hydrocarbons. Such drilling is very difficult and expensive, with the result that oil exploration companies are hesitant to undertake such drilling. In addition, the technology to exploit hydrocarbon resources in deep waters needs to be developed. The European Community should encourage this type of drilling and development in an effort to secure our own fuel resources.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 200  
tabled by Mr Flanagan on behalf of the EPD Group

**Section III — Commission****PAYMENTS**

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the energy policy  
Article 321 : Projects in the uranium sector  
Item 3210 : Prospecting for uranium in Community territory

**A) Expenditure**

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 4 300 000 EUA (from 9 000 000 EUA to 13 300 000 EUA) (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 13 000 000 EUA (from 7 000 000 EUA to 20 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

*Amend* the schedule of payments as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 20 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

*(in EUA)*

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	5 300 000	2 000 000	3 300 000	—	—
Appropriations for 1979	5 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	—
Appropriations for 1980	20 000 000	—	7 000 000	7 000 000	6 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 300 000</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>	<b>13 300 000</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>	<b>6 000 000</b>

**REMARKS**

unchanged

**JUSTIFICATION**

The EEC must become more self-sufficient as regards not only energy, but also the raw materials needed to produce energy. The need to promote prospecting for uranium is now greater than ever, and the Community must play its full role in encouraging such a measure.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 201  
tabled by Miss De Valera on behalf of the EPD Group

## Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

- Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 35 : Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
 Article 359 : Subsidy towards the operation of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

**A) Expenditure**

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 200 000 EUA (from 2 650 000 EUA to 2 850 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

**B) Compensation**

—

**C) Revenue**

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions was established by the EEC and depends totally on the Community for the funds necessary to carry out its functions. Any reduction in its income in real terms means that it will have to cut back on its work programme. This must be avoided.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 202

tabled by Mr Lalor and Miss De Valera on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 39 : Other expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the Institution  
 Article 392 : Educational measures  
 Item 3920 : Implementation of the education programme

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 552 000 EUA (from 1 700 000 EUA to 2 252 000 EUA) (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 additional remark :*

*'Resolution of the European Parliament on education problems in the European Community (OJ C 296, of 11. 12. 1978).'*

## JUSTIFICATION

Any cutback in expenditure in this area would be highly detrimental to the programmes in the field of education and training of migrant workers and their children. This would be contrary to the obligations laid down in the Rome Treaty and would be detrimental to the concept of free movement of workers.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 203  
tabled by Mrs Chouraqui and Miss De Valera on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 50: Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
Article 500: Aid to the agricultural and textile sectors

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 8 000 000 EUA (from 15 000 000 to 23 000 000 EUA) (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 2 000 000 EUA (from 28 000 000 to 30 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

*Amend* the schedule of payments as follows:

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 30 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be covered by new appropriations for payment	89 000 000	28 040 000	4 850 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	16 110 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	570 000	160 000	150 000	140 000	120 000	—
Appropriation for 1979	35 000 000	9 800 000	8 000 000	8 000 000	7 000 000	2 200 000
Appropriation for 1980	30 000 000	—	10 000 000	7 000 000	6 500 000	6 500 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>154 570 000</b>	<b>38 000 000</b>	<b>23 000 000</b>	<b>35 140 000</b>	<b>33 620 000</b>	<b>24 810 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The general unemployment situation, the continuing fall in the number of persons leaving agriculture to pursue non-agricultural activities, the weak state of the textile and clothing industries, the need to provide adequate employment and training opportunities, especially for young people, underline the need to maintain a reasonable level of EEC assistance through the Social Fund.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 204

tabled by Miss De Valera and Mrs Chouraqui on behalf of the EPD Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 50 : Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
 Article 501 : Measures for young people  
 Item 5010 : Aid in the fields of vocational training and geographical mobility

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 45 000 000 (from 100 000 000 to 145 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

unchanged

*Schedule*

*Amend* the schedule of payments as follows :

The appropriations for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 250 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be covered by new appropriations for payment	258 000 000	84 960 000	19 970 000	60 070 000	60 000 000	33 000 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	130 000	40 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	—
Appropriation for 1979	230 000 000	65 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	15 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	250 000 000	—	75 000 000	60 000 000	58 000 000	57 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>738 130 000</b>	<b>150 000 000</b>	<b>145 000 000</b>	<b>170 100 000</b>	<b>168 030 000</b>	<b>105 000 000</b>

**REMARKS**

unchanged

**JUSTIFICATION**

The difficulties facing young people who seek employment are increasing. As a result the numbers of young people out of work remain unacceptably high. The promotion of vocational training and geographical mobility is merely one way of alleviating this serious problem. To cut back on the EEC contribution towards these efforts will surely add to the problem.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 205

tabled by Mrs Dienesch, Mrs Ewing and Mr Lalor on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 50: Social Fund — expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
 Article 501: Measures for young people  
 Item 5011: Aid to promote employment

**A) Expenditure**

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 20 000 000 EUA (from 30 000 000 to 50 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

**B) Compensation**

—

**C) Revenue**

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 27 000 000 EUA (from 90 000 000 to 117 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

*Amend* the schedule of payments as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 117 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Appropriations for 1979	72 000 000	25 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000	12 000 000	5 000 000
Appropriations for 1980	117 000 000	—	35 000 000	28 000 000	27 000 000	27 000 000
Total	189 000 000	25 000 000	50 000 000	43 000 000	39 000 000	32 000 000

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The difficulties facing young people who seek employment are increasing. As a result the numbers of young people out of work remain unacceptably high. The promotion of vocational training and geographical mobility is merely one way of alleviating this serious problem. To cut back on the EEC contribution towards these efforts will surely add to the problem.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 206

tabled by Mrs Weiss, Mrs Ewing, Miss De Valera, Mrs Dienesch and Mrs Chouraqui on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds

Chapter 50 : Social Fund — expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971

Article 505 : Measures for women

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 3 000 000 EUA (from 5 000 000 to 8 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## COMMITMENTS

unchanged

*Schedule**Amend* the schedule of payments as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 20 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

*(in EUA)*

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be covered by new appropriations for payment	5 200 000	4 900 000	130 000	170 000	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	310 000	100 000	70 000	70 000	70 000	—
Appropriation for 1979	18 000 000	5 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	1 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	20 000 000	—	3 800 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	4 200 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 510 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>	<b>10 240 000</b>	<b>10 070 000</b>	<b>5 200 000</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

Unemployment among women remains particularly high when compared to the other categories. Thus additional efforts are needed to counteract this situation. The Community, for its part, should speed up its rate of payments rather than slow them down.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 207

tabled by Mr Flanagan and Mr Druon on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds

Chapter 51 : Social Fund — expenditure provided for under Article 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971

Article 510 : Measures to improve the employment situation in certain regions, economic sectors adapting to technical progress or groups of undertakings

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 94 000 000 EUA (from 150 000 000 to 244 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase the commitment appropriation by 110 000 000 EUA (from 340 000 000 to 450 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

*Schedule*

*Amend the schedule of payments as follows :*

*The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 450 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments vis-à-vis commitments is as follows :*

*(in EUA)*

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	443 000 000	155 000 000	34 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	54 000 000
Appropriations outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriations for 1979	326 000 000	90 000 000	75 000 000	75 000 000	65 000 000	21 000 000
Appropriations for 1980	450 000 000	—	135 000 000	108 000 000	104 000 000	103 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 219 000 000</b>	<b>245 000 000</b>	<b>244 000 000</b>	<b>283 000 000</b>	<b>269 000 000</b>	<b>178 000 000</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The employment situation has not yet recovered from the effects of the recent economic recession. Many experts predict that we are now heading into a further period of economic recession as the energy situation remains uncertain. Now is the time to fully utilize the resources of the Social Fund to alleviate the existing and threatened employment problems.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 208

tabled by Mrs Ewing, Mr Cronin and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the EPD Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds

Chapter 56: European Regional Development Fund — Specific Community measures

Article 560: Specific Community measures

A) *Expenditure*

unchanged

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.



B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 17 500 000 EUA (from 42 500 000 to 60 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

*Amend* the schedule of payments as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 60 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

*(in EUA)*

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1978						
Appropriation for 1979	45 000 000	16 000 000	—	14 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	60 000 000	—	10 625 000	24 000 000	16 000 000	9 375 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 000 000</b>	<b>16 000 000</b>	<b>10 625 000</b>	<b>38 000 000</b>	<b>21 000 000</b>	<b>19 375 000</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

There is no logic in reducing expenditure under the Regional Fund while disparities between the richer and poorer regions continue to widen. A real increase in the Community's financial commitment to regional development is necessary.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 209

tabled by Miss De Valera and Mrs Chouraqui on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds

Chapter 51 : Social Fund — expenditure provided for under Article 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971

Article 511 : Measures for handicapped persons

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 13 000 000 EUA (from 25 000 000 to 38 000 000 EUA) (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 5 000 000 EUA (from 70 000 000 EUA to 75 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule of payments as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 75 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	55 100 000	23 000 000	1 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	7 100 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	500 000	150 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	50 000
Appropriation for 1979	61 000 000	16 850 000	14 900 000	14 000 000	12 000 000	3 250 000
Appropriation for 1980	75 000 000	—	22 000 000	18 000 000	18 000 000	17 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>191 600 000</b>	<b>40 000 000</b>	<b>38 000 000</b>	<b>44 100 000</b>	<b>42 100 000</b>	<b>27 400 000</b>

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

In times of economic recession and budgetary restraint, the weaker sections of society always tend to suffer unduly. There is no justification whatsoever to cut back assistance to the handicapped. Thus the appropriations proposed by the Commission for measures for handicapped persons must, at least, be reinstated.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

Draft amendment No 210  
tabled by Mr Cronin, Mrs Ewing and Mr Flanagan on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 55: European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies  
Article 550: Community action in support of national regional policies

#### A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriation by 83 125 000 EUA (from 516 875 000 to 600 000 000 EUA) (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 332 500 000 EUA (from 807 500 000 to 1 140 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

#### Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 1 140 m EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments					1983 and subs. years
	1979	1980	1981	1982		
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	353 000 000	188 000 000	—	110 000 000	55 000 000	—
Approp. outstanding from 1978	43 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	5 000 000
Appropriation for 1979	900 000 000	285 000 000	295 000 000	140 000 000	90 000 000	90 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	1 140 000 000	—	285 000 000	513 000 000	114 000 000	228 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 436 000 000</b>	<b>483 000 000</b>	<b>600 000 000</b>	<b>767 000 000</b>	<b>263 000 000</b>	<b>323 000 000</b>

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

Efforts to close the gap between the richer and the poorer regions have failed. The available evidence clearly indicates that the gap is getting wider. This is a poor reflection on the EEC's regional development policy. The main problem is the lack of funds to promote investment in industry and infrastructure. Thus greater EEC financial assistance is needed and not a reduction.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

Proposed modification No 211  
tabled by Mr Davern and Mr Cronin on behalf of the EPD Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 92 : Food aid  
Article 929 : Food aid refunds  
*(new)*  
Item 9298 : Sugar  
*(new)*

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 929 'Food aid refunds'*  
*Create a new Item 9298 'Sugar'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 1 956 000 ECU against this item*

B) *Compensation*

*Delete Item 6401 'Refunds in connection with Community food aid for the current financial year' and the appropriation of 1 956 000 ECU shown against it*

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Expenditure under Item 6401 properly belongs under the title of Food Aid. In this way, the full extent of the European Community's commitment to helping the less-developed nations can be clearly shown. In addition, expenditure unrelated to financing the CAP will not be attributed to it.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 212  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

REVENUE

Title 9 : Miscellaneous revenue  
Chapter 94 : Borrowing and lending operations  
Article 940 : Loans raised from Eximbank  
Item : —

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Amend* the remarks as follows :

'For the legal basis, see Article 100 of Part II of the Budget. This heading is to record any revenue arising from claims of the EAEC against recipients of loans granted by EURATOM.'

## JUSTIFICATION

Since 1975 the European Parliament has felt that Community borrowing and lending operations should be subject to the control of the budgetary authority. It stated in the report, the resolution of which was adopted on 13 May 1976, that :

'(b) the purpose of budgetizing Community loans is to bring them within the normal process for authorizing Community revenue and expenditure ; (d) budgetization should allow the budgetary authority to set a maximum annual ceiling on capital transactions, based on complete information on the borrowing position of the Community ; (f) the introduction of a Community 'capital budget' should make Community loan policy fully and clearly comprehensible.' In the introduction to the preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1980 financial year, the Commission reaffirms that 'the method used hitherto for entering in the budget loans raised does not seem to be best suited to the requirements of clarity and budgetary transparency or to the special and complex nature of the operations in question. The Commission is therefore repeating the proposal, which it made on 13 June 1978 when presenting the preliminary draft budget for 1979, that a second part of the General Budget be created containing all the budget headings relating to borrowing and lending operations. In so doing, the Commission is taking its lead from ideas repeatedly expressed by the European Parliament, most recently in a report by Mr Bangemann (PE 57.332/fin.) adopted on 16 March 1979.'

The Commission felt that this new method of presentation necessitated revision of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 and therefore proposed on 15 June 1978 an amendment to this Regulation creating a second part in the General Budget, in application of Article 199 of the EEC Treaty, to contain the budgetary headings relating to borrowing operations. The European Parliament and the Court of Auditors delivered favourable opinions on this proposal to the Council on 10 October 1978 and 27 July 1978 respectively. However, at the present time this proposed amendment is still being considered by the Council.

The Liberal and Democratic Group proposes the reinstatement of Part II 'Borrowing and lending operations' to cover the eventuality of a solution being found before the end of the 1979 financial year to the problem of the rules that may be applied to the budgetization of Community borrowing and lending operations in the form of a capital budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 213  
 tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUE

Title 9 :           Miscellaneous revenue  
 Chapter 94 :       Borrowing and lending operations  
 Article 941 :      Euratom loans raised  
 Item :             —

#### A) *Expenditure*

—

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

unchanged

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*Modify* the remarks as follows :

'For the legal basis, see Article 102 of Part II of the Budget. This heading covers any revenue which may accrue if the EAEC invokes its guarantee in respect of beneficiaries of Euratom loans.'

#### JUSTIFICATION

Since 1975 the European Parliament has felt that Community borrowing and lending operations should be subject to the control of the budgetary authority. It stated in the report, the resolution of which was adopted on 13 May 1976, that :

'(b) the purpose of budgetizing Community loans is to bring them within the normal process for authorizing Community revenue and expenditure ; (d) budgetization should allow the budgetary authority to set a maximum annual ceiling on capital transactions, based on complete information on the borrowing position of the Community ; (f) the introduction of a Community 'capital budget' should make Community loan policy fully and clearly comprehensible.' In the introduction to the preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1980 financial year, the Commission reaffirms that 'the method used hitherto for entering in the budget loans raised does not seem to be best suited to the requirements of clarity and budgetary transparency or to the special and complex nature of the operations in question. The Commission is therefore repeating the proposal, which it made on 13 June 1978 when presenting the preliminary draft budget for 1979, that a second part of the General Budget be created containing all the budget headings relating to borrowing and lending operations. In so doing, the Commission is taking its lead from ideas repeatedly expressed by the European Parliament, most recently in a report by Mr Bangemann (PE 57.332/fin.) adopted on 16 March 1979.'

The Commission felt that this new method of presentation necessitated revision of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 and therefore proposed on 15 June 1978 an amendment to this Regulation creating a second part in the General Budget, in application of Article 199 of the EEC Treaty, to contain the budgetary headings relating to borrowing operations. The European Parliament and the Court of Auditors delivered favourable opinions on this proposal to the Council on 10 October 1978 and 27 July 1978 respectively. However at the present time this proposed amendment is still being considered by the Council.

The Liberal and Democratic Group proposes the reinstatement of Part II 'Borrowing and lending operations' to cover the eventuality of a solution being found before the end of the 1979 financial year to the problem of the rules that may be applied to the budgetization of Community borrowing and lending operations in the form of a capital budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 214  
 tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUE

Title 9 :           Miscellaneous revenue  
 Chapter 94 :       Borrowing and lending operations  
 Article 942 :      Community loans raised to redress balances of payments  
 Item :             —

#### A) *Expenditure*

—

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

unchanged

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*Modify* the remarks as follows :

'For the legal basis, see Article 101 of Part II of the Budget. This heading covers any revenue which may accrue if the Community invokes its guarantee in respect of Member States granted such loans'.

#### JUSTIFICATION

Since 1975 the European Parliament has felt that Community borrowing and lending operations should be subject to the control of the budgetary authority. It stated in the report, the resolution of which was adopted on 13 May 1976, that :

'(b) the purpose of budgetizing Community loans is to bring them within the normal process for authorizing Community revenue and expenditure ; (d) budgetization should allow the budgetary authority to set a maximum annual ceiling on capital transactions, based on complete information on the borrowing position of the Community ; (f) the introduction of a Community 'capital budget' should make Community loan policy fully and clearly comprehensible.' In the introduction to the preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1980 financial year, the Commission reaffirms that 'the method used hitherto for entering in the budget loans raised does not seem to be best suited to the requirements of clarity and budgetary transparency or to the special and complex nature of the operations in question. The Commission is therefore repeating the proposal, which it made on 13 June 1978 when presenting the preliminary draft budget for 1979, that a second part of the General Budget be created containing all the budget headings relating to borrowing and lending operations. In so doing, the Commission is taking its lead from ideas repeatedly expressed by the European Parliament, most recently in a report by Mr Bangemann (PE 57.332/fin.) adopted on 16 March 1979.'

The Commission felt that this new method of presentation necessitated revision of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 and therefore proposed on 15 June 1978 an amendment to this Regulation creating a second part in the General Budget, in application of Article 199 of the EEC Treaty, to contain the budgetary headings relating to borrowing operations. The European Parliament and the Court of Auditors delivered favourable opinions on this proposal to the Council on 10 October 1978 and 27 July 1978 respectively. However, at the present time this proposed amendment is still being considered by the Council.

The Liberal and Democratic Group proposes the reinstatement of Part II 'Borrowing and lending operations' to cover the eventuality of a solution being found before the end of the 1979 financial year to the problem of the rules that may be applied to the budgetization of Community borrowing and lending operations in the form of a capital budget.

Draft amendment No 215  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUE

Title 9 :           Miscellaneous revenue  
Chapter 94 :       Borrowing and lending operations  
Article 943 :      Community loans raised to generate investment in the Community  
Item :             —

#### A) *Expenditure*

—

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

unchanged

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*Modify* the remarks as follows :

'For the legal basis, see Article 103 of Part II of the Budget. This heading covers any revenue which may accrue if the Community invokes its guarantee in respect of Member States granted such loans.'

#### JUSTIFICATION

Since 1975 the European Parliament has felt that Community borrowing and lending operations should be subject to the control of the budgetary authority. It stated in the report, the resolution of which was adopted on 13 May 1976, that :

'(b) the purpose of budgetizing Community loans is to bring them within the normal process for authorizing Community revenue and expenditure ; (d) budgetization should allow the budgetary authority to set a maximum annual ceiling on capital transactions, based on complete information on the borrowing position of the Community ; (f) the introduction of a Community 'capital budget' should make Community loan policy fully and clearly comprehensible. In the introduction to the preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1980 financial year, the Commission reaffirms that the method used hitherto for entering in the budget loans raised does not seem to be best suited to the requirements of clarity and budgetary transparency or to the special and complex nature of the operations in question. The Commission is therefore repeating the proposal, which it made on 13 June 1978 when presenting the preliminary draft budget for 1979, that a second part of the General Budget be created containing all the budget headings relating to borrowing and lending operations. In so doing, the Commission is taking its lead from ideas repeatedly expressed by the European Parliament, most recently in a report by Mr Bangemann (PE 57.332/fin.) adopted on 16 March 1979.

The Commission felt that this new method of presentation necessitated revision of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 and therefore proposed on 15 June 1978 an amendment to this Regulation creating a second part in the General Budget, in application of Article 199 of the EEC Treaty, to contain the budgetary headings relating to borrowing operations. The European Parliament and the Court of Auditors delivered favourable opinions on this proposal to the Council on 10 October 1978 and 27 July 1978 respectively. However, at the present time this proposed amendment is still being considered by the Council.

The Liberal and Democratic Group proposes the reinstatement of Part II 'Borrowing and lending operations' to cover the eventuality of a solution being found before the end of the 1979 financial



year to the problem of the rules that may be applied to the budgetization of Community borrowing and lending operations in the form of a capital budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 216  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the energy policy  
Article 329 : Expenditure resulting from borrowing and lending operations in the energy sector  
Item 3290 : Guarantee of Eximbank borrowings and loans

A) *Expenditure*  
unchanged

B) *Compensation*  
—

C) *Revenue*  
—

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

*Restore* the remarks of the preliminary draft :

'For the legal basis of this heading, see the general information contained in Part II of the Budget. This budget heading is intended to cover any expenditure which the Community might incur in cases where the Commission has paid lenders the sums as they fall due, in accordance with the authorization granted in Part II of the Budget, and the recipient of a loan defaults and the related guarantees cannot be brought into effect in time.'

JUSTIFICATION

Since 1975 the European Parliament has felt that Community borrowing and lending operations should be subject to the control of the budgetary authority. It stated in the report, the resolution of which was adopted on 13 May 1976, that :

'(b) the purpose of budgetizing Community loans is to bring them within the normal process for authorizing Community revenue and expenditure ; (d) budgetization should allow the budgetary authority to set a maximum annual ceiling on capital transactions, based on complete information on the borrowing position of the Community ; (f) the introduction of Community 'capital budget' should make Community loan policy fully and clearly comprehensible. In the introduction to the preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1980 financial year, the Commission reaffirms that the method used hitherto for entering in the budget loans raised does not seem to be best suited to the requirements of clarity and budgetary transparency or to the special and complex nature of the operations in question. The Commission is therefore repeating the proposal, which it made on 13 June 1978 when presenting the preliminary draft budget for 1979, that a

second part of the General Budget be created containing all the budget headings relating to borrowing and lending operations. In so doing, the Commission is taking its lead from ideas repeatedly expressed by the European Parliament, most recently in a report by Mr Bangemann (PE 57.332/fin.) adopted on 16 March 1979.'

The Commission felt that this new method of presentation necessitated revision of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 and therefore proposed on 15 June 1978 an amendment to this Regulation creating a second part in the General Budget, in application of Article 199 of the EEC Treaty, to contain the budgetary headings relating to borrowing operations. The European Parliament and the Court of Auditors delivered favourable opinions on this proposal to the Council on 10 October 1978 and 27 July 1978 respectively. However, at the present time this proposed amendment is still being considered by the Council.

The Liberal and Democratic Group proposes the reinstatement of Part II 'Borrowing and lending operations' to cover the eventuality of a solution being found before the end of the 1979 financial year to the problem of the rules that may be applied to the budgetization of Community borrowing and lending operations in the form of a capital budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 217  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

- Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 32: Expenditure under the energy policy
- Article 329: Expenditure resulting from borrowing and lending operations in the energy sector
- Item 3291: Guarantee of Euratom loans

A) *Expenditure*  
unchanged

B) *Compensation*  
—

C) *Revenue*  
—

#### COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*Restore* the remarks of the preliminary draft which are as follows:

'For the legal basis of this heading, see the general information contained in Part II of the Budget. This budget heading is intended to cover any expenditure which the Community might incur in cases where the Commission has paid lenders the sums as they fall due, in accordance with the authorization granted in Part II of the Budget, and the recipient of a loan defaults and the related guarantees cannot be brought into effect in time.'

## JUSTIFICATION

Since 1975 the European Parliament has felt that Community borrowing and lending operations should be subject to the control of the budgetary authority. It stated in the report, the resolution of which was adopted on 13 May 1976, that :

'(b) the purpose of budgetizing Community loans is to bring them within the normal process for authorizing Community revenue and expenditure ; (d) budgetization should allow the budgetary authority to set a maximum annual ceiling on capital transactions, based on complete information on the borrowing position of the Community ; (f) the introduction of a Community 'capital budget' should make Community loan policy fully and clearly comprehensible.' In the introduction to the preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1980 financial year, the Commission reaffirms that 'the method used hitherto for entering in the budget loans raised does not seem to be best suited to the requirements of clarity and budgetary transparency or to the special and complex nature of the operations in question. The Commission is therefore repeating the proposal, which it made on 13 June 1978 when presenting the preliminary draft budget for 1979, that a second part of the General Budget be created containing all the budget headings relating to borrowing and lending operations. In so doing, the Commission is taking its lead from ideas repeatedly expressed by the European Parliament, most recently in a report by Mr Bangemann (PE 57.332/fin.) adopted on 16 March 1979.'

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The Liberal and Democratic Group proposes the reinstatement of Part II 'Borrowing and lending operations' to cover the eventuality of a solution being found before the end of the 1979 financial year to the problem of the rules that may be applied to the budgetization of Community borrowing and lending operations in the form of a capital budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 218  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 4 :            Payments and aid to Member States and miscellaneous  
Chapter 42 :        Guarantee for Community loans raised for the purpose of giving balance of  
                         payments support  
Article :            —  
Item :                —

A) *Expenditure*

unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

*Restore* the remarks of the preliminary draft which are as follows :

'For the legal basis for this Chapter see heading 101 of Part II of the Budget. This heading provides the budgetary slot for any expenditure which the Community may have to bear if, after the Commission has repaid to lenders the sums due on maturity, on the basis of the authorization granted in Part II of the Budget, the recipient of a loan defaults and the related guarantees cannot be drawn upon in time.'

## JUSTIFICATION

Since 1975 the European Parliament has felt that Community borrowing and lending operations should be subject to the control of the budgetary authority. It stated in the report, the resolution of which was adopted on 13 May 1976, that :

'(b) the purpose of budgetizing Community loans is to bring them within the normal process for authorizing Community revenue and expenditure ; (d) budgetization should allow the budgetary authority to set a maximum annual ceiling on capital transactions, based on complete information on the borrowing position of the Community ; (f) the introduction of a Community 'capital budget' should make Community loan policy fully and clearly comprehensible.' In the introduction to the preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1980 financial year, the Commission reaffirms that 'the method used hitherto for entering in the budget loans raised does not seem to be best suited to the requirements of clarity and budgetary transparency or to the special and complex nature of the operations in question. The Commission is therefore repeating the proposal, which it made on 13 June 1978 when presenting the preliminary draft budget for 1979, that a second part of the General Budget be created containing all the budget headings relating to borrowing and lending operations. In so doing, the Commission is taking its lead from ideas repeatedly expressed by the European Parliament, most recently in a report by Mr Bangemann (PE 57.332/fin.) adopted on 16 March 1979.'

The Commission felt that this new method of presentation necessitated revision of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 and therefore proposed on 15 June 1978 an amendment to this Regulation creating a second part in the General Budget, in application of Article 199 of the EEC Treaty, to contain the budgetary headings relating to borrowing operations. The European Parliament and the Court of Auditors delivered favourable opinions on this proposal to the Council on 10 October 1978 and 27 July 1978 respectively. However, at the present time this proposed amendment is still being considered by the Council.

The Liberal and Democratic Group proposes the reinstatement of Part II 'Borrowing and lending operations' to cover the eventuality of a solution being found before the end of the 1979 financial year to the problem of the rules that may be applied to the budgetization of Community borrowing and lending operations in the form of a capital budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 219  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 4 :           Repayments and aid to Member States and miscellaneous  
Chapter 43 :       Guarantee for loans raised to promote investment in the Community  
Article :           —  
Item :             —

A) *Expenditure*

unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

*REMARKS*

*Restore* the remarks of the preliminary draft which are as follows :

'For the legal basis for this Chapter see heading 103 of Part II of the Budget. This heading provides the budgetary slot for any expenditure which the Community may have to bear if, after the Commission has repaid to lenders the sums due on maturity, on the basis of the authorization granted in Part II of the Budget, the recipient of a loan defaults and the related guarantees cannot be drawn upon in time.'

## JUSTIFICATION

Since 1975 the European Parliament has felt that Community borrowing and lending operations should be subject to the control of the budgetary authority. It stated in the report, the resolution of which was adopted on 13 May 1976, that :

'(b) the purpose of budgetizing Community loans is to bring them within the normal process for authorizing Community revenue and expenditure ; (d) budgetization should allow the budgetary authority to set a maximum annual ceiling on capital transactions, based on complete information on the borrowing position of the Community ; (f) the introduction of a Community 'capital budget' should make Community loan policy fully and clearly comprehensible.' In the introduction to the preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1980 financial year, the Commission reaffirms that 'the method used hitherto for entering in the budget loans raised does not seem to be best suited to the requirements of clarity and budgetary transparency or to the special and complex nature of the operations in question. The Commission is therefore repeating the proposal, which it made on 13 June 1978 when presenting the preliminary draft budget for 1979, that a second part of the General Budget be created containing all the budget headings relating to borrowing and lending operations. In so doing, the Commission is taking its lead from ideas repeatedly expressed by the European Parliament, most recently in a report by Mr Bangemann (PE 57.332/fin.) adopted on 16 March 1979.'

The Commission felt that this new method of presentation necessitated revision of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 and therefore proposed on 15 June 1978 an amendment to this Regulation creating a second part in the General Budget, in application of Article 199 of the EEC Treaty, to contain the budgetary headings relating to borrowing operations. The European Parliament and the Court of Auditors delivered favourable opinions on this proposal to the Council on 10 October 1978 and 27 July 1978 respectively. However, at the present time this proposed amendment is still being considered by the Council.

The Liberal and Democratic Group proposes the reinstatement of Part II 'Borrowing and lending operations' to cover the eventuality of a solution being found before the end of the 1979 financial year to the problem of the rules that may be applied to the budgetization of Community borrowing and lending operations in the form of a capital budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 221  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Borrowing and lending operations

*Delete* Annex III: 'Borrowing and lending operations' of the draft budget

*Reinstate* in full Part II: 'Borrowing and lending operations' of the preliminary draft budget

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

**COMMITMENTS**

—

*Schedule*

—

**REMARKS**

*Insert* at the beginning of Part II of the budget the following remarks:

'Parts II of the budget forms an integral part of the latter.

It lists the borrowing and lending operations already shown as a safeguard in Part I: STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

It constitutes the authorization to the Commission to contract borrowing and grant loans in fixed amounts.

It describes the Community's debt situation (reimbursement of borrowings, recovery of loans) and the corresponding financial expenditure.'

**JUSTIFICATION**

Since 1975 the European Parliament has felt that Community borrowing and lending operations should be subject to the control of the budgetary authority. It stated in the report, the resolution of which was adopted on 13 May 1976, that:

'(b) the purpose of budgetizing Community loans is to bring them within the normal process for authorizing Community revenue and expenditure; (d) budgetization should allow the budgetary authority to set a maximum annual ceiling on capital transactions, based on complete information on the borrowing position of the Community; (f) the introduction of a Community 'capital budget' should make Community loan policy fully and clearly comprehensible.' In the introduction to the preliminary draft general budget of the European Communities for the 1980 financial year, the Commission reaffirms that 'the method used hitherto for entering in the budget loans raised does not seem to be best suited to the requirements of clarity and budgetary transparency or to the special and complex nature of the operations in question. The Commission is therefore repeating the proposal, which it made on 13 June 1978 when presenting the preliminary draft budget for 1979, that a second part of the General Budget be created containing all the budget headings relating to borrowing and lending operations. In so doing, the Commission is taking its lead from ideas repeatedly expressed by the European Parliament, most recently in a report by Mr Bangemann (PE 57.332/fin.) adopted on 16 March 1979.'

The Commission felt that this new method of presentation necessitated revision of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 and therefore proposed on 15 June 1978 an amendment to this Regulation creating a second part in the General Budget, in application of Article 199 of the EEC Treaty, to contain the budgetary headings relating to borrowing operations. The European Parliament and the Court of Auditors delivered favourable opinions on this proposal to the Council on 10 October 1978 and 27 July 1978 respectively. However, at the present time this proposed amendment is still being considered by the Council.

The Liberal and Democratic Group proposes the reinstatement of Part II 'Borrowing and lending operations' to cover the eventuality of a solution being found before the end of the 1979 financial year to the problem of the rules that may be applied to the budgetization of Community borrowing and lending operations in the form of a capital budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 222  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 92: Food aid  
Article 925: Expenditure resulting from the Convention between the EEC and UNRWA

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Make* a token entry with the following footnote:

<sup>1</sup> A payment appropriation of 2 600 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100.<sup>1</sup>

*Create* the following budget line in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations':

Article 925 — Expenditure resulting from the Convention between the EEC and UNRWA

Payment appropriation 2 600 000 EUA

#### B) *Compensation*

*Delete* the payment appropriation of 2 600 000 EUA entered in Article 925

#### C) *Revenue*

—

#### COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

In its most recent report to the European Parliament, the Court of Auditors observed that a substantial proportion of the payments made under the 1972 and 1975 Conventions served purposes (staff salaries, teaching programmes, other food programmes) that were very much different from those established by the agreements.

The Court of Auditors stressed that under the agreements, UNRWA undertakes to submit reports, by 1 March and 2 September every year, on the implementation of the programmes, in other words on the distribution of foodstuffs and the use made of the money contributions.

The Court of Auditors found that the periodic statements provided were not accompanied by detailed accounts of expenditure, nor by documents attesting the rights of creditors or the services provided, nor by vouchers certifying that the payments had actually been made.

This being the case, the Court of Auditors is not in a position to assess the use made of Community aid, since it cannot carry out on-the-spot checks on the basis of documents provided.

This makes it necessary to enter the appropriations shown in the draft budget in Chapter 100 for transfer to Article 925 once UNRWA gives a commitment for 1980 and subsequent years to keep to the terms of the agreements.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 223/rev.  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

### Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 93 : Cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 930 : Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries

#### A) *Expenditure*

—

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

—

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*Add* the following paragraph at the end of the remarks :

'Half the appropriation for the 1980 financial year has been frozen and will be released by the budget authority on submission by the Commission *before* 1 May 1980 of the list describing the projects it intends to fund from this appropriation'.

#### JUSTIFICATION

There are constant delays in payments out of the funds provided under Article 930 because the Commission waits until the last few days of the financial year before obtaining Council approval for the commitments of those funds.

The purpose of this amendment is to give the Budget Authority, and not just the Council alone, the responsibility for checking whether the use made of the funds is consonant with the established objectives and to compel the Commission to use the funds more expeditiously.

By freezing half the appropriation entered for the 1980 financial year, however, it will be possible to prevent any interruption in supplies of Community aid.

The Committee on Budgets has delivered a favourable opinion on this draft amendment.

\* \* \*



Draft amendment No 224/rev.  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 10 : Other expenditure  
Chapter 103 : Overall operational reserve  
(*new*)  
Article 1032 : Overall operational reserve for the fifth EDF  
(*new*)  
Item : —

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 103 : Overall operational reserve (reinstatement of the Chapter in the preliminary draft)*

*Create a new Article 1032 : Overall operational reserve for the fifth EDF*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 50 000 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 50 000 000 EUA as follows :*

(a) 16 150 000 EUA as own resources

(b) 33 850 000 EUA as special contributions by the Member States

consequently :

— *create in the statement of revenue under Title 5 : Financial contributions*

— Chapter 52 : Financial contributions by the Member States intended to fund on a transitional  
(*new*) and partial basis the financial and technical cooperation activities under the convention which will replace the Lomé Convention.

— Article 520 : Financial contributions by the Member States intended to fund on a transitional  
(*new*) and partial basis the financial and technical cooperation activities under the convention which will replace the Lomé Convention.

— the following Items with the following amounts :

5200	Belgium :	2 115 625	EUA
5201	Denmark :	812 400	EUA
5203	Germany :	8 784 075	EUA
5204	France :	8 784 075	EUA
5205	Ireland :	203 100	EUA
5206	Italy :	4 062 000	EUA
5207	Luxembourg :	67 700	EUA
5208	Netherlands :	2 691 075	EUA
5209	United Kingdom :	6 329 950	EUA

COMMITMENTS

*Enter in the new Article 1032 in Section III a commitment appropriation of 125 000 000 EUA*

*Enter in the new Article 1032 in Section III the following remark :*

*'This appropriation is intended to enable the Commission to provide for continuity in the funding of financial and technical cooperation with the associated developing countries, firstly on a transitional basis pending the ratification of the new convention, and secondly by providing a reserve to cover any initial measures required under this convention. Once the new convention enters into force, the Commission will make proposals for final appropriations for the financial year in a supplementary preliminary draft budget.'*

## JUSTIFICATION

The convention that is to supersede the Lomé Convention is about to be signed. Although the Institutions have not yet reached agreement on the principle and details of the budgetization of financial activities under the new convention (the European Parliament has suggested the possibility of consultation on this point), thinking on methods of funding has reached a fairly advanced state. The purpose of the draft amendment submitted by the Liberal group is to :

1. put to Parliament a proposal that reflects its views in favour of incorporating the fifth EDF in the budget ;
2. respect the power of initiative that is vested in the Commission which should also reflect its views in favour of incorporating the EDF in the budget in a supplementary preliminary draft budget, to be submitted in due course, containing the final appropriations for the EDF for the financial year ;
3. ensure continuity in the funding of aid to the associated developing countries. The insertion of a token entry under Articles 900 and 913 is inadequate to prevent the type of difficulties encountered in this connection when the previous conventions were renewed ;
4. propose a method of funding the fifth EDF that provides a transition between the previous system of financial contributions from the Member States and the future system of funding on the basis of the Communities' own resources. This method of funding is as follows :
  - (a) part of the fifth EDF endowment equal to the fourth EDF endowment is funded by contributions from the Member States
  - (b) the balance of the fifth EDF endowment is funded out of the Community's own resources.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 227  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member States  
 Chapter 95 : Exceptional measures to assist developing countries and other non-member countries  
 Article 950 : Community 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 to 10 000 000)

## B) Compensation

—

## C) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

Emergency aid provided by the Community has proved effective but the 1979 appropriations have turned out to be insufficient to meet every eventuality. Transfers between chapters are then necessary and this delays the release of aid.

The latest example is that of the Caribbean area devastated by hurricanes David and Frederick. It is a bad policy to assume that transfers of appropriations will be possible in every urgent case. The Community must be able to react without delay to disaster situations.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 228  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 58 : Measures to improve coordination of the various financial instruments of the Community  
Article 580 : Integrated operations  
(*new*)  
Item 5801 : Preparatory studies for integrated operations  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new chapter 58 'Measures to improve coordination of the various financial instruments of the Community'*  
*Create a new Article 580 'Integrated operations'*  
*Create a new item 5801 'Preparatory studies for integrated operations'*  
*Enter an appropriation of 250 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue accordingly*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks under item 5801 :*

*'This appropriation is intended to enable the Commission to participate in the financing of the preliminary studies required for the preparation of the integrated operations.'*

## JUSTIFICATION

In the area of the improvement of social and regional economic structures, one of the principal obstacles to the effectiveness of Community financing in all its forms, is the dispersion of the financial effort generated by the disparate nature of the instruments of the various funds (ESF, ERDF, EAGGF Guidance Section) or other structures (ECSC, EIB); to avoid this 'sprinkler' effect, the Commission has envisaged the formula of integrated operations intended to concentrate the action of the different Community instruments on specific problems which are clearly delineated geographically. The purpose of this amendment is to put on record Parliament's support for this initiative and also to enable each operation to be thoroughly prepared.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 229  
tabled by Mr Donnez and Mr Maher on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5: Regional and Social Funds  
Chapter 58: Measures to improve coordination of the various financial instruments of the Community  
Article 580: Integrated operations  
(*new*)  
Item 5802: Specific Community actions in the context of the integrated operations  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 58 'Measures to improve coordination of the various financial instruments of the Community'*

*Create a new Article 580 'Integrated operations'*

*Create a new Item 5802 'Specific Community actions in the context of the integrated operations'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Enter a commitment appropriation of 6 000 000 EUA*

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 6 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments		
	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
1980 Appropriations 6 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

'This appropriation is intended to enable the Commission to finance specific actions within the context of integrated operations, on a joint financing basis with national or local authorities, where such actions do not fall within the existing frame of the Community's present financial instruments.

This appropriation is intended for the integrated operations already decided or to be decided during the 1980 financial year.'

## JUSTIFICATION

The Commission's integrated operations are designed to concentrate the action of the Community's various financial instruments on a specific problem which is clearly delineated geographically. However, it may happen that none of the Community instruments is perfectly adapted to a specific project to be included in an integrated operation.

The purpose of this amendment is to give the Commission the necessary flexibility in setting up integrated operations.

The integrated operations benefiting from this appropriation are those already decided and to be decided in the 1980 financial year. The Commission's attention is drawn in this connection to the :

- economic problems of the frontier regions in Ireland
- the problems of industrial conversion in the Nord-Pas de Calais region of France.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 230  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5 :           Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 52 :       Social Fund — pilot schemes and preparatory studies  
Article 520 :       Social Fund — pilot schemes and preparatory studies

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 1 000 000 EUA (from 1 000 000 EUA to 2 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation figuring in the preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

unchanged

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 3 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

*(in EUA)*

Commitments		Payments			
		1979	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	870 000	500 000	300 000	70 000	—
Appropriations outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	2 500 000	2 000 000	500 000	—	—
Appropriation for 1980	3 000 000	—	1 200 000	1 000 000	800 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 370 000</b>	<b>2 500 000</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>	<b>1 070 000</b>	<b>800 000</b>

**REMARKS**

*Complete* the remarks as follows:

An appropriation of 50 000 EUA is provided for the financing of a preparatory study for the creation of a Community pact for young people seeking employment.

**JUSTIFICATION**

The European Parliament has repeatedly stressed the need for a Community response to the serious problem of employment. Sufficient appropriations must therefore be made available to the Commission to enable it to undertake preparatory studies and pilot schemes in this area.

The emphasis must be placed on young people seeking their first job; in this connection, some Member States already grant subsidies and tax exemption to undertakings in order to facilitate the employment of young people. The Commission must be enabled to conduct, on an early date, a preparatory study of the possibility of applying similar measures at Community level, basing its work on the existing national structures.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 231/rev.  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

**Section III — Commission****PAYMENTS**

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 52: Social Fund  
Article 521: Community pact for young people seeking their first job  
*(new)*

**A) Expenditure**

*Create* a new Article 521 'Community pact for young people seeking their first job'  
*Make* a token entry

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

This appropriation is intended to finance measures for the implementation of a Community pact for young people seeking their first job.

## JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament has repeatedly drawn attention to the need for a Community response to the serious problem of employment.

The emphasis must be placed on young people seeking their first job ; some Member States already grant subsidies and tax exemption to undertakings employing young people.

After a preparatory study of the application of these measures at Community level, the Commission must be in a position to launch this action in 1980.

The Committee on Budgets has delivered a favourable opinion on this draft amendment.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 232  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 26 : European Regional Development Fund — specific Community measures  
Article 560 : Specific Community measures  
Item : —

A) *Expenditure*

*Delete the payment appropriation of 10 625 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Decrease the revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 20 000 000 EUA (from 42 500 000 EUA to 62 500 000 EUA) and enter the following footnote against this appropriation<sup>1</sup> Of these 62 500 000 EUA, an amount of 20 000 000 EUA appears in Chapter 100.

*Create* the following line in Chapter 100 :

Article 560:      Specific Community measures  
                  — Commitment appropriation 20 000 000 EUA

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 62.5 million EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

*(in EUA)*

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations						
Appropriation outstanding from 1978						
Appropriation for 1979	45 000 000	16 000 000	—	14 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	62 500 000	—	—	22 500 000	20 000 000	20 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>107 500 000</b>	<b>16 000 000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36 500 000</b>	<b>25 000 000</b>	<b>30 000 000</b>

## REMARKS

*Add* the following sentence to the remarks :

'The Commission is invited to propose amendments to Regulation 214/79 with a view to facilitating the procedure for the adoption of projects and removing the 5 % ceiling on the non-quota section'.

## JUSTIFICATION

An amount of 16 000 000 EUA in payment appropriations from the 1979 financial year will automatically be carried forward to the 1980 financial year, thus remaining available. Since no commitment has as yet been entered into under the 1979 financial year, the appropriation of 16 000 000 EUA appears to be sufficient to cover payments which may be required for both the 1979 and 1980 financial years. The payment appropriation of 10 625 000 EUA shown in the draft budget can therefore be deleted.

The non-quota sector is intended for the implementation of specific Community measures for which no provision has as yet been made in the area of regional development. The financing of these measures must therefore be added to the financing of existing measures. It is therefore urgently necessary for an end to be put to the 5 % ceiling on the non-quota section appropriations which must, in any case, under the present circumstances, be rather flexible.

The European Parliament is of the opinion that up to now control over the implementation of these appropriations has been largely the preserve of the Council; the transfer of a commitment appropriation of 20 000 000 EUA to Chapter 100 will enable it to participate in the control of implementation.

\* \* \*



Draft amendment No 233/rev.

tabled by Mrs Decker, Mrs von Alemann, Mr De Goede, Mr Penders and Mr Coppieters

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 36 : Expenditure on scientific and technical information and on information management

Article 361 : Dissemination, circulation and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge

Item 3611 : Assessment and utilization of research findings, with particular reference to :  
(*new*)

- demonstration trial and promotion of inventions and prototype development ;
- technical and commercial information relating to new techniques.

Definition and implementation of a Community policy on industrial innovation.

A) Expenditure

*Amend* the wording of Item 3611 as follows :

Assessment and utilization of research findings, with particular reference to :

- demonstration, trial and promotion of inventions and prototype development
- technical and commercial information relating to new techniques

Definition and implementation of a Community policy on industrial innovation

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 750 000 EUA for this item

B) Compensation

*Reduce* by 200 000 EUA the appropriation for Item 3611 'Assessment and utilization of research findings' shown in Chapter 100 'provisional appropriations'

C) Revenue

*Increase* revenue by 550 000 EUA

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

*Delete* the following sentence from the remarks :

'An appropriation of 200 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100.'

JUSTIFICATION

Unless an appropriation of at least 750 000 EUA is provided for this item, the studies and activities in preparation for a Community programme on industrial innovation will be subject to serious delays.

Technological innovation is the key to the 1980s. European industry cannot maintain or strengthen its competitive position unless it can equal scientific and technological developments in the USA and Japan. Since OECD countries are expected to achieve very slow economic growth, any lagging behind in terms of product innovation and manufacturing methods will incur a much more rapid reduction of market share than in times of high growth.

Moreover, innovation in European industry is proceeding at a far slower rate than in the United States. Under these circumstances it is self-evident that no delay or postponement can be tolerated in the preparation and introduction of a Community policy on industrial innovation.

Draft amendment No 234/rev.

tabled by Mr Pranchère, Mr Baillet, Mr M. Martin, Mr Chambeiron, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Maffre-Baugé

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 8 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guidance Section

Chapter 83 : Structural measures relating to the common organization of the market

Article 832 : Wine sector

Item 8321 : *Premiums for improvement in the quality of wine production (amended heading)*

A) *Expenditure*

— Amend the heading of Item 8321 to read : 'Premiums for improvements in the quality of wine production'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

The Council will adopt the appropriate regulations.

JUSTIFICATION

Amendment of the heading is intended to obtain from the Council a new regulation producing a fundamental change of direction.

Premiums to wine growers should help them to continue their activity by improving the quality of the vineyard and the necessary equipment which would allow them to meet the needs of consumers and at the same time provide them with a fair income.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 235/rev.

tabled by Mr Pranchère, Mr Baillet, Mr M. Martin, Mr Chambeiron, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Maffre-Baugé

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 6 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section

Chapter 62 : Milk and milk products

Article 628 : Financial contribution by milk producers

A) *Expenditure*

*Delete* Article 628 'Financial contribution by milk producers' and the appropriation of —  
93 200 000 ECU shown against it

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Delete* the remarks against Article 628.

## JUSTIFICATION

The co-responsibility levy on milk unfairly and unjustifiably penalizes milk producers. It threatens the livelihood of tens of thousand of small and medium farms.

Abolition of this levy could usefully be compensated by a levy on EEC imports of vegetable fats from the United States in particular.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 236/rev.

tabled by Mr Pranchère, Mr Baillot, Mr M. Martin, Mr Chambeiron, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Maffre-Baugé

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 7 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section

Chapter 78 : Monetary compensatory amounts paid or levied in respect of trade in agricultural products

A) *Expenditure*

*Delete* Chapter 78 and the payment appropriation of 281 800 000 ECU shown against it.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Delete* the remarks

## JUSTIFICATION

Monetary compensatory amounts penalize farmers in weak-currency countries and benefit those in strong-currency countries. They are responsible for the disappearance of thousands of farms in countries such as France and threaten entire sectors of agricultural production.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 237/rev.

tabled by Mr Pranchère, Mr Baillot, Mr M. Martin, Mr Chambeiron, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Maffre-Baugé

## 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 121: Levies on imports of vegetable fats  
 (new)

A) *Revenue*

*Create* a new Article 121: 'Levies on imports of vegetable fats'  
*Make* a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Expenditure*

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter* the following remarks:

The Council will adopt the appropriate regulations.

## JUSTIFICATION

Imports of vegetable fats into the Community from the United States in particular are contrary to the principle of Community preference. They give rise to large stocks of butter in the EEC.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 238/rev.

rev.

tabled by Mr Pranchère, Mr Baillot, Mr M. Martin, Mr Chambeiron, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Maffre-Baugé

#### 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 : Levy on imports of New Zealand butter  
(new)

#### A) Revenue

*Create a new Article 102: 'Levy on imports of New Zealand butter'*

*Make a token entry*

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Expenditure

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

The Council will adopt the appropriate regulations.

#### JUSTIFICATION

The importation by the United Kingdom of huge quantities of New Zealand butter is contrary to the principle of Community preference and gives rise to the build-up of large stocks of butter in the EEC.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 239/rev.

tabled by Mr Pranchère, Mr Baillot, Mr M. Martin, Mr Chambeiron, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Maffre-Baugé

#### 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 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 : *Deconsolidation of imports of New Zealand mutton and lamb*  
(new)

A) *Revenue*

*Create a new Article 101 : 'Deconsolidation of imports of New Zealand mutton and lamb'  
Make a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Expenditure*

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

The Council will adopt the appropriate regulations.

## JUSTIFICATION

The importation by the United Kingdom of huge quantities of New Zealand mutton and lamb is contrary to the principle of Community preference. It represents unfair competition for French sheep farmers since the price of this imported meat is under-valued, being only a side-product of wool.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 240  
tabled by the Socialist Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 35 : Expenditure on the protection of men and his environment

Article 359 : Subsidy towards the operation of the European Foundation for Living and Working Conditions

Item : —

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce expenditure by 300 000 EUA (from 2 650 000 EUA to 2 350 000 EUA)<sup>1</sup>*

*Create in Chapter 100 a new Article 359 : 'Subsidy towards the operations of the European Foundation for Living and Working Conditions'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 500 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 200 000 EUA*

<sup>1</sup> An appropriation of 500 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100.

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The setting up of the Foundation for Living and Working Conditions was proposed in the Social Action Programme, and the European Parliament has always supported it.

However, Parliament is not satisfied with the way in which money is being spent by the Foundation, as evidenced by reports from its own Control Committee, and the Court of Auditors.

Therefore, this amendment reinstates the appropriations requested in the Preliminary Draft Budget, but enters 500 000 E.U. in Chapter 100. In this way, Parliament can satisfy itself that the money granted is being spent in a satisfactory way and at a satisfactory rate.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 241  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating to research, technology, industry etc. . . .

Chapter 39: Other expenditure

Article 396: European Foundation

Item: —

A) *Expenditure*

*Delete* this article and the appropriations (500 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue accordingly

## REMARKS

Delete the remarks

## JUSTIFICATION

The authors of this amendment consider that in the absence of clear statement of the purpose and value of expenditure proposed for this article its inclusion in the Budget cannot be supported. The need for a European Foundation should be reviewed by the European Parliament in the light of the real priorities for Community expenditure.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 242  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 50: Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Art. 4 of the Council decision of 1 February 1971  
Article 500: Aid to the agricultural and textile sectors  
Item: —

#### A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriations by 8 000 000 EUA (from 15 000 000 EUA to 23 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of appropriations shown in preliminary draft budget)

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriations by 2 000 000 EUA (from 28 000 000 EUA to 30 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of appropriations shown in preliminary draft budget)

#### Schedule

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 30 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be covered by new appropriations for payment	89 000 000	28 040 000	4 850 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	16 110 00
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	570 000	160 000	150 000	140 000	120 000	—
Appropriation for 1979	35 000 000	9 800 000	8 000 000	8 000 000	7 000 000	2 200 000
Appropriation for 1980	30 000 000	—	10 000 000	7 000 000	6 500 00	6 500 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>154 570 000</b>	<b>38 000 000</b>	<b>23 000 000</b>	<b>35 140 000</b>	<b>33 620 000</b>	<b>24 810 000</b>

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

The measures under this article are designed to provide aid to facilitate the employment and geographical or occupational mobility of workers leaving agriculture or the textile industry. The modest increase requested by the Commission are justified, so that the Community can fulfil its commitments under Art. 4 of the Social Fund. Further, in view of the present ongoing employment crisis, cuts in social expenditure are not acceptable.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.



Draft amendment No 243  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 51: Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Art. 5 of the Council decision of 1 February 1971  
Article 511: Measures for handicapped persons  
Item: —

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the commitments for payment by 13 000 000 EUA (from 25 000 000 EUA to 38 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of amount shown in preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

*Increase the commitment appropriations by 5 000 000 EUA (from 70 000 000 EUA to 75 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

*Schedule*

The appropriations for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 75 000 000 EUA.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be covered by new appropriations for payment	55 100 000	23 000 000	1 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	7 100 000
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	500 000	150 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	50 000
Appropriation for 1979	61 000 000	16 850 000	14 900 000	14 000 000	12 000 000	3 250 000
Appropriation for 1980	75 000 000	—	22 000 000	18 000 000	18 000 000	17 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>191 600 000</b>	<b>40 000 000</b>	<b>38 000 000</b>	<b>44 100 000</b>	<b>42 100 000</b>	<b>27 400 000</b>

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The Social Action Programme contained proposals relating to measures for the integration of the handicapped into working life. The measures financed under the Social Fund have been effective, within the limits imposed by the very modest funds available. In view of the fact that applications for assistance are considerably in excess of the appropriations available, the Commission's request is fully justified.

Draft amendment No 244  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 55: European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies  
Article 550: Community action in support of national Regional Policies  
Item: —

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* payment appropriations by 83 125 000 EUA (from 516 875 000 EUA to 600 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitments by 427 500 000 EUA (from 807 500 000 EUA to 1 235 000 000 EUA)

*Schedule*

The appropriations for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 1 235 000 000 EUA.

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new appropriations for payments	353 000 000	188 000 000	—	10 000 000	55 000 000	—
Appropriations outstanding from 1978	43 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	5 000 000
Appropriations for 1979	900 000 000	285 000 000	295 000 000	140 000 000	90 000 000	90 000 000
Appropriations for 1980	1 235 000 000	—	285 000 000	513 000 000	159 000 000	278 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 531 000 000</b>	<b>483 000 000</b>	<b>600 000 000</b>	<b>767 000 000</b>	<b>308 000 000</b>	<b>373 000 000</b>

JUSTIFICATION

The authors of this amendment would particularly emphasize

- the need to reduce the growing disparities between rich and poor regions and to alert the people of the Community to the danger these disparities pose to the development of all the countries of the Community.
- the need for the Community to declare to the people suffering from regional problems that new steps will be taken to tackle the blight of unemployment and poverty, and to demonstrate the importance the new Parliament attaches to solving these problems.
- the assurance given to the Committee by the Commission that there are more than enough worthy regional aid projects on which increased appropriations could be committed.

The Council's reduction in commitment appropriations demonstrates a complete unwillingness to respond to the worsening structural problem of the Community economy.

The problems relating to the slow rate of utilization of payment appropriations should be dealt with as a priority in the forthcoming review of the Regulation governing the operation of the ERDF.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 245  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5: Regional and Social Funds  
Chapter 56: European Regional Development Fund — Specific Community measures  
Article 560: Specific Community measures  
Item: —

A) *Expenditure*  
unchanged

B) *Compensation*  
—

C) *Revenue*  
—

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitments by 22 500 000 EUA (from 42 500 000 EUA to 65 000 000 EUA)

*Schedule*

The appropriations for commitments authorized for 1980 amount to 65 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup>  
The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new appropriations for payment						
Appropriation outstanding from 1978						
Appropriation for 1979	45 000 000	16 000 000	—	14 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000
Appropriation for 1980	65 000 000	—	10 000 000	24 000 000	18 000 000	13 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>110 000 000</b>	<b>16 000 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>38 000 000</b>	<b>23 000 000</b>	<b>23 000 000</b>

JUSTIFICATION

The authors of this amendment wish to ensure that the Commission has adequate resources to respond to regional problems particularly those arising from the Community's own policies.

The Council's continuing blockage of the use of appropriations in Article 56 represents an act of irresponsibility and failure to fulfill its duty.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 246/rev.  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries  
Chapter 94: Specific measures  
Article 940: Cooperation with developing countries in the energy field  
(new)  
Item: —

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 940: Cooperation with developing countries in the energy field  
(reinstatement of the article shown in the preliminary draft budget)  
Enter a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Enter a token entry

Create in Chapter 100 a New Article 940: cooperation with developing countries in the energy field  
Enter a commitment appropriation of 15 000 000 EUA

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 15 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments		
	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
1980 Appropriations: 15 000 000	—	5 000 000	10 000 000

REMARKS

As in Preliminary Draft Budget

JUSTIFICATION

The authors of this amendment support the development of the new policy foreseen in Art. 940 of the preliminary draft Budget. Council's deletion of this line is unacceptable but Parliament must be realistic in making proposals for expenditure on new policies. 15 000 000 EUA commitments in Chapter 100 seems a more realistic proposal than that put forward by the Commission.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

Draft amendment No 247  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 10 : Other expenditure  
Chapter 100 : Provisional appropriations  
Article : —  
Item : —

A) *Expenditure*

Increase payments by 1 363 000 EUA

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

Increase commitments by 3 363 000 EUA

REMARKS

Add to the remarks as follows :

Item 3355 : The Plutonium cycle and its safety

Appropriations for payment	1 363 000 EUA
Appropriations for commitment	3 363 000 EUA

JUSTIFICATION

The authors recognize the necessity of the proposals made for this item by the Commission in the Preliminary Draft Budget. They consider, however, that the reductions introduced by Council in the Draft Budget should not be over turned without proper consideration by Parliament. These entries in Chapter 100 will enable the Commission to ask for extra resources from the budgetary authority if and when they are required. At this point Parliament will be able to give proper consideration to the precise financial requirements for expenditure.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 248  
tabled by Mrs Fuillet, Mr Loo, Mr Sutra, Mr Josselin and Mr Dido'

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 8 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guidance Section  
Chapter 81 : General socio-structural measures  
Article 813 : Forestry measures for the improvement of agricultural structures  
Item 8131 : Reafforestation measures  
(new)

A) *Expenditure*

*Make a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks:*

Within the framework of its forestry policy, the Commission must see to the reforestation of areas afflicted by fires and ensure the prevention of such fires in the future.

## JUSTIFICATION

The Mediterranean regions (Provence, Côte d'Azur, Liguria) have been hard hit in recent years by fires which have had a highly detrimental effect on the socio-economic life of these regions and on their ecological balance.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 251  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and operating expenditure

Chapter 29 : Subsidies and financial contributions

Article 293 : Subsidy in respect of certain activities performed by non-governmental organizations pursuing humanitarian aims and promoting human rights

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase expenditure by 100 000 EUA (from 200 000 to 300 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue accordingly*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

Add the following :

In 1980 a substantial effort will be made to help organizations involved in the campaign for human rights in the USSR and the countries associated with the Community under Lomé II.

## JUSTIFICATION

Given the immense political importance of the world wide struggle for human rights the authors of this amendment consider that the Commission could usefully be asked to spend more on this article than was originally foreseen in the preliminary draft and draft budget. Such expenditure would be far more advantageous to the image of the Community than the large amounts requested for public relations expenditure.

The 1980 Olympic Games and the signing of Lomé II should be the occasion for particular help to be given to NGO's working on human rights in the USSR and the ACP States.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 252  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 30 : Tasks entrusted to the Community in the field of vocational training and guidance  
Item 3010 : European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce expenditure by 360 000 EUA (from 3 500 000 EUA to 3 140 000 EUA)<sup>1</sup>*

*Create in Chapter 100 a new Item 3010 : European Centre for Development of vocational training*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 500 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 140 000 EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

<sup>1</sup> An appropriation of 500 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100.

## JUSTIFICATION

This amendment reinstates the amount entered by the Commission in the Preliminary Draft Budget, but places 500 000 EUA in Chapter 100. The work done by the Centre is valuable and has considerable potential towards the development of comprehensive policies on vocational training and guidance, essential in the struggle against unemployment.

However, Parliament is not satisfied with the reports concerning the way in which money is being spent, in particular the report of the Court of Auditors.

Therefore, a proportion of the appropriations have been placed in Chapter 100. Thus Parliament will have an opportunity of giving its opinion on the spending of these appropriations, as the need arises.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 253  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment etc ...  
Chapter 27: Publishing and Information  
Article 272: Expenditure on the dissemination of information and on participation in public events  
Item 2720: Expenditure on information, publicity and participation in public events

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce expenditure by 3 000 000 EUA (from 7 500 000 EUA to 4 500 000 EUA)  
Enter 4 500 000 EUA in Chapter 100 for expenditure on this item*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 1 500 000 EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The authors of this amendment are concerned at the real value of expenditure under this item. Entry in Chapter 100 of half the appropriations requested in the Preliminary Draft Budget will enable Parliament to consider the way these appropriations are being used before agreeing to further expenditure on the information programme.

\* \* \*



Draft amendment No 254  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

List of Posts

Amend the list of posts as follows :

Add : 3 Category A officials at grade A 7/6  
3 Category B officials at grade B 3/2  
3 Category C officials at grade C 3/2

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 853 350 EUA <sup>1</sup>

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 700 587 EUA <sup>2</sup>

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this amendment is to provide for extra staff for

- the Bureau for questions affecting women's employment in Directorate General X — Spokesman's group and Information. The amendment provides for a limited number of posts; more are necessary but these should be provided by transfers within the Commission.

<sup>1</sup> Breakdown of posts.

(in EUA)

	3 × A 7/6	3 × B 3/2	3 × C 3/2
1100	267 924	217 605	144 429
1101	22 470	18 246	12 099
1102	39 660	32 169	21 414
1130	8 067	6 531	4 320
1131	2 688	2 208	1 440
119	22 152	17 988	11 940
	362 961	294 747	195 642
<i>Expenditure</i>			
Chapter 40	46 884	38 082	25 274
Chapter 41	18 084	14 688	9 750
<i>Revenue</i>			
	64 968	52 770	35 025

<sup>2</sup> + 152 763 EUA from taxation on salaries.

The Bureau for questions concerning women's employment is seriously understaffed and its competences are limited. It is essential that :

- its personnel be increased to allow for it to deal more effectively with its existing tasks relating to employment and vocational training
- its role and competences be extended to enable it to deal with and have responsibility for all aspects of policy concerning women.

The Women's Bureau should be in a position to deal with the monitoring of progress in the Member States, and at Community level towards the implementation of the Directive on Equal Pay for Equal Work (75/117/EEC) on Equal Opportunity (76/207/EEC); and on Social Security (79/7/EEC). Further, it should have responsibility for other aspects of policy relating to women, including education and the Social Fund.

The Bureau should also be in a position to maintain close regular contact with the various Commission on Equality and social partners in the Member States in order to ensure an efficient mutual exchange of information and ideas, and to facilitate it in its monitoring function.

#### *Information Service*

A further increase in staff is required in the Information Services to deal with information for women's organizations and press. A considerable contribution has been made in the past through the Service for Women's Information and Press in informing women about the Community and its policies and in awakening their interest.

Though, this service has since been integrated into the general information service, its valuable work must continue. The present staff is grossly inadequate to deal with the volume of work involved. Increased staffing could make it possible to provide for more effective information relating to Community policies in favour of women, for example, the measures under the Social Fund.

The European Parliament believes that the Community must face up to its responsibilities to the women of the Community.

The present situation relating to women's services within the Commission is mere window-dressing. It is unacceptable and must be rectified.

\* \* \*

#### Draft amendment No 255

tabled by Mr Collins, Mr Muntingh, Mrs Weber, Mrs Krouwel-Vlam, Mrs Roudy, on behalf of the Socialist Group

#### Section III — Commission

##### List of posts

Amend the list of posts as follows :

- Add :
- 8 established officials in category A
    - 1 A/2 — 3 A 5/4 — 4 A 7/6
  - 4 established officials in category B
    - 1 B 3/2 — 3 B 5/4
  - 10 established officials in category C
    - 8 C 5/4 — 2 C 3/2

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 399 800 EUA<sup>1</sup>

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 340 600 EUA<sup>2</sup>

## COMMITMENTS

—

## Schedule

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

These posts will strengthen administrative structures in the environmental, consumer protection and public health sectors by 50 % which is the minimum required. In 3 years 66 posts are absolutely necessary ; for 1980, that means 66 : 3 = 22 posts. Community policy in each of these sectors still has a great deal of leeway to make up. It has further to be considered that every rise in the budget for other posts e.g. agriculture or energy) is detrimental to the environment. This urges compensation in the environmental posts :

Environmental protection	1 A/2	3 A 5/4	1 B 3/2	3 C 5/4
Horizontal services				3 C 5/4
Consumer affairs	2 A/7/6		1 B 5/4	2 C 5/4
Public health	1 A/7/6		1 B 5/4	1 C 3/2
Implementation of the action programme on safety at the place of work	1 A/7/6		1 B 5/4	1 C 3/2

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> Breakdown of posts	(in EUA)
1100	246 300
1101	20 700
1102	36 500
1130	7 400
1131	2 500
119	20 400
1221	44 000
1231	22 000
	399 800

*Expenditure*

Chapter 40	43 100
Chapter 41	16 100
	59 200

<sup>2</sup> + 59 200 EUA from taxation on salaries.

Draft amendment No 256  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the Energy Policy  
Article 320 : Projects in the hydrocarbons sector  
Item 3200 : Technological Development Projects

#### A) Expenditure

Enter a token entry instead of the appropriation of 24 000 000 EUA  
Create in Chapter 100 a new Item 3200 : Technological Development Projects  
Enter a payment appropriation of 24 000 000 EUA

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

—

#### COMMITMENTS

Enter a token entry  
Enter in Chapter 100 commitment appropriations of 15 000 000 EUA for this item

#### Schedule

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	27 000 000	15 000 000	10 000 000	2 000 000	—	—
Appropriation outstanding from 1978	26 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	6 000 000	—	—
Appropriation for 1979	20 000 000	6 000 000	3 000 000	6 000 000	5 000 000	—
Appropriation for 1980	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
<b>Total</b>	<b>73 000 000</b>	<b>31 000 000</b>	<b>23 000 000</b>	<b>14 000 000</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>	<b>—</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION

Given the need for the newly elected European Parliament to study properly the way expenditure under Item 3200 is being used, the authors of this amendment consider it would be appropriate to transfer the figures shown in the draft budget to Chapter 100. This would require the expressed authority of Parliament before further commitments of expenditure are made for hydrocarbons development.

\* \* \*

1 15 000 000 commitment appropriations are entered in Chapter 100.

Draft amendment No 257  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the Energy Policy  
Article 321 : Projects in the uranium sector  
Item 3210 : Prospecting for uranium in Community territory

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a token entry with the following footnote :<sup>1</sup> 'An appropriation of 11 000 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100.'*

*Create in Chapter 100 an Item 3210 'Prospecting for uranium in Community territory'*

*Enter payment appropriations of 11 000 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

*Enter a token entry with the following footnote :<sup>1</sup> 'An appropriation of 12 000 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100.'*

*Enter appropriations for commitment of 12 000 000 EUA*

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Parliament must be satisfied that this expenditure is not being used to subsidize unnecessarily private companies, and that any expenditure under Item 3210 is really in the interest of the Community as a whole.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 259  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35 : Expenditure relating to the protection of man and his environment  
Article 351 : Environment fund  
(*new*)  
Item 3511 : Expenditure on pollution control  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 351 : Environment fund*

*Create a new Item 3511 : Expenditure on pollution control*

*Make a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

The appropriation set aside for the implementation of the first and second environmental action programmes should be supplemented by measures to control pollution, e. g.

— the installation and operation of water purification stations

— the quality of drinking and bathing water particularly in less-favoured tourist areas

— urban and industrial effluents.

## JUSTIFICATION

—

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 260  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 35 : Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment

Article 351 : Environment Fund  
(*new*)

Item 3512 : Aid for the development of technologies which are less polluting and consume less natural resources  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 351 : Environment fund*

*Create a new Item 3512 : Aid for the development of technologies which are less polluting and consume less natural resources*

*Make a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

In addition to the two action programmes for the environment, aid is needed for

- the development and perfection of soft technologies
- the perfection of recycling techniques
- the implementation of pilot projects

## JUSTIFICATION

—

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 261  
tabled by the Socialist Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 35 : Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment
- Article 351 : Environment fund  
(*new*)
- Item 3513 : Measures to protect the environment and nature  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 351 : 'Environment fund'*

*Create a new Item 3513 : 'Measures to protect the environment and nature'*

*Make a token entry*

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

Specific measures are required in order to protect nature and maintain ecological balances viz. :

- the establishment at Community level of a coherent system of bird habitats
- an inventory of areas of Community interest for migratory species

## JUSTIFICATION

—

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 262  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 351: Environment fund  
*(new)*  
Item 3514: Measures to protect the environment within the context of changing economic activity

*A) Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 351: 'Environment fund'*  
*Create a new Item 3514: 'Measures to protect the environment within the context of changing economic activity'*  
*Make a token entry*

**REMARKS**

Enter the following remarks:

In view of the importance of economic activity for the environment, provision must be made for measures such as:

- evaluation of the effects and prevention of natural disasters
- prior studies of the impact of major agricultural development projects.

**JUSTIFICATION**

—

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 263  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment  
Article 354: Community environmental protection measures  
Item 3546: Subsidies to European environment organizations  
*(new)*

*A) Expenditure*

*Create a new Item 3546: 'Subsidies to European environment organizations'*  
*Enter an appropriation of 360 000 EUA*

*B) Compensation*

—

*C) Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 360 000 EUA*



## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following new remarks :*

Council Resolution of 17 May 1977 on the continuation and implementation of a European Community policy and action programme on the environment (OJ C 139 of 13. 6. 1977, p. 1) and in particular Title IV, Chapter 5 : 'Promotion of awareness of environmental problems and education'. European environmental organizations require support for this purpose.

## JUSTIFICATION

European environmental protection organizations ought to be supported on the same basis as consumer organizations which are already receiving subsidies amounting to 360 000 EUA. As an important medium of information they encourage the public at large to take part in the protection and improvement of the environment. It should be noted that the aid to Europa Nostra from these appropriations should be continued undiminished.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 264  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, the social sector, environment the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 35 : Expenditure on the protection of men and his environment  
Article 355 : Consumer protection and information  
Item 3350 : Consumer protection studies

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase by 70 000 EUA (from 350 000 EUA to 420 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue accordingly*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

Add the following subject to the list of priority action topics :

- 6) the structure of energy prices
- 7) the difference between producer and consumer prices
- 8) the impact of the Multi-Fibres agreement on consumer prices

## JUSTIFICATION

The authors of this amendment consider that extra finance for studies is urgently necessary in order to properly analyse certain matters not foreseen in the Council resolution establishing the preliminary programme for consumer protection and information.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 265  
tabled by Mr Coppieters, Mr Capanna, Mr Blaney, Mr Pannella, Mrs Macciocchi, Mrs Castellina and Mrs Bonino

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 26 : Expenditure on studies, surveys and consultations  
Article 265 : Studies in the field of nuclear energy  
Item 2650 : Studies in the context of technical assistance for nuclear power plant operators

A) *Expenditure*

*Delete* Item 2650 'Studies in the context of technical assistance for nuclear power plant operators' and the appropriation of 22 500 ECU shown against it

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

Activities in the nuclear sector should be halted for the time being.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 266  
 tabled by Mr Coppieters, Mr Capanna, Mr Blaney, Mr Pannella, Mrs Macciocchi, Mrs Castellina and  
 Mrs Bonino

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
 Chapter 26 : Expenditure on studies, surveys and consultations  
 Article 265 : Studies in the field of nuclear energy  
 Item 2650 : Studies in the context of technical assistance for nuclear power plant operators

A) *Expenditure*

*Delete* Item 2652 'Studies on advanced reactor design' and the appropriation of 112 300 ECU  
 shown against it

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

Activities in the nuclear sector should be halted for the time being.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 267  
 tabled by Mr Coppieters, Mr Capanna, Mr Blaney, Mr Pannella, Mrs Macciocchi, Mrs Castellina and  
 Mrs Bonino

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
 Chapter 26 : Expenditure on studies, surveys and consultations  
 Article 265 : Studies in the field of nuclear energy  
 Item 2653 : Studies on the nuclear fuel cycle

A) *Expenditure*

*Delete* Item 2653 'Studies on the nuclear fuel cycle' and the appropriation of 134 700 EUA shown against it

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

Activities in the nuclear sector should be halted for the time being.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 268  
tabled by Mr Coppieters, Mr Capanna, Mr Blaney, Mr Pannella, Mrs Macciocchi, Mrs Castellina and Mrs Bonino

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 32: Expenditure under the energy policy  
Article 321: Projects in the uranium sector  
Item 3210: Prospecting for uranium in Community territory

A) *Expenditure*

*Delete* Item 3210 'Prospecting for uranium in Community territory' and the appropriation of 9 000 000 EUA shown against it

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

## JUSTIFICATION

Activities in the nuclear sector should be halted for the time being.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 269

tabled by Mr Coppeters, Mr Capanna, Mr Blaney, Mr Pannella, Mrs Macciocchi, Mrs Castellina and Mrs Bonino

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 33 : Expenditure on research and investment  
 Article 335+  
     336 : Indirect action — Joint programmes  
 Item 3355 : The plutonium cycle and its safety

A) *Expenditure*

*Delete* Item 3355 'The plutonium cycle and its safety' and the appropriation shown against it

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

## JUSTIFICATION

Activities in the nuclear sector should be halted for the time being.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 270  
 tabled by Mr Coppieters, Mr Capanna, Mr Blaney, Mr Pannella, Mrs Macciocchi, Mrs Castellina and Mrs Bonino

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 3: Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 33: Expenditure on research and investment  
 Article 335+  
 336: Indirect action — Joint programmes  
 Item 3356: Management and storage of radioactive waste

A) *Expenditure*

*Delete* Item 3356 'Management and storage of radioactive waste' and the appropriation shown against it

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by the same amount

**COMMITMENTS**

—

*Schedule*

—

**REMARKS**

—

**JUSTIFICATION**

Emphasis must be placed on the great danger to the population.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 272  
 tabled by Mr Aigner, Mr Köhler, Mr Langes, Mr Konrad Schön, Mr Pfennig, Mr Simonnet, Mr Barbi and Mr Adonnino

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous administrative expenditure  
 Chapter 29: Subsidies and financial contributions  
 Article 291: Subsidies to European movements

A) *Expenditure*

Increase payment appropriations by 820 000 EUA (from 185 000 EUA to 1 005 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue accordingly

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

The first direct elections to the European Parliament created an increased demand in all the Member States for information on European developments.

This opportunity should be used to intensify the activities of various organizations such as the European Movement and the Pan-European Union.

\* \* \*

Proposed modification No 275  
tabled by European Democratic Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 6 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section

Chapter 62 : Milk and Milk Products

Article 625 : Community register of milk producers  
(*new*)

Item : —

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 625

Enter a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

This Article is to enable the establishment of a Community register of milk producers.

## JUSTIFICATION

In its present form the CAP penalizes many efficient farmers in the Community; forces consumers to pay unnecessarily high prices; and imposes a huge burden on the Community's taxpayers who have to pay for the storage and disposal of even larger agricultural surpluses.

A sensibly-administered CAP should provide the best way of ensuring a secure supply of food at stable prices. Where changes in the CAP cause difficulties for small and relatively inefficient farmers in some areas, national governments wishing to help such farmers should be allowed to do so. This should be seen for what it is — a social rather than an agricultural problem — and the cost should not fall on the CAP.

This amendment in the milk sector together with the token reductions proposed in Chapters 62, 64 and 78 paves the way for a new approach to the control of surpluses leading to substantial reductions in the appropriations in 1981 onwards.

\* \* \*

Proposed modification No 276  
tabled by the European Democratic Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 6 :	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section
Chapter 64 :	Sugar
Article 641 :	Intervention in respect of sugar
Item 6412 :	Reimbursement of storage costs

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the payment appropriations by 1 000 000 EUA (from 251 700 000 EUA to 250 700 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—



## JUSTIFICATION

In its present form the CAP penalizes many efficient farmers in the Community; forces consumers to pay unnecessarily high prices; and imposes a huge burden on the Community's taxpayers who have to pay for the storage and disposal of even larger agricultural surpluses.

A sensibly-administered CAP should provide the best way of ensuring a secure supply of food at stable prices. Where changes in the CAP cause difficulties for small and relatively inefficient farmers in some areas, national governments wishing to help such farmers should be allowed to do so. This should be seen for what it is:

- a social rather than an agricultural problem
- and the cost should not fall on the CAP.

This token reduction, together with the other token reductions proposed, and the establishment of a Community register of milk producers, will pave the way for a new approach to the control of surpluses.

\* \* \*

Proposed modification No 277  
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 6: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section  
Chapter 68: Fruit and Vegetables  
Article 681: Intervention in respect of fresh fruit and vegetables  
Item 6810: Compensation for withdrawals and buying-in

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce payment appropriations by 27 000 000 EUA (from 90 900 000 to 63 900 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

This reduction is intended to eliminate market withdrawal in the market for apples.

The system of buying-in has certain adverse effects:

1. It encourages marginal production which is increasingly likely to be destroyed at taxpayers' expense;
2. It distorts the market in apples by favouring high yield varieties at the expense of high quality varieties.

Instead of the withdrawal mechanism, the Community should create a common market in which market forces establish a balance between supply and demand without the use of taxpayers' money.

\* \* \*

Proposed modification No 278  
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 7 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section  
Chapter 78 : Monetary compensatory amounts paid or levied in respect of trade in agricultural products  
Article 780 : Monetary compensatory amounts in respect on intra-Community trade  
Item 7802 : Monetary compensatory amounts on exports paid or levied by exporting Member States

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce payment appropriations by 1 000 000 EUA (from 201 300 000 EUA to 200 300 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

In its present form the CAP penalizes many efficient farmers in the Community ; forces consumers to pay unnecessarily high prices ; and imposes a huge burden on the Community's taxpayers who have to pay for the storage and disposal of even larger agricultural surpluses.

A sensibly-administered CAP should provide the best way of ensuring a secure supply of food at stable prices. Where changes in the CAP cause difficulties for small and relatively inefficient farmers in some areas, national governments wishing to help such farmers should be allowed to do so. This should be seen for what it is — a social rather than an agricultural problem — and the cost should not fall on the CAP.

This token reduction, together with the other token reductions proposed, and the establishment of a Community register of milk producers, will pave the way for a new approach to the control of surpluses.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 279  
tabled by Mr Travaglini, Mr Modiano, Mr Adonnino, Mr Lima and Mr Giummarra

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 59 : Aid to disaster victims in the Community  
Article 591 : Studies and surveys of areas at considerable risk owing to seismic and hydrogeological phenomena  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 591 : Studies and surveys of areas at considerable risk owing to seismic and hydrogeological phenomena*

*Make a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following new remarks :*

*New article*

'The purpose of entering this new budget line is to encourage the Commission to submit during the 1980 financial year a Community programme of surveys and studies directed at regions which, by virtue of seismic and hydrogeological phenomena, might justifiably be classified as areas exposed to the possibility of natural disaster.'

## JUSTIFICATION

While requesting that this new article be included in the budget nomenclature, the authors of this amendment do not propose that an appropriation be entered against it for the current year. Nevertheless, they consider that as a matter of urgency the Commission should introduce a programme of surveys and studies directed at areas that are particularly and unavoidably exposed to the possibility of natural disaster. They are convinced that a properly organized programme in this sector can influence at least partially the conditions that bring about natural disasters and that it could, in certain cases, be instrumental in preventing such disasters.

At all events, the programme would form part of those Community projects that are designed to assist the less-favoured regions, since the phenomena in question are either a common feature or directly contribute to the creation of the structural conditions typical in areas of backward development.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 280/rev.

tabled Mr K. Schön, Mr Langes, Mr Simonnet, Mr Pfennig and Mr Aigner

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

List of posts

'Expenditure on research and investment'

Direct action — Joint Research Centre

Create the following new posts :

15 established posts in Category A :  
5 A 6 ; 10 A 7

15 established posts in Category B :  
4 B 4 ; 4 B 5 ; 7 B 3

10 established posts in Category C :  
10 C 3

Total : 40 established posts

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase expenditure by 650 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 610 000 EUA*

#### JUSTIFICATION

In connection with the new multi-annual programme of the JRC (1980-1983) it is necessary to make provision for this staff, with the proviso that the number of established posts in 1983 is not to exceed the number approved for this programme.

This staff will remain frozen on the list of posts pending the approval of the new programme.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 282

tabled by the Group of the European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group)

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds

Chapter 55 : European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies

Article 550 : Community action in support of natural regional policies

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 83 125 000 EUA (from 516 875 000 EUA to 600 000 000 EUA) (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 332 500 000 EUA (from 807 500 000 EUA to 1 140 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)*

*Schedule*

Amend the schedule as follows :

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 1 140 m EUA.<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be met from new payment appropriations	353 000 000	188 000 000		110 000 000	55 000 000	
Appropriations outstanding from 1978	43 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	5 000 000
1979 appropriations	900 000 000	285 000 000	295 000 000	140 000 000	90 000 000	90 000 000
1980 appropriations	1 140 000 000	—	285 000 000	513 000 000	114 000 000	228 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 436 000 000</b>	<b>483 000 000</b>	<b>600 000 000</b>	<b>767 000 000</b>	<b>263 000 000</b>	<b>323 000 000</b>

**REMARKS**

unchanged

**JUSTIFICATION**

1. The existence of serious regional imbalances within the Community is a major obstacle to the sound long-term operation of the European Monetary System and to progress in integration.

Accordingly, the Council of Ministers, considering that 'an effective policy on regional structures is an essential prerequisite to the realization of economic and monetary union', states under Article 6 (1) of the regulation establishing a European Regional Development Fund that the objective of interventions under the Fund is 'correction of the main regional imbalances within the Community which are likely to prejudice the attainment of economic and monetary union'.

2. However, the resources originally allocated to the Regional Fund were extremely modest in terms of the stated objective, and new factors have emerged in the meantime which have further aggravated the problems to be solved.

These are :

- the persistence of the economic crisis, which has further accentuated structural disparities and growing unemployment ;
- the realization that a major Community effort aimed at greater convergence of the economies will play a key role in establishing the conditions necessary for further economic and monetary integration ;
- the further enlargement of the Community in the very near future.

3. The allocation for the Regional Fund proposed by the Commission in its preliminary draft budget for 1980 was 1 200 m EUA.

The sum entered for the previous year, as shown in the supplementary and amending budget for 1979, was 945 m EUA. The increase in real terms is thus of the order of 15.5 % (allowing for an increase in inflation and of the GDP of the order of 10.5 %).

However, the appropriation originally entered in the 1979 budget was 1 100 m EUA. In real terms what we have, then, is a standstill at the appropriation adopted by the European Parliament for 1979 (taking into account the 10.5 % referred to).

4. The appropriation for the Regional Fund proposed by the Council in the 1980 draft budget is 850 m EUA.

Simply to maintain in real terms the value of the amount proposed by the Council in the supplementary and amending budget for 1979 would have called for an appropriation of the order of 1 044 m EUA (945 m EUA + 10.5 %). The sum now proposed by the Council is therefore equivalent to a reduction in real terms of the order of 194 m EUA.

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

One can scarcely imagine that the Council really intends to reduce the allocation for the Regional Fund in relation to the appropriation which it proposed itself for the previous year. If the Council does not want to cut back on present efforts in the regional development sector, then it is expecting the European Parliament to increase Regional Fund appropriations by using its power of amendment.

5. The European Parliament emphasizes the importance and urgency of a vigorous and coherent regional policy employing as its fundamental instrument the Fund, whose effectiveness is determined essentially not only by the amount allocated to it, but also by :

- (a) the coordination and development of all the Community's sectoral policies in so far as they have a bearing on the restoration of regional balance,
- (b) the coordination of the Community's regional policy with national policies, in regard to decisions on the objectives pursued and the fields of action, as well as to the methods and instruments to be used.

Parliament calls on the Commission to take definite action with a view to attaining the above objectives.

6. The Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning considers therefore that the appropriations earmarked for the ERDF and for specific measures must be appreciably increased, acting on the principle that the amounts entered in the preliminary draft are inadequate and thus constitute a minimum that can under no circumstances be decreased.

For 1980 the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning reaffirms the need to increase the Fund allocation by reinstating as a minimum programme the appropriation of 1 140 m EUA shown in the preliminary draft budget, which would give a total allocation for the Regional Fund of 1 200 m EUA.

In addition to the above arguments, put forward by the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning, the following points should be noted :

- As regards the payment appropriations, Parliament considers it incumbent on the Commission to take all the necessary steps — where appropriate, bringing pressure to bear on the relevant bodies in the Member States — to ensure that the Community's projects are implemented in good time ;
- Parliament hopes for fuller cooperation from the Commission as regards the control of the implementation of the programmes and the effectiveness of the investments already planned or under consideration.

\* \* \*

#### Draft amendment No 283

tabled by Mr Aigner, Mr Bangemann, Mr Colombo, Lord Bethell, Mr Pedini, Miss Flesch, Mr Rey and Mr Seefeld

#### Section I — European Parliament

##### List of posts

*Add* the following to the establishment plan :

*Add* the following permanent posts :

3 A 3 consisting of 1 A 3 for the secretariat of

- the Committee on Transport
- the Committee on Youth, Culture, Information and Sport
- the Committee on Budgetary Control

1 A 5/4, 1 A 7/6 for the secretariat of the Political Affairs Committee

1 A 5/4, 1 A 7/6 for the secretariat of the Committee on Budgetary Control

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 239 300 EUA <sup>1</sup>

##### B) *Compensation*

—

##### C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 201 100 EUA <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the breakdown shown in the financial statement attached to the present draft amendment

<sup>2</sup> In addition, 38 200 EUA should be entered in respect of deductions from remuneration.

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

The establishment of three new committees means that posts for committee secretaries have to be created. The other staff of these three new secretariats can be found through a redistribution of existing staff.

Furthermore, it is necessary to strengthen the secretariats of the Political Affairs Committee and the Committee on Budgetary Control by the creation of two additional Category A posts in each.

*Financial statement*

The breakdown of expenditure and revenue is as follows :

		<i>(in EUA)</i>
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Item	1100	157 600
	1101	13 200
	1102	23 300
	1130	4 700
	1131	1 600
Article	119	13 000
Article	120	3 500
Item	1221	14 000
	1231	8 400
		239 300
<i>Revenue</i>		
Chapter	40	27 600
	41	10 600
		38 200

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 284  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

Staff

*new* 35 permanent posts in categories A and LA:  
2 A 2, 2 A 3, 6 A 4, 7 A 5, 8 A 6, 10 A 7, 5 LA 6  
63 permanent posts in category B:  
14 B 1, 16 B 2, 16 B 3, 10 B 4, 7 B 5  
56 permanent posts in category C:  
8 C 1, 18 C 2, 18 C 3, 4 C 4, 8 C 5  
15 permanent posts in category D:  
6 D 1, 5 D 2, 4 D 3  
Total : 169 permanent posts

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 3 141 800 EUA<sup>1</sup>*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount<sup>2</sup>*

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

unchanged

<sup>1</sup> As broken down in the justification.

<sup>2</sup> On the basis of the breakdown given in the justification.



## JUSTIFICATION

After a detailed examination of the requests made by the Commission and taking account of the restructuring that must follow the Spierenburg report, the rapporteur feels that new permanent posts should only be allocated to the following areas in 1980 :

	A	B	C	D
<b>1. External relations</b>				
<b>(a) Development</b>				
— Food aid — control	2 A	4	4	
— Non-associated developing countries (Asia, Latin America)	3 A	6	7	
<b>2. Agricultural/fisheries policy</b>				
<b>(a) Veterinaries</b>				
	1 A	1	1	
	of which 1 A/3			
<b>(b) EAGGF administration and control</b>	4 A	5	3	
<b>3. Economic and monetary policy</b>				
<b>(a) Statistical support for econ. and mon. policy</b>				
	1 A	3	2	
	of which 1 A/3			
<b>(b) Steel/textiles — administration of agreement — Dangerous substances</b>	4 A	3	6	
<b>(c) Tripartite Conference and Standing Committee on Employment</b>	1 A	4	2	
<b>(d) Control of joint ventures</b>	1 A	—	3	
<b>4. Fund coordination and administration</b>				
<b>(a) European Social Fund</b>	—	3	3	
<b>(b) Regional Fund</b>	—	4	4	
<b>(c) Coordination of Funds</b>	2 A	1	1	
<b>5. Relations with Parliament</b>				
<b>(a) Written questions — Parliamentary committees</b>				
	—	1	—	
<b>(b) Own resources (VAT control)</b>	4 A	2	3	
	of which 1 A/2			
<b>6. Data processing</b>				
<b>(a) Computer Centre</b>	7 A	20	12	
<b>7. Infrastructure</b>				
<b>(a) DG IX</b>				
— New buildings				15
— Screening Group	2 A	3	3	
<b>(b) Financial Control</b>				
VAT control	3 A	3	2	
	of which 1 A/2			
	35	63	56	15

These posts are not, of course, additional to but replace the new posts approved by the Council in the draft budget.

The Commission must report on the use of these new posts, which may be allocated only to the areas referred to above.

Of the 169 posts proposed the Council has already approved in the draft budget :

16 permanent A posts : 1 A 3, 2 A 4, 5 A 5, 2 A 6, 6 A 7

17 permanent B posts : 1 B 1, 2 B 2, 4 B 3, 3 B 4, 7 B 5

22 permanent C posts : 2 C 1, 3 C 2, 5 C 3, 4 C 4, 8 C 5

Total : 55 permanent posts

The Commission had requested :

90 A, 100 B, 110 C and 25 D, making a total of 325 permanent posts.

Breakdown of appropriations :

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>(in EUA)</i>	
Item 1100	1 676 800	
Item 1101	157 200	
Item 1102	222 700	
Item 1103	17 600	
Item 1130	51 400	
Item 1131	13 100	
Item 1141	39 300	
Item 1144	1 000	
Article 119	65 500	
	2 244 600	
Item 1211	26 200	
Article 124	307 800	
	334 000	
	Subtotal	2 578 600
Item 2000	288 200	
Article 201	9 000	
Article 202	27 000	
Article 203	45 000	
Article 204	45 000	
Article 205	9 000	
	423 200	
Item 2200	39 300	
Item 2210	91 700	
Item 2220	9 000	
	140 000	
	Subtotal	563 200
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3 141 800</b>
<i>Revenue</i>		
Article 400	366 800	
Article 410	117 900	
	484 700	

Draft amendment No 285  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

*Establishment plan*

New 24 established posts in grade A:  
7 A 4, 8 A 5, 5 A 6, 4 A 7

1 established post in grade B:  
1 B 1

7 established posts in grade C:  
1 C 2, 2 C 3, 2 C 4, 2 C 5

Total: 32 established posts

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 530 600 EUA <sup>1</sup>

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount <sup>2</sup>

REMARKS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this amendment is to regularize the position of staff who, although recruited under contract for the European Cooperation Association, have been assigned to DG VIII — Development for over five years and are performing identical duties to their established colleagues.

It is socially unacceptable for this discrimination to continue. At present the salary of the staff concerned is paid from European Development Fund appropriations.

*Breakdown of appropriations*

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>(in EUA)</i>
Item 1100	399 100
Item 1101	38 700
Item 1102	51 200
Item 1103	2 600
Item 1130	12 000
Item 1131	2 600
Item 1141	9 000
Item 1144	—
Article 119	15 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>530 600</b>
<i>Revenue</i>	
Article 400	89 600
Article 410	28 800
<b>Total</b>	<b>118 400</b>

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> See breakdown in justification.

<sup>2</sup> Having regard to breakdown in justification.

Draft amendment No 286  
 tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

*Establishment plan*

28 temporary posts for the control of nuclear safety  
 8 A and 20 B

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

*Add footnote :*

'These posts are filled by non-renewable contract for a maximum period of five years.'

REMARKS

—

#### JUSTIFICATION

The rapporteur does not contest the fact that these tasks must be performed by temporary staff. However, it is necessary to ensure that the posts really are temporary.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 287  
 tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

*Staff relating to 'research and investment activities'*

*New Activities under contract*

5 Category A permanent posts

2 A 4, 3 A 6

4 Category B permanent posts

4 B 3

3 Category C permanent posts

3 C 3

Total : 12 permanent posts

A) *Expenditure*

The appropriations will be taken from items covering the implementation of the programmes concerned

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

These staff are intended for the implementation of the following new programmes :

- Reference materials and methods (CBR — Item 3353)
- Plutonium cycle and its safety (Item 3355)
- Radioactive waste (Item 3356)
- Secondary raw materials (recycling of industrial waste) (Item 3360)
- Medical research II (Item 3371)

These posts will remain frozen in the list of posts pending reinstatement of the appropriations against the budget lines in question from Chapter 100.

## JUSTIFICATION

The appropriations for the above programmes are entered in Chapter 100. The programmes have been or are on the point of being approved. The staff proposed are necessary for their implementation.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 288  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

## Section III — Commission

*Staff*

Conversion of  
80 established C 3 posts into C 2 and  
73 established C 2 posts into C 1

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 137 400 EUA<sup>1</sup>*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> For specification see justification.

<sup>2</sup> Taking into account the specification given in the justification.

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

More than 900 officials of the Commission are at present eligible for promotion to C 1. There are only 17 posts available. There is a similar situation regarding promotions to C 2.

The proposed conversions are designed to remedy this situation and to pave the way for a sounder staff policy regarding the C category.

*Specification of appropriations*

*Expenditure* (in ECU)

Item 1100	105 600
Item 1101	10 300
Item 1102	13 600
Item 1130	3 200
Item 1131	700
Article 119	4 000

---

137 400

*Revenue*

Article 400	23 300
Article 410	7 100

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30 400

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\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 289

tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 1 :	Expenditure relating to persons working with the Institution
Chapter 11 :	Staff
Article 110 :	Officials and temporary staff holding a post provided for in the establishment plan
Article 1101 :	Family allowances

A) *Expenditure*

unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

Add the following new remarks :

'Half of this amount, i.e. 12 347 000 EUA, is frozen. The Commission is asked to submit proposed amendments to Parliament and the Council by 30 June 1980 at the latest with the aim of simplifying the rules for granting the maintenance allowance for persons who under Article 2 (4) of Annex VII of the Staff Regulations may, *exceptionally*, be treated as dependent children. This revision of the rules for application of exceptional treatment must also eliminate the present discrimination between staff. Parliament shall decide on the release of the appropriations in the second half of 1980 in the light of these amendments'.

## JUSTIFICATION

In its Annual Report for the financial year 1977 the Court of Auditors took the view that the different treatment of staff in respect of eligibility for such allowances, and the manner in which they were granted, was unjustified. It recommended a review, and simplification of the rules for the granting of the maintenance allowance by the Commission.

The Council asked the Commission to examine whether the arrangements for allocation of this allowance should be altered. The Commission promised to examine the matter in detail with the other Institutions.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 290  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 1 : Expenditure relating to persons working with the Institution  
Chapter 12 : Allowances and expenses on entering and leaving the service and on transfer  
Article 120 : Miscellaneous expenditure on staff recruitment

A) *Expenditure*  
unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Add the following new remarks :*

'Half of this amount, i.e. 292 500 EUA, is frozen. The Commission is asked to submit a report to Parliament and the Council by 30 June 1980, giving details of achievements and any further proposals for coordinating the Institutions' recruitment procedures. Parliament shall decide on the release of the appropriations in the second half of 1980 in the light of this report'.

## JUSTIFICATION

In its report on the discharge for 1976 Parliament called for coordination of the Institutions' recruitment procedures in order to cut recruitment costs. The Control Subcommittee mentioned the matter again in its work on the discharge for 1977. It is high time the Commission took concrete action.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 291  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 1 :           Expenditure relating to persons working with the Institution  
Chapter 12 :       Allowances and expenses on entering and leaving the service and on transfer  
Article 124 :      Temporary daily subsistence allowances

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce the payment appropriation by 383 000 EUA (from 1 483 000 to 1 100 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

Since the large majority of the new officials requested cannot be taken on, there is no reason to increase the appropriation above that laid down for 1979. On the contrary, savings could well be made by more accurate estimates.

\* \* \*



Draft amendment No 292  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 1 : Expenditure relating to persons working with the Institution  
Chapter 15 : In-service training and further training for staff  
Article 150 : Cost of organizing in-service training

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce* the payment appropriation by 35 000 EUA (from 1 035 000 EUA to 1 000 000 EUA)

##### B) *Compensation*

—

##### C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by the same amount

#### REMARKS

*Replace* the first paragraph of the Remarks by the following : 'Short information courses are held for civil servants of the Member States. Training courses are also arranged for interpreters and translators to facilitate recruitment. Finally, administrative training courses are available to young graduates in accordance with the rules on recruitment guaranteeing a balance in the number of trainees from each country and from the various social backgrounds without such courses resulting in any preferential treatment in the case of competitions or procedures for the recruitment of officials'.

#### JUSTIFICATION

The current procedures for recruiting trainees result in a conspicuous absence of certain nationalities and social groups. Since a fairly large number of officials are recruited from among former trainees, this may well result in a situation where the administration does not reflect the society it must serve.

This change in the Remarks would force the Commission to organize more information courses for national civil servants and reduce the number of its administrative training courses. The budgetary implication of this would be a reduction in the appropriation.

\* \* \*

Draft Amendment No 293  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 20 : Immovable property investments, rental of buildings and associated expenditure  
Article 200 : Rent

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce* the payment appropriation by 2 484 900 EUA (from 37 484 900 EUA to 35 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

*Insert a new Article 200 in Chapter 100 : 'Rent'*

*Enter an appropriation of 2 484 900 EUA against this Article*

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

Add the following remark :

'An appropriation of 2 484 900 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100'

## JUSTIFICATION

The increase in the appropriation earmarked for rental bears no relation to the increase in rentals on the property market, even if account is taken of the entry into use of ancillary buildings. The average rental paid for the Commission's premises is above the maximum authorized for Belgian Government departments.

As the special report by the Court of Auditors on the Institutions' accommodation policies<sup>1</sup> demonstrates, a certain amount of rationalization is feasible.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 294

tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure

Chapter 20 : Immovable property investments, rental of buildings and associated expenditure

Article 202 : Water, gas, electricity and heating

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce the payment appropriation by 200 000 EUA (from 4 973 800 EUA to 4 773 800 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 221 of 3. 9. 1979

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

This item shows a disquieting increase in appropriations over the expenditure in 1978 (3 399 260 EUA) and the appropriation for 1979 (4 519 800 EUA).

In view of the need to cut expenditure, in particular that relating to accommodation, the proposed figure seems to be a realistic target, one which takes account of the general increase.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 295  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 20: Immovable property investments, rental of buildings and associated expenditure  
Article 203: Cleaning and maintenance

A) *Expenditure*

Reduce the payment appropriation by 700 000 EUA (from 7 954 600 EUA to 7 254 600 EUA)

B) *Compensation*C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

This item shows a disquieting increase in appropriations over the expenditure in 1978 (6 459 568 EUA) and the appropriation for 1979 (7 166 400 EUA).

In view of the need to cut expenditure, in particular that relating to accommodation, the proposed figure seems to be a realistic target, one which takes account of the general increase.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 296  
 tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
 Chapter 20: Immovable property investments, rental of buildings and associated expenditure  
 Article 205: Security and surveillance of buildings

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce* the payment appropriation by 450 000 EUA (from 2 489 600 EUA to 2 039 600 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

This item shows a disquieting increase in appropriations over the expenditure in 1978 (1 816 515 EUA) and the appropriation for 1979 (1 840 000 EUA).

In view of the need to cut expenditure, in particular that relating to accommodation, the proposed figure seems to be a realistic target, one which takes account of the general increase.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 297  
 tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
 Chapter 20: Immovable property investments, rental of buildings and associated expenditure  
 Article 206: Acquisition of immovable property

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 3 000 000 EUA

B) *Compensation*

*Decrease* by 3 000 000 EUA the appropriation entered in Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations' earmarked for Article 206 'Acquisition of immovable property'

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Reinstate* the remarks entered in the preliminary draft budget :

'Appropriation for the purchase of a plot of land in Tokyo for the construction of a building to be used as offices for the Commission delegation and to house staff.'

## JUSTIFICATION

In the light of the report of the Court of Auditors on accommodation policies,<sup>1</sup> the Commission should be enabled to purchase its own property rather than renting it, wherever such is to the Community's advantage.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 298  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 20 : Immovable property investments, rental of buildings and associated expenditure  
Article 207 : Construction of buildings

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter* a payment appropriation of 1 374 000 EUA (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Reinstate* the remarks entered in the preliminary draft budget :

'Appropriation for the construction of a building in Tokyo. It represents one-third of the estimated cost of construction.'

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 221 of 3. 9. 1979.

## JUSTIFICATION

It has long been apparent that the rental of property is much more expensive than outright purchase. The appropriation proposed would enable a start to be made on the construction of the building.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 299  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 21 : Expenditure relating to the Data-Processing Centre  
Article 210 : Operations at the Data-Processing Centre

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce the appropriation by from 575 000 EUA (from 11 325 000 EUA to 10 750 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following sentence after 'An appropriation of 1 500 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100':*

*'This transfer cannot be implemented until the budgetary authority has reached agreement on concrete proposals concerning the planned expansion of the Centre's capacity by means of a new computer or an expansion of existing equipment and concerning an increase in external staff.'*

## JUSTIFICATION

Since 1975 the appropriation for the Data-Processing Centre has increased more than fourfold. The lion's share of this increase has been taken up by the replacement of the Commission's computers on which it decided in 1976 and which has (still ?) not led to satisfactory results. The Commission is making increasing use of external data-processing facilities to compensate for the refusal of the budgetary authority to authorize additional posts. A staff policy of this nature only aggravates the chronic difficulties involved in operating the Centre.

The 1980 budget makes provision for an expansion of the Centre's machinery and possibly for new outside staff.

This expenditure must not be authorized until Parliament has carried out a thorough examination of the Centre's operations and needs. The remarks must therefore be amended accordingly. A reduction of 575 000 EUA in the appropriation will nullify the increase authorized by the Council for the recruitment of external staff to offset its refusal to increase the number of staff employed by the Centre. This reduction of the appropriation is an expression of Parliament's conviction that the data-processing policy is in urgent need of reorganization.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 300  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous administrative expenditure  
Chapter 23 : Current administrative expenditure  
Article 230 : Stationery and office supplies

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce* the payment appropriation by 678 000 EUA (from 4 178 000 to 3 500 000 EUA)

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

*Reduce* revenue by the same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

The Commission should be compelled to reduce its own expenditure, particularly in this administrative field. The appropriations for the 1979 financial year were approximately 30 % higher than 1978 expenditure (rising from 3 079 500 EUA to 3 932 000 EUA). The administration should not get into the habit of obtaining approval as a matter of course for substantial increases in appropriations, but should be taking appropriate steps and making efforts to reduce these costs. In its Annual Report for 1977 the Court of Auditors likewise called for savings, specifically in the use of forms.

The Commission said it was willing to make efforts to cooperate with the other Institutions on the use of common forms. The decrease (after reduction by the Council by only 6 000 EUA) seems further justified in view of the fact that these efforts are to be made.

\* \* \*

Proposed Modification No 301/rev.  
tabled by Mr Dankert, Mr Aigner, Mr Barbi, Mrs Gredal, Mr Spinelli

Section III — Commission

Title 10 : Other expenditure  
Chapter 100 : Provisional appropriations

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriations by 280 000 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

— 280 000 000 EUA (negative expenditure), following a strengthening of the co-responsibility policy in the milk sector

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

Titles 6, 7 and 8, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund: these appropriations are provisionally allocated for Community measures aimed at putting surplus producing sectors on a sound basis; converting production sectors where surpluses exist; increasing and approving the Community's commitment for structural subsidies in those agricultural sectors where needed. *For this purpose the Commission should make appropriate proposals, notably, in order to modify regulations to guarantee utilization of these appropriations in the dairy products sector during 1980, in order to divert production away from surplus areas, and to encourage consumption.*

JUSTIFICATION

As part of an attempt to get agricultural expenditure under control and *in order to protect better small and medium sized farms and, in particular, the income of those farmers*, it is proposed that a series of concrete measures are financed, on the basis of programmes to be put forward by the Commission and decided by Council after consultation of Parliament in order to contribute to the rebalancing of agricultural expenditure, particularly in the milk sector.

This should be financed by a strengthening of the co-responsibility policy. At present, the co-responsibility levy at 0.5 % is too blunt an instrument in as much as it makes no distinction between large and small farms and between farms with increasing and relatively stable production levels. Furthermore, at the flat 0.5 % rate, the yield is too small to permit the tackling of the urgent social and economic problems notably in the *dairy* sector.

The precise form of the co-responsibility policy can probably not be worked out and established in the budget itself. This will have to be the result of conciliation between Parliament and Council at the time of the agricultural price review prior to the beginning of the agricultural year 1980/81. It is clear that the final decision on the structure of the co-responsibility levy will be taken by the Council of Ministers (agriculture) when they fix prices for the marketing year.

However, Parliament should already establish guidelines as to the structure that it envisages:

- (i) the levy should be progressive: small farmers should be exempt or pay a reduced rate (such as the present 0.5 %);
- (ii) those who rapidly increase their production should contribute the most: this would help to discourage increasing industrialization;
- (iii) the threshold at which the rate should become increasingly progressive would be from 60 000 kilograms of annual output.



As regards the use to which the yield would be put, the following guidelines should be adopted :

- (i) it is essential to continue to afford income security, particularly to small family farms ;
- (ii) there should be no discrimination against farm grown fodder in favour of factory farm production based on bought (imported) fodders ;
- (iii) special consideration must be given to the economic and social conditions of small farms *and medium sized farms* engaged in dairying, especially in those areas where no possibilities for alternative lines of production exist ;
- (iv) *the yield from the co-responsibility policy should, in principle, be used for the active promotion of the conversion of farms and particularly dairy herd farms to other production lines and for expanding sales outlets in the dairy products market.*

In particular, the system of subsidies for the non-marketing of milk and conversion to beef production must be made more attractive and more effective. It must be extended over a longer period. The subsidy will have to be increased considerably, i.e. by at least 25 %.

All the measures which have been proposed by the Commission over the years — in particular in its 1976 action programme — and which have been adopted only reluctantly, if at all, by the Council must be implemented. This is also true for measures designed to bring about a decrease in production and an expansion of the market.

This proposal should be also viewed in the light of need to apply the Commission's proposal for a Regulation of 29 October 1976 envisaging a tax on oils and fats.

At the same time, measures should be undertaken to limit the use of imported fodders (particularly tapioca) which are currently contributing massively to the Community's milk surplus.

Parliament should demand action on this in the context of the agricultural price review for 1980/81.

This package of proposals does not present any *considerable innovation in agricultural policy*. It is entirely consistent with Parliament's rights to propose modifications to expenditure (including negative expenditure). Furthermore, it limits itself to creating the budgetary context within Chapter 100, into which the Council of Ministers' decisions could fit.

None the less, it acts as a positive encouragement to the Ministers to take a certain kind of action urgently — namely to attempt to obtain some control on agricultural expenditure, in the context of the rapid exhaustion of the Community's own resources, *and to avoid endangering the Community's agricultural policy.*

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 302

tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

- Title 3 : Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
- Chapter 30 : Tasks entrusted to the Community in the field of vocational training and guidance
- Item 3010 : European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

#### A) Expenditure

*Reduce expenditure by 360 000 EUA (From 3 500 000 EUA to 3 140 000 EUA)<sup>1</sup>*

*Create in Chapter 100 a new Item 3010 : 'European Centre for Development of Vocational Training'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 500 000 EUA*

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

*Increase revenue by 140 000 EUA.*

<sup>1</sup> An appropriation of 500 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

*Add the following remarks :*

The European Parliament considers that the interests of budgetary transparency and of the staff of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training would be improved by harmonizing the regulations governing the Centre with the normal Community financial and staff procedures.

## JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting on 18 October 1979 the Committee on Budgets approved by 15 votes to 2 with 1 abstention draft amendment No 252 tabled by the Socialist Group to place 500 000 EUA in Chapter 100, provisionally earmarked for the Centre which is giving rise to certain anxieties as regards the way that appropriations are being spent, particularly in view of the report of the Court of Auditors. It was felt appropriate that part of the appropriations should be entered in Chapter 100, thus giving to the European Parliament an opportunity to pronounce on the manner in which appropriations are being spent.

At the same meeting, the Committee on Budgets approved preliminary draft amendment No 60.214/1 tabled by Mr Ryan, in the context of his work as rapporteur of the Budgetary Control Committee on the decentralised organizations. His proposal, to complete the remarks as shown in the text of the amendment, will provide for a return to the standardization in financial and administrative procedures of bodies such as the Centre with the general rules governing the Community budget and Community institutions. It would also, incidentally, permit certain disadvantages experienced by the officials of the Centre to be removed.

The Committee on Budgets approved Mr Ryan's preliminary draft amendment by 16 votes with 2 abstentions. Your rapporteur was thus instructed to table an amendment along these lines.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 303

tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 :           Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
Chapter 32 :       Expenditure under the Energy Policy  
Article 327 :      Energy balance-sheets

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 2 000 000 EUA instead of a token entry (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 Committee on Budgets, at its meeting of 18 October 1979, examined draft amendment No 141, tabled by Mr Normanton on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, which sought to enter a payment appropriation of 2 m EUA against Article 327 'Energy balance-sheets' and an appropriation of 5 m EUA in commitments.

The Committee approved the increase in payments by 19 votes to 5. As regards commitments, it did not believe that it was appropriate to reinstate the amount originally sought by the Commission. Therefore, it instructed its rapporteur to propose an amendment to increase payments for this item.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 304  
tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 :	Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials
Chapter 35 :	Expenditure relating to the protection of man and his environment
Article 351 :	'Environment aid'
( <i>new</i> )	
Item 3510 :	Expenditure on pollution control
( <i>new</i> )	
Item 3511 :	Aid for the development of technologies which are less polluting and consume less natural resources
( <i>new</i> )	
Item 3512 :	Measures to protect the environment and nature
( <i>new</i> )	
Item 3513 :	Measures to protect the environment within the context of changing economic activity
( <i>new</i> )	

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 351 : 'Environment aid'*

*Create a new Item 3510 : Expenditure on pollution control*

— make a token entry

*Create a new Item 3511 : Aid for the development of technologies which are less polluting and consume less natural resources*

— make a token entry

*Create a new Item 3512 : Measures to protect the environment and nature*

— make a token entry

*Create a new Item 3513 : Measures to protect the environment within the context of changing economic activity*

— make a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Article 351* — The appropriation set aside for the implementation of the first and second environmental action programmes should be supplemented by measures to control pollution.

*Item 3510* — This appropriation should finance measures for:

- the installation and operation of water purification stations;
- the quality of drinking and bathing water particularly in less-favoured tourist areas;
- urban and industrial effluents.

*Item 3511* — This appropriation is intended for:

- the development and perfection of soft technologies;
- the perfection of recycling techniques;
- the implementation of pilot projects.

*Item 3512* — This appropriation is intended to help the protection of nature and the maintenance of ecological balances viz.:

- the establishment at Community level of a coherent system of bird habitats;
- an inventory of areas of Community interest for migratory species.

*Item 3513* — In view of the importance of economic activity for the environment, provision must be made for measures such as:

- evaluation of the effects and prevention of natural disasters;
- prior studies of the impact of major agricultural development projects.

## JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgets at its meeting of 18 October 1979 supported the proposals of the Environment Committee and of the Socialist Group to set aside certain budgetary lines to stimulate Community activity in support of the environment.

It supported the breakdown of lines proposed by the Socialist Group, with token entries entered against them, by 23 votes with 3 abstentions.

However, it instructed its rapporteur to table an amendment to open these lines and to delete the word 'fund' in the title of Article 351 as this word has particular connotations in the context of the Financial Regulation and denotes exemptions from standard budgetary rules which would be entirely inappropriate in the case of this Community policy.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 305

tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3: Community policies in regard, particularly, to research, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 35: Expenditure on the protection of man and his environment

Article 359: Subsidy towards the operation of the European Foundation for Living and Working Conditions

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce expenditure by 300 000 EUA (from 2 650 000 EUA to 2 350 000 EUA) <sup>1</sup>*

*Create in Chapter 100 a new Article 359: 'Subsidy towards the operation of the European Foundation for Living and Working Conditions'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 500 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 200 000 EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

*Add the following:*

The European Parliament considers that the interests of budgetary transparency and of the staff of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions would be improved by harmonizing the regulations governing the Foundation with the normal Community financial and staff procedures.

## JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting on 18 October 1979 the Committee on Budgets approved by 16 votes to 6 with 2 abstentions draft amendment No 240 tabled by the Socialist Group to place 500 000 EUA in Chapter 100, provisionally earmarked for the Foundation which is giving rise to certain anxieties as regards the way that appropriations are being spent, particularly in view of the report of the Court of Auditors.

It was felt appropriate that part of the appropriations should be entered in Chapter 100, thus giving to the European Parliament an opportunity to pronounce on the manner in which appropriations are being spent.

At the same meeting, the Committee on Budgets approved preliminary draft amendment No 60.214/2 tabled by Mr Ryan, in the context of his work as rapporteur of the Budgetary Control Committee on the decentralized organizations. His proposal, to complete the remarks as shown in the text of the amendment, will provide for a return to the standardization in financial and administrative procedures of bodies such as the Foundation with the general rules governing the Community budget and Community institutions. It would also, incidentally, permit certain disadvantages experienced by the officials of the Foundation to be removed.

The Committee on Budgets approved Mr Ryan's preliminary draft amendment by 17 votes to 5 with 1 abstention. Your rapporteur was thus instructed to table an amendment along these lines.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> An appropriation of 500 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100.

Draft amendment No 306  
tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 50 : Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1. 2. 1971  
Article 501 : Measures for young people  
Item 5011 : Aid to promote employment <sup>1</sup>

A) *Expenditure*

unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

COMMITMENTS

*Increase* the commitment appropriation by 27 000 000 EUA (from 90 000 000 to 117 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the overall appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

*Schedule*

*Amend* the schedule as follows :

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 117 000 000 EUA. <sup>2</sup>

The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Appropriations for 1979	72 000 000	25 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000	12 000 000	5 000 000
Appropriations for 1980	117 000 000		15 000 000	38 000 000	32 000 000	32 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>189 000 000</b>	<b>25 000 000</b>	<b>30 000 000</b>	<b>53 000 000</b>	<b>44 000 000</b>	<b>37 000 000</b>

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting of 18 October 1979 the Committee on Budgets examined draft amendments 104, 30 and 205 concerning Item 5011, 'Aid to promote employment'. It approved, by 17 votes to 6, a proposal to increase commitments by 27 m EUA in order to increase the contribution of the Community to the struggle against youth unemployment.

However, in view of the difficulties encountered by the Commission in spending appropriations committed rapidly, the proposal of the Social Affairs Committee to increase payments by 30 m EUA received an unfavourable opinion by 17 votes to 4 with 1 abstention. The amendments of the

<sup>1</sup> This item was entered under Chapter 53 in the 1979 budget.

<sup>2</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport and of the EDP group to increase payments by 20 m EUA were also given an unfavourable opinion by 13 votes to 7.

Your rapporteur was therefore instructed to draw up a draft amendment increasing commitments but not payments.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 307  
tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

### Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 51: Social Fund — expenditure provided for under Article 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
Article 510: Measures to improve the employment situation in certain regions, economic sectors adapting to technical progress or groups of undertakings

#### A) Expenditure

unchanged

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

unchanged

#### COMMITMENTS

Increase the commitment appropriation by 110 000 000 EUA (from 340 000 000 to 450 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of the appropriation shown in the preliminary draft budget)

#### Schedule

Amend the schedule of payments as follows:

The appropriation for commitment authorized for 1980 amounts to 450 000 000 EUA.<sup>1</sup> The likely schedule of payments *vis-à-vis* commitments is as follows:

(in EUA)

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be covered by new approps. for payment	443 000 000	155 000 000	34 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	54 000 000
Appropriations outstanding from 1978	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriations for 1979	326 000 000	90 000 000	75 000 000	75 000 000	65 000 000	21 000 000
Appropriations for 1980	450 000 000	—	41 000 000	148 000 000	144 000 000	133 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 219 000 000</b>	<b>245 000 000</b>	<b>150 000 000</b>	<b>323 000 000</b>	<b>309 000 000</b>	<b>208 000 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting of 18 October 1979 the Committee on Budgets examined draft amendments 207 and 179 concerning Article 510, 'Measures to improve the employment situation in certain regions'. By 13 votes to 9 with 4 abstentions the Committee approved a proposal to increase commitments by 110 m EUA.

However, because of the Commission's difficulties in implementing payments for this line, proposals to increase payments by 94 m EUA were not approved by 18 votes to 8.

Your rapporteur was therefore instructed to draw up an amendment to increase commitments but not payments.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 308  
tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 51: Social Fund — expenditure provided for under Article 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971  
Article 510: Measures to improve the employment situation in certain regions, economic sectors adapting to technical progress or groups of undertakings  
Item 5101: Consequences of industrial conversion  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create the following new Item 5101: 'Consequences of industrial conversion'  
Enter a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following new remarks:*

*Former Articles 506 and 512*

Council Decision 71/66/EEC of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund (OJ L 28 of 4. 2. 1971, p. 15), as amended by Decision 77/801/EEC of 20 December 1977 (OJ L 337, of 27. 12. 1977, p. 8), and in particular Articles 5 (1) (a), (b) and (c) thereof.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71 of 8 November 1971 implementing the Council Decision of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund (OJ L 249 of 10. 11. 1971, p. 54), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2893/77 of 20 December 1977 (OJ L 337, 27. 12. 1977, p. 1), and in particular Articles 1 (1), (3) and 3 thereof.'



## JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting of 18 October 1979 the Committee on Budgets examined draft amendment No 180 tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment creating a new Item 5101, 'Consequences of industrial conversion', and entering payment appropriations of 8 m EUA and commitment appropriations of 25 m EUA.

Whilst the Committee supported the change in nomenclature proposed and the entering of a token entry on this line (by 17 votes to 6), it was not able to agree to the proposal of the Social Affairs Committee which placed appropriations on the line in both payments and commitments in view of the likelihood that appropriations would neither be committed nor spent during the 1980 financial year.

Therefore, your rapporteur was instructed to table an amendment placing a token entry on the line.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 309

tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5 : Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 52 : Social Fund  
 Article 521 : Community pact for young people seeking their first job  
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 521 'Community pact for young people seeking their first job'  
 Make a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

This appropriation is intended to finance measures for the implementation of a Community pact for young people seeking their first job.

## JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting of 18 October 1979 the Committee on Budgets approved the proposal contained in draft amendment No 231 tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group to create a new Article 521, 'Community pact for young people seeking their first job'. However, it was felt that the proposal to finance this activity from the contingency reserve (Chapter 101) would involve a use of that Chapter not consistent with the terms of Article 15 (4) of the Financial Regulation which limits these reserves to appropriations to cover unforeseen circumstances rather than for specific operational purposes. For these reasons the Committee instructed the rapporteur to table an amendment making a token entry against new Article 521 but removing references to the financing of this Article from Chapter 101.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 310  
tabled by Mr Dankert on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

REVENUE

- Article 940 : Loans raised from Eximbank  
 Article 941 : Euratom loans raised  
 Article 942 : Community loans raised for the purpose of giving balance of payments support  
 Article 943 : Community loans raised to generate investment in the Community

*Reinstate* the remarks under these headings in the preliminary draft budget

*Add* to the remarks under each heading the following sentence: 'The entry of this heading is linked to the budgetary authorization to borrow and lend granted under Part II of the budget'

EXPENDITURE

- Item 3290 : Guarantee of Eximbank borrowings and loans  
 Item 3291 : Guarantee of Euratom loans  
 Chapter 42 : Guarantee for Community loans raised for the purpose of giving balance of payments support  
 Chapter 43 : Guarantee for loans raised to promote investment in the Community

*Reinstate* the remarks under these headings in the preliminary draft budget

*Add* to the remarks under each heading the following sentence: 'The entry of this heading is linked to the budgetary authorization to borrow and lend granted under Part II of the budget'

ANNEX III

Borrowing and lending operations

*Reinstate* the title: 'Part II — Borrowing and lending operations' and the content appearing in the preliminary draft budget

*Modify* however as follows the remarks appearing under Articles 201, 202 and 203 of 'Part II' of the preliminary draft budget:

'For the legal basis, see Article ...

*This heading is the authorization for the Commission to grant loans up to the limit of the tranche entered'*

JUSTIFICATION

Since 1975 Parliament has been in favour of the *budgetization of loans*. An *ad hoc* working party and the Committee on Budgets itself studied this problem for four years (1976/79) and reached the following conclusions:

- (a) the Commission's borrowing and lending operations should be reflected in the budget;
- (b) the purpose of this budgetization is threefold:
  - it constitutes the authorization given to the Commission to borrow and lend, for the financial year under consideration, the sums laid down in the budget and within the existing regulations,
  - it constitutes the guarantee for the persons providing the capital for the Community against the general budget,
  - it ensures greater transparency and therefore better information for the budgetary authority;
- (c) this budgetization must be carried out in two ways:
  - in the budget itself (revenue/expenditure section) for the purpose of the guarantee to the lenders,
  - in the 'capital budget' (which constitutes Part II of the general budget) for the purpose of authorizing and fixing the annual tranche of borrowing and lending.

This form of budgetization requires an amendment to the Financial Regulation, which was proposed by the Commission as long ago as 1976 as part of the general revision of this regulation. The Council has twice refused to consider the question of budgetization of loans and the Committee on Budgets agreed to defer such consideration.

This amendment, however, is based on the assumption that the Council will, as it has promised, revise the Financial Regulation before the 1980 budget is adopted; should it fail to do so, Parliament would have to modify this amendment at the second reading so as to make it compatible with the legislation currently in force.

*N.B. Presentation of the amendment*

The budgetization of loans involves changes to some ten articles of the draft budget and the complete revision of 'Annex III of the draft budget' which becomes 'Part II of the budget'. For this reason — and since it is mainly a question of reproducing the presentation proposed by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget — it is proposed to *combine* all these changes in a single amendment.

It is however necessary to make a minor 'correction' to the presentation proposed by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget: the remarks under Chapter 20 of 'Part II' have to constitute the *authorization to lend* granted to the Commission by the budgetary authority.

\* \* \*

Proposed modification No 311  
tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 6: EAGGF, Guarantee Section  
Chapter 62: Milk and milk products  
Article 620: Refunds on milk and milk products  
Article 621: Intervention in respect of skimmed milk  
Article 622: Intervention in respect of butter and cream

PAYMENTS

A) *Expenditure*

*Decrease* the payment appropriations by 280 000 000 EUA (this decrease is divided proportionally among the various items in this article)

B) *Compensation*

Title 10, Chapter 100, 'Provisional appropriations'  
*Increase* appropriations by 250 000 000 EUA

C) *Revenue*

*Decrease* revenue by 30 000 000 EUA

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

Add the following remarks:

Titles 6, 7 and 8, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund: these appropriations are provisionally allocated for Community measures aimed at putting surplus producing sectors on a sound basis; converting production sectors where surpluses exist; increasing and approving the Community's commitment for structural subsidies in those agricultural sectors where needed. For this purpose the Commission should make appropriate proposals, notably, in order to modify

regulations to guarantee utilization of these appropriations in the dairy products sector during 1980, in order to divert production away from surplus areas, and to encourage consumption.

#### JUSTIFICATION

As it is possible to forecast that the Community's own resources will be exhausted by the end of 1980 and in view also of the uncontrolled growth of expenditure in the milk sector, the rapporteur proposes that 280 m EUA should be transferred from Chapter 62 to Chapter 100 to allow the budgetary authority to begin getting agricultural expenditure under control. This would be a first step to re-establish the balance between production and the market, specifically in the dairy sector.

This proposed modification should be considered with the rapporteur's other proposed modification seeking to provide for a strengthening, within the budgetary framework, of the co-responsibility policy for the 1980/81 marketing year, which should make various appropriations available to improve the functioning of the agricultural policy, particularly in the milk sector. Given the constraints of own resources, a policy of this kind can be established only by means of a reduction in 'guarantee' expenditure.

This proposed modification takes account of the essential need for flexibility in the administration of appropriations entered under Titles 6 and 7, it being possible to make transfers within these titles without the intervention of the budgetary authority and as the need arises.

The rapporteur has also taken account of the fact that the situation cannot be improved immediately. He has therefore proposed the transfer of the major part of the appropriations to Chapter 100, rather than their deletion. It is nevertheless to be hoped, according to information from the Commission, that the effect the co-responsibility policy has in dissuading dairy farmers from over-producing will make for a small saving (about 30 m EUA) in 1980. Revenue has been therefore reduced by this amount.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 312  
tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

#### Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5:           Social and Regional Fund  
Chapter 54:       Social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry  
(*new*)

#### A) Expenditure

*Create a new Chapter 54: 'Social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry'*  
*Enter a token entry*

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

unchanged

#### COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*new Chapter*

The appropriations for temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the iron and steel industry are estimated as shown in the Commission proposal (COM (79) 199 final).

## JUSTIFICATION

1. The implementation of these measures *through the EEC budget* is necessary, since the severe crisis in the iron and steel industry is threatening both stability and the harmonious development of the economic sector in the Community. As a result Community measures based on a common social and regional policy are required to solve the problems. These social measures are an essential *complement to Community short-term economic and structural measures*, so that the necessary appropriations must be entered in the budget.
2. The measures fully accord with the demands made by the European Parliament in the report by Mr Laurain (see OJ No C 67, 12. 3. 1979, p. 38).
3. The Committee on Budgets investigated, at a series of meetings, the most appropriate budgetary approach for 1980. By 15 votes to 15 at its meeting of 25 October, it did not approve the draft amendment of Mrs Hoff and others, seeking to place a payment appropriation of 25 m EUA on the line, accompanied by commitments for the remainder provided for in the draft decision (100 m EUA). However, by 14 votes to 8, with 8 abstentions, the rapporteur was instructed to table an amendment to the budget opening up the budgetary line, but placing only a token entry on that line.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 313

tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and non-member states

Chapter 98 : Joint financing of projects in the applicant countries  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

'This budgetary line has been created to permit the prompt financing of projects on the basis of proposals to be made by the Commission in the first six months of 1980 to provide structural and economic aid to the applicant countries (Greece, Portugal and Spain) outside the existing financial protocols.'

## JUSTIFICATION

The Commission had proposed, in the preliminary draft budget, the creation of an overall operational reserve to cover various items of policy of which enlargement was only one.

The Council did not accept this proposal for a reserve and in the draft budget no appropriations have been set aside to facilitate the enlargement by the provision of some financial instruments with which to finance projects in the applicant countries.

Your rapporteur believes that there is now an urgent need to support such projects in both industrial and agricultural sectors. The Commission should come forward with proposals as quickly as possible.

In the meantime the necessary budgetary structure should be created. When the Commission has made precise proposals it will then be possible for the Budgetary Authority to agree on a means of covering the necessary expenditure.

\* \* \*

Proposed modification No 314  
tabled by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 6 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section  
Chapter 62 : Milk and milk products  
Article 621 : Intervention in respect of skimmed milk  
Item 6210 : Aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed for calves

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce appropriations by 100 m EUA*

B) *Compensation*

Title 10, Chapter 100 : 'Provisional appropriations'  
*Increase appropriations by 100 m EUA*

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

The remarks should read as follows :

'Titles 6, 7 and 8, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund : these appropriations are provisionally allocated for Community measures aimed at putting surplus producing sectors on a sound basis ; converting production sectors where surpluses exist ; increasing and approving the Community's commitment for structural subsidies in those agricultural sectors where needed. For this purpose the Commission should make appropriate proposals, notably, in order to modify regulations to guarantee utilization of these appropriations in the dairy products sector during 1980, in order to divert production away from surplus areas, and to encourage consumption.'

## JUSTIFICATION

This reduction of less than 10 % of the aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed is justified by the short-term tendency in this market for a reduction in stocks thus permitting an at least temporary reduction in aids. These aids are governed by regulations pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 and proposals should be introduced by the Commission to this effect.

This reduction is a minimum ; although the temporary improvement in the skimmed milk stocks situation may be of a temporary nature.

Should the situation deteriorate rapidly, there is sufficient flexibility within the budgetary arrangements for Titles 6 and 7 to make up for the shortfall by means of a transfer.

The Committee on Budgets decided by 18 votes to 17, with 1 abstention, that these appropriations should be transferred to Chapter 100, and allocated generally to Titles 6, 7 and 8; to be subsequently transferred in order to finance changes to the regulations governing the dairy sector to divert production away from surplus areas, and to encourage consumption.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 315  
tabled by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 92: Food aid  
Article 920: Food aid in cereals  
Item 9201: 1980 programme for cereals other than rice

#### A) Expenditure

*Increase the payment appropriation by 32 700 000 EUA*

#### B) Compensation

1. *Decrease by 25 500 000 EUA the appropriation entered in Article 602 for 'storage'. Increase the appropriation entered for 'refunds' by 19 500 000 EUA. Increase the appropriation for 'transport costs' (Item 9241) by 8 900 000 EUA*
2. *Decrease by 35 600 000 EUA the appropriations entered in Item 6210 'Aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed for calves'*

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### REMARKS

unchanged

#### JUSTIFICATION

In the preliminary draft budget the Commission aimed at increasing the Community share of 'total cereals' from 720 500 tonnes to 1 135 000 tonnes *in line with the Council's decision* to bring development aid increasingly under the Community umbrella.

Within the Community's share Community supplies of *cereals other than rice* were to be increased from 620 000 tonnes (1979) to 935 000 tonnes.

The Council reduced this quantity to a level even below that of the previous year, i.e. to 520 500 tonnes.

The quantity proposed by the Commission should be reinstated.

In view of Parliament's limited margin for manoeuvre in the case of non-compulsory expenditure — and this appropriation is considered as such — *only a partial quantity* of about 300 000 tonnes is being reinstated. This results in additional expenditure of 32 700 000 EUA.

This is compensated for, partly, by a corresponding reduction in cereals storage under Article 602, and partly by a further reduction in Item 6210 for which it is now possible to make a lower estimate in view of a slight fall off in the stocks of skimmed-milk powder.

Whilst this draft amendment, adopted by the Committee on Budgets by 16 votes to 6 with 3 abstentions, does not fully restore the Commission's proposals, contained in the preliminary draft, it does nonetheless provide the most realistic way of increasing the Community's effort, as regards food aid in cereals, in 1980.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 316  
tabled by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUE

Title 1 : Own resources  
Chapter 13 : Resources accruing from the value added tax provided for in Article 4 of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970  
Article 130 : Resources accruing from the value added tax provided for in Article 4 of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970

#### *Revenue*

unchanged

#### REMARKS

*Add the following to the remarks :*

The Commission has undertaken to submit as soon as possible, and in any event together with any supplementary budgets for the 1980 financial year, proposals for amendments to Article 4 (1), second subparagraph, of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of financial contributions from Member States by the Communities' own resources, aimed at increasing the rate of the VAT assessment basis from 1% to 1.5% without increasing the overall tax burden on European taxpayers; the Council is committed to adopting these proposals and forwarding them to the Member States for ratification.

The Commission has undertaken before the opening of the budgetary procedure for the 1981 financial year, to begin consideration, with the European Parliament, of the necessary reform of the Community fiscal system and of the method of allocating revenue and expenditure among the Member States and the Community.

#### *Legal basis*

EEC Treaty Arts. 199 and 201; EAEC Treaty Arts. 171 and 173; Decision of 21 April 1970 (70/243/EEC; EAEC; ECSC), OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970; Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977, OJ No L 356, 31. 12. 1977. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on financing the Community budget (COM (78) 531 final).

#### JUSTIFICATION

According to the triennial estimates annexed by the Commission to the preliminary draft budget of the European Communities for 1980, there is a possibility that own resources may be depleted from the 1981 budget onwards.

The financial implications of the decisions of the Council of Agriculture Ministers of 22 June 1979 have led to a letter of amendment No 1/1980 and a supplementary budget No 3/1979, and this renders even more urgent the question of the depletion of own resources.

Beginning with the budgetary procedure for 1980, the European Parliament should therefore take steps to safeguard the principles of the Community's financial independence, the universality and unity of the budget and the capacity of the Community as a whole to develop through the progressive transfer of resources and public expenditure from the Member States to the Community, without increasing the overall tax burden on European Taxpayers.

It is the Commission that bears the main responsibility for supporting the political will of the European Parliament expressed in this remark by means of appropriate legislative proposals.

\* \* \*



Draft amendment No 317  
tabled by Mr Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 97: Cooperation in the field of commodities  
*(new)*  
Article 971: International Agreement on Natural Rubber  
*(new)*

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 97: 'Cooperation in the field of commodities' (reinstatement)*  
*Create a new Article 971: 'International Agreement on Natural Rubber' (reinstatement)*  
*Make a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

unchanged

JUSTIFICATION

The International Agreement on Natural Rubber provides for the setting up of an initial buffer stock of 400 000 tonnes with a view to stabilizing the price of natural rubber and ensuring control over supplies.

The Committee on Budgets, however, considered, by 26 votes to 2 with 4 abstentions, that, for 1980, a token entry for this item would be sufficient. It therefore instructed its rapporteur to table an amendment along these lines.

The effective budgetization of this agreement is all the more necessary in view of the recent decision by the Court of Justice which underlines the fact that the Community's competence in these agreements *derives* from Community financing of the financial consequences.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 318  
tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

- Title 8 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund Guidance Section (Chapters 80 to 86) and Fisheries and Marine Policy (Chapters 86 to 89)
- Chapter 87 : Specific Measures in the Fisheries and Marine Sector
- Article 871 : Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in the Community maritime zone  
*(new)*
- Item 8710 : Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland  
*(new)*
- Item 8711 : Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations undertaken by certain Member States other than Denmark and Ireland  
*(new)*

A) *Expenditure*

*Amend the heading of Article 871 to read: 'Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in the Community maritime zone'*

*Create new Item 8710: 'Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 24 m EUA*

*Create new Item 8711: 'Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations undertaken by certain Member States other than Denmark and Ireland'*

*Make a token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

COMMITMENTS

*Enter against Item 8710 the table of commitments shown against Article 871 in the draft budget. There are no commitments against Item 8711.*

REMARKS

Item 8710 — previous Article 871 : Remarks unchanged.

Item 8711 — new Item : The appropriations entered under this new post are intended to finance participation by the Community in inspection and surveillance carried out by Member States other than Denmark and Ireland on the basis of a regulation to be submitted by the Council in the course of 1980.

JUSTIFICATION

Adequate inspection and surveillance is essential to the successful adoption and implementation of a Common Fisheries Policy, both in terms of making the CFP acceptable to fishermen and technically operational. Moreover, inspection systems will provide the basis for the collection of accurate statistical information, essential to management of a Common Fisheries Policy.

The Committee on Budgets approved by 23 votes with 7 abstentions that part of draft amendment No 76 of the Agriculture Committee designed to make a distinction between the aid provided to two Member States for their surveillance activities, and future aid to the other Member States, in the context of the development of a common fisheries policy.

However, by 28 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions the Committee did not approve the including of a sum on the line for this purpose, feeling that such a move would be premature.

The rapporteur was therefore instructed to table an amendment to change the nomenclature for Article 871, accordingly, but to add no further appropriations.

Draft amendment No 319  
tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9: Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 97: Cooperation in the field of commodities  
(*new*)  
Article 970: Common Fund  
(*new*)  
Item 9700: Section 1: Financing of regulatory stocks  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 97: 'Cooperation in the field of commodities' (reinstatement)*  
*Create a new Article 970: 'Common Fund' (reinstatement)*  
*Create a new Item 9700: 'Section 1: Financing of regulatory stocks'*  
*Enter a payment appropriation of 1 000 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks:*

Resolution of the European Parliament of 26. 4. 1979 (OJ No C 127 of 21. 5. 1979).

The appropriation of 1 m EUA represents the Community contribution to the first section of the Common Fund for commodities.

JUSTIFICATION

In its resolution of 26 April 1979 the European Parliament hoped that 'the Member States will make a positive contribution to the financing of the two sections of the Common Fund and, in particular, that the Member States' contributions to this Fund would be financed from the Community budget'.

The contribution of each Member State to the first section has been set at one million dollars, and the Committee on Development and Cooperation had proposed, in accordance with the aforementioned resolution, that these contributions be financed by the Community. Furthermore, it proposed that the Community as such should contribute an amount of one million dollars to the first section of this Common Fund.

However, the Committee on Budgets supported, by 19 votes to 6 with 5 abstentions, a proposal made by its rapporteur that only the *Community* part of the contribution be included in this year's budget.

This effective budgetization of the Fund is all the more necessary in view of the recent decision by the Court of Justice which underlined the fact that the Community's competence in negotiations with third countries *derives* from Community financing of the financial consequences.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 320  
tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 9 : Cooperation with developing countries and other non-member countries  
Chapter 93 : Cooperation with non-associated developing countries  
Article 930 : Financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 2 m EUA (from 20 000 000 EUA to 22 000 000 EUA) (reinstatement of preliminary draft budget)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

*Increase the commitment appropriation by 30 000 000 EUA (from 110 000 000 EUA to 140 000 000 EUA)*

*Schedule*

*Amend the schedule as follows :*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 amounts to 140 000 000 EUA<sup>1</sup>

The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows :

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments		
	1980	1981	1982 and subs. years
1980 appropriation : 140 000 000	—	28 000 000	112 000 000

REMARKS

*Modify the remarks as follows :*

'Council Resolution of 16 July 1974 on financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries.

Commission Communication to the Council on Community financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries (1976 to 1980) (COM (75) 95 final of 5 March 1975).

Resolution of the European Parliament of 21 April 1977 (OJ No C 118 of 16. 5. 1977) on a proposal for a regulation on financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries.

This appropriation will be used to finance the following measures :

- agricultural and food development schemes in non-associated developing countries, in particular the poorest countries in Latin America and Asia,
- subsidiarily, in certain specific cases, operations to promote regional cooperation may also be considered.

Fifty per cent of the appropriations for the 1980 financial year have been frozen and will be unfrozen by the Budgetary Authority, on submission by the Commission *before 1 May 1980* of the list describing the projects it intends to finance.'

<sup>1</sup> See Article 1 (3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

## JUSTIFICATION

It is worth pointing out that financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries was instituted at the initiative of the European Parliament, which has always stressed the need for the Community to conduct, alongside its policy of cooperation with associated countries, a policy of development aid to non-associated third countries, in particular the poorest countries of Latin America and Asia.

The Committee on Budgets, while supporting an extension of this policy, was not able to approve proposals going beyond the preliminary draft, in view of the implementing difficulties encountered. It therefore approved by 20 votes to 6 with 4 abstentions, an oral amendment tabled by the rapporteur to reinstate the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget.

However, it also supported the partial freezing of these appropriations (by 17 votes to 9 with 5 abstentions) in order to restore Parliament's ultimate rights over the implementing of the line, which are being undermined as a result of the attempts by Council to arrogate to itself decision-making powers over individual projects.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 321  
tabled by Mr Pieter Dankert, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 8 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund Guidance Section (Chapters 80 to 86) and Fisheries and Marine Policy (Chapters 86 to 89)
- Chapter 87 : Specific Measures in the Fisheries and Marine Sector
- Article 872 : Fisheries and marine research programme
- Item 8720 : Aquaculture research programme  
(*new*)
- Sub-Item 87200 : Fish disease research programme  
(*new*)
- Sub-Item 87201 : Research programme for the improvement of fish genetically, growth and conversion rates, and feed  
(*new*)
- Sub-Item 87202 : Survey of potential marine fish farming sites in the Community  
(*new*)
- Item 87203 : Feasibility studies of new techniques to improve fish farming within the Community  
(*new*)
- Item 8721 : Other research programmes  
(*new*)

## A) Expenditure

- Create new Item 8720 : 'Aquaculture research programme'*
- Create new Sub-Item 87200 : 'Fish disease research programme'*
- Create new Sub-Item 87201 : 'Research programme for the improvement of fish genetically, growth and conversion rates, and feed'*
- Create new Sub-Item 87202 : 'Survey of potential marine fish farming sites in the Community'*
- Create new Sub-Item 87203 : 'Feasibility studies of new techniques to improve fish farming within the Community'*
- Make a token entry against these sub-items*
- Create new Item 8721 : 'Other research programmes'*
- Make a token entry against this item*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

Item 8720 (*new item*)

Appropriations intended to finance measures to encourage fish farming within the Community on the basis of a regulation to be put before the Council by the Commission during 1980.

## JUSTIFICATION

On 11 May 1979 the European Parliament adopted a motion for a resolution<sup>1</sup> calling for the adoption of measures to encourage and develop fish farming within the Community. Fish farming can make an important contribution to the economic and employment prospects of the maritime peripheral regions of the Community, which are heavily dependent on the fishing industry, and have been badly hit by measures to conserve wild fish stocks and by the increases in the cost of fuel. The Committee on Budgets considered, however, at its meeting on 25 October, that it would be premature to enter appropriations against the new items to be included in the budget. Therefore, by 30 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, the Committee instructed its rapporteur to table an amendment to create the necessary budgetary nomenclature but to add no appropriations to the budget.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 322

tabled by Mr R. Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

## Section IV — Court of Justice

## ESTABLISHMENT PLAN

Create 13 permanent posts in the LA category (interpreters):

1 LA 3, 2 LA 4, 2 LA 5, 4 LA 6 and 4 LA 7

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 389 160 EUA<sup>2</sup>

B) *Compensation*

Decrease by 326 090 EUA the expenditure on the 'Joint interpreting service' (Item 2391)

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 8 370 EUA<sup>3</sup>

## REMARKS

'These posts are created to form an interpreting service for the Court.'

<sup>1</sup> OJ No C 140, S. 6, 1979, pp. 117-120.

<sup>2</sup> As broken down in the Remarks.

<sup>3</sup> In addition, an amount of 71 440 EUA is to be entered in Chapters 40 and 41.

## JUSTIFICATION

1. At present the Court has only two full-time interpreters (both LA 4), placed at its disposal by Parliament.
2. In addition, the Court has recourse to seven freelance interpreters (on annual contracts) who have specialized in legal terminology.
3. Largely as a result of the increase in the Court's hearings (160 in 1978, 227 from January to September 1979) the present system has two basic disadvantages: if the contracts of freelance interpreters are not extended, the Court loses its specialized interpreters, who are difficult to replace. This would be a serious obstacle to the Court's work.
4. Established interpreters would form the nucleus of a group of interpreters to ensure simultaneous interpretation out of and into the six languages. In view of the language combinations it would of course be necessary also to use individual freelance interpreters.
5. These permanent posts are created on the understanding that the Court of Justice will make the staff concerned available to Parliament for interpreting work as required and if they are not needed by the Court at the same time.
6. It is also understood that the Court of Justice will not regard the expansion of the interpreting service as grounds for requesting further posts next year in order to expand its own interpreting service.

The overall appropriation is broken down as follows: (calculation for six months, for two existing interpreters for 12 months)

<i>(in EUA)</i>		
	Item 1100	295 720
	Item 1101	25 280
	Item 1102	45 240
	Item 1130	8 870
	Item 1131	1 980
	Article 119	12 070
	Sub total	389 160
	Chapter 40	51 480
	Chapter 41	19 960
	Sub total	71 440
	Grand total	317 720

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 323  
tabled by Mr Ansquer, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

## Section I — Parliament

## List of posts

*Make* the following additions to the establishment plan:

*Add* the following three posts for a Strasbourg information office

1 A 5/4

1 B 5/4

1 C 3/2

A) *Expenditure*

The financial implications for 1980 are negligible and the appropriations required to open these three posts could be covered by the appropriations entered under 'Expenditure on staff'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

It is desirable to establish in Strasbourg a small permanent branch office of the information service. It must be borne in mind that for a substantial section of the general public, the European Parliament is the 'Strasbourg Assembly' and that there is a firm link in the mind of the public between that city and our Assembly, notwithstanding any decision to the contrary which may be taken when the permanent seat is fixed. It would be deplorable for the European Parliament's image if no information on our Institution were available between part-sessions to the very numerous visitors to the Palais de l'Europe (more than 100 000 visitors each year). Nor would it be satisfactory for any explanations given on the European Parliament to be offered solely by officials of the Council of Europe, who would of course deal with this as a purely incidental issue. The presence of a small nucleus of our officials assisting on the spot with the reception of visitors, acting in liaison with their colleagues from the Council of Europe, should ensure that, even between part-sessions, proper information about the European Parliament's existence and activities would be available.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 324

tabled by Mrs Weiss and Mr Ansquer, on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials  
 Chapter 39 : Other expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the institution  
 Article 393 : Cultural projects and events  
 Item 3933 : European Institute and research on the spiritual identity of Europeans  
 (new)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Item 3933 : 'European Institute and research on the spiritual identity of Europeans'  
 Make a token entry



B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following new remarks :*

'This appropriation is intended to permit the creation of a European Institute and to carry out a research project among the students and schoolchildren of the countries of the Community.'

## JUSTIFICATION

What is envisaged is the creation of a European Institute whose object would be to embody the spiritual continuity of European identity and which would periodically bring together a limited number of eminent people in the fields of science, literature, art and law (cf. PE 59.523, Annex I). Finance is also required to prepare, carry out and analyse the results of important research projects to be conducted by the European Institute (cf. PE 59.523, Annex II).

On the basis of that research, questionnaires will be drawn up by a team of sociologists and given by teachers to the students and schoolchildren of the nine countries of the Community. The purport of the questionnaires can be summed up in one sentence: 'Do you feel European? Give reasons for your answer'.

The outcome of the research project will be a sort of snapshot of feeling about Europe now, a snapshot which will enable the Assembly to assess the degree of European awareness that it represents today.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 325

tabled by Mr Druon, Mr Ansquer, Mrs Chouraqui, Mr Deleau and Mr Poncelet

Section I — Parliament

## PAYMENTS

Title 2 :	Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure
Chapter 29 :	Subsidies and financial contributions
Article 299 :	Other subsidies and financial contributions towards inspection costs
Item 2991 :	Subsidies towards the costs of visits by high-ranking persons from the Member States

A) *Expenditure*

*Amend the heading as follows: 'Subsidies towards the cost of study visits'*

*Enter a payment appropriation of 1 410 000 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

*Delete the appropriation of 1 410 000 EUA shown under Item 2990*

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## REMARKS

*Item 2991*

These subsidies are granted to visitors with public or private responsibilities in the Community and to groups of visitors from teaching establishments.

## JUSTIFICATION

For a long time now the Assembly has entered a heading to finance travel by groups wanting to make a brief visit to our Institution. Such an undertaking appeared to be highly desirable in an Assembly not elected by direct universal suffrage but which had an unquestionable responsibility to the general public.

Now that the elections have taken place and the Assembly is directly elected by the citizens, there is no justification for continuing to finance this type of activity, especially as this might pave the way to temptations incompatible with democratic practice.

After all, as far as our Assembly's image is concerned, is it right that the public should be 'paid' to attend our plenary sittings? It is worth pointing out that we receive about 30 000 visitors per year, on whom we spend a fortune, whereas the Council of Europe receives 100 000 visitors each year without paying any subsidy.

On the other hand it seems particularly sensible to step up as much as possible measures which would bring our Institution in closer contact with multipliers of public opinion through intensive study visits (talks, debates lasting at least one day).

It would also be desirable, in order to promote the feeling of belonging to Europe, to open such seminars to teaching establishments.

The Group of European Progressive Democrats therefore proposes to transfer the whole of the appropriation under Item 2990 to Item 2991, with the heading of the latter amended to 'Subsidies towards the cost of study visits.'

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 326

tabled by Mr Aigner and Mr Key on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 1 :	Expenditure relating to persons working with the Institution
Chapter 13 :	Expenditure relating to missions and duty travel
Article 130 :	Mission expenses, travel expenses and incidental expenditure
Item 1300 :	Members of the Institution

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce the payment appropriation by 37 000 EUA (from 737 000 to 700 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

Add the following to the remarks on Item 1300 :

In June 1980 the Committee on Budgetary Control will consider the expenditure incurred in the first four months of the 1980 financial year. Reimbursement of the cost of air taxis is subject to prior approval by the President of the Commission.

Expenditure on air taxis financed out of Article 130 must not exceed 300 000 EUA in the 1980 financial year.

## JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgets and the Committee on Budgetary Control have on a number of occasions discussed the problems connected with the expenses of members of the Commission and in particular mission and travel expenses.

At its meeting of 29 October 1979 the Committee on Budgetary Control considered the draft report by Mr Key on the special report by the Court of Auditors requested by Parliament on the allowances and representation costs of Commissioners and their mission expenses. It adopted this draft amendment.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 327

tabled by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — Parliament

## PAYMENTS

Title 1 : Expenditure relating to persons working with the Institution

Chapter 10 : Members of the Institution

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase expenditure under this chapter by 10 825 000 EUA, broken down as shown below*

B) *Compensation*

*Decrease by 9 250 000 EUA the appropriation against Article 1000 : 'Reserve'*

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 1 571 000 EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

The appropriation in question represents the financial implications of the decisions taken by the responsible bodies of Parliament concerning Members' travel, subsistence and secretarial allowances, and of the decisions taken by the Bureau in connection with the adaptation of Parliament's estimates for 1980.

The appropriation is broken down within Chapter 10 as follows :

Item 1004 :	travel and subsistence allowances	+ 1 500 000 EUA
Article 105 :	language courses	+ 71 000 EUA
Article 106 :	secretarial expenses	+ 8 854 000 EUA
Article 109 :	provisional appropriations for changes in the expenses and allowances	+ 400 000 EUA

The Committee on Budgets supported this putting into effect of the Bureau's decision, by 27 votes, unanimously.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 328

tabled by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — Parliament

#### PAYMENTS

Title 3 :	Expenditure resulting from the institution carrying out special functions
Chapter 37 :	Expenditure relating to certain institutions and bodies
Article 370 :	Expenditure relating to the European Parliament
Item 3706 :	Other political activities

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the appropriation by 788 600 EUA (from 736 500 to 1 525 100 EUA)*

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### REMARKS

—

#### JUSTIFICATION

This increase is a result of the decisions taken by the parliamentary bodies concerning other political activities by the groups, and takes account principally of the number of elected Members.

The Committee on Budgets supported the proposal by 23 votes, with 5 abstentions.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 329  
tabled by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase expenditure by 1 832 750 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgets considered by 20 votes, with 4 abstentions, that, in view of the increase in activities, it is essential to update the expenditure estimates drawn up in May on the operational headings listed below, on the basis of the Secretary-General's report (PE 59.419/BUR).

*Breakdown of posts*

Item 2220 :	Techn. inst. (printing 225 000)	+ 405 500 EUA
Item 2221 :	Techn. inst. — renewals	+ 60 000 EUA
Item 2223 :	Techn. inst. — maintenance	+ 125 000 EUA
Item 2231 :	Transport equip. — renewals	+ 15 000 EUA
Item 2233 :	Transport equip. — maintenance	+ 15 000 EUA
Item 2250 :	Library	+ 10 000 EUA
Item 2253 :	Subs. to news agencies	+ 40 000 EUA
Article 230 :	Stationery	+ 220 000 EUA
Item 2311 :	Telephone, telex, etc.	+ 100 000 EUA
Article 270 :	Official Journal	+ 75 000 EUA
Item 2710 :	Publications	+ 100 000 EUA
Item 2720 :	Information (Audio-visual)	+ 300 000 EUA
Item 2991 :	Visits (seminars)	+ 200 000 EUA

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 330  
tabled by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — Parliament

*Complete the establishment plan as follows :*

1 A 5/4 — 5 C 3/2 (secretariat of the Quaestors)

These posts to be taken from the general reserve of 188 posts created in the 1980 draft budget of Parliament

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

unchanged

## JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting of 9 October 1979, the Bureau of the European Parliament requested the Committee on Budgets to draw up an amendment to create 13 posts (1 A 5/4, 1 A 7/6, 5 B 3/2 and 6 C 3/2) to provide assistance for the Quaestors.

The European Parliament has recently increased the number of Quaestors and their functions would also be extended.

The Committee on Budgets decided not to approve the Bureau's requests for all of these extra posts (0 votes in favour): instead, it instructed its rapporteur, by 22 votes to 8 with 1 abstention, to table an amendment creating 1 A 5/4 and 5 C 3/2 posts for the secretariat of the Quaestors. The secretarial facility would be made available on a collegial basis.

The Committee on Budgets considered that, in the light of the views expressed by members of the Quaestors, it would be inappropriate to seek a major increase in the secretariat on a permanent basis. It was agreed unanimously, 30 votes for, that the extra posts for the Quaestors would be taken from the general reserve of 188 posts, created in the 1980 draft budget. The proposals for the Quaestors would therefore not give rise to extra expenditure.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 331  
tabled by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

## Section I — Parliament

*Complete* the establishment plan as follows:

6 C 3/2 temporary (at C 2) (to assist the Vice-Presidents)

These posts to be taken from the general reserve of 188 posts created in the 1980 draft budget

A) *Expenditure*

unchanged

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

unchanged

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting of 9 October 1979, the Bureau of the European Parliament requested the Committee on Budgets to draw up an amendment to create two permanent A 3 posts and 12 B 3/2 temporary posts and 12 C 3/2 temporary posts to provide for the assistance of the Vice-Presidents.

This proposal was not accepted by the Committee on Budgets (0 votes for). A second proposal to create 12 C 3/2 posts was rejected by 23 votes to 10 with no abstentions.

By 24 votes to 5 with no abstentions your rapporteur was instructed to table an amendment creating six C 3/2 permanent posts to provide collegial assistance for the Vice-Presidents. It was felt that it would be inappropriate to extend the secretariat further given that there had been no decision as regards the delegation of presidential responsibilities to the Vice-Presidents.

It was decided, unanimously, by 30 votes, that these posts should be taken from the general reserve of 188 posts created in the 1980 draft budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 332  
tabled by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

## Section I — Parliament

*Complete* the establishment plan as follows :

123 temporary posts in the secretariat of the political groups broken down as follows :

1 A 2 — 3 A 3 — 18 A 5/4 of which 5 A 4 and 13 A 5 — 28 A 6/7 of which 6 A 6 and 22 A 7 (50 A grade posts in all)

4 B 1 — 4 B 2 — 2 B 3 (10 B grade posts in all)

11 C 1 — 51 C 3/2 of which 14 C 2 and 37 C 3 — 1 C 4 (63 C grade posts in all)

The following of these posts are frozen :

1 A 3, 3 A 4, 6 A 5, 3 A 6, 12 A 7 ;

2 B 1, 1 B 2, 1 B 3 ;

4 C 1, 8 C 2, 19 C 3, 1 C 4

Release of the posts from this reserve will be decided jointly by the Bureau and the Committee on Budgets

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the expenditure relating to the creation of the above posts and the resulting operational expenditure by 1 875 750 EUA

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by 1 558 000 EUA

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

50 % of these posts (61, as shown above) are frozen. Release of the posts from this reserve will be decided jointly by the Bureau and the COBU.

## JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting of 9 October 1979, the Bureau of the European Parliament asked the Committee on Budgets to table an amendment creating 123 extra temporary posts for the staff of the political groups.

Your rapporteur recognizes that an increase in the size of the political groups may well be necessary to provide, for example, for the manning of each committee by a representative from the political groups' secretariat.

However, such a major increase for 1980, as proposed by the Bureau, poses problems of the structure of the institution which should not be prejudged prior to the examination of those structures following the report drawn up by the working party, set up by the Bureau.

In particular, the question of how MEPs are to be served in carrying out their Parliamentary responsibilities has to be examined. A number of facilities exist — their personal research assistants, the secretariats of the political groups, the secretariats of the committees and Parliament's research staff in Directorate-General V. It is in the interests of the institution and of Members themselves that unnecessary expense and duplication in the service of Members of Parliament is avoided.

Therefore the COBU was not able to agree (one vote in favour) on the Bureau's proposal in its entirety. A further proposal, creating the 123 posts sought, unblocked, but with a commitment that the groups would not seek extra posts in 1981, was rejected by 18 votes to 11 with 1 abstention. The COBU then instructed (by 26 votes to 7 with no abstentions) your rapporteur to table an amendment, creating 123 posts, 50 % of them to be frozen until unfrozen by a common agreement between the Bureau and the COBU.

As regards the freezing of these posts, the breakdown is as follows :

Posts immediately available (62) :

1 A 2, 2 A 3, 2 A 4, 8 A 5, 2 A 6, 10 A 7 ;

2 B 1, 4 B 2 ; 7 C 1, 6 C 2, 18 C 3

Posts immediately available (61) :

1 A 3, 3 A 4, 6 A 5, 3 A 6, 12 A 7 ;

2 B 1, 1 B 2, 1 B 3 ; 4 C 1, 8 C 2, 19 C 3, 1 C 4

As regards the procedure for unfreezing, Rules 49 and 50 of the Rules of Procedure clearly indicate that, as regards decisions relating to the list of posts and the budget of Parliament, the Bureau and the Committee on Budgets have distinct responsibilities — therefore a common agreement should be sought.

If the Committee on Budgets were not to be associated with the unfreezing of appropriations, this would represent a derogation from normal procedures which apply for the authorization of appropriations and the making of those appropriations operational for every other institution and body. Furthermore, every Community institution is expected to provide a full justification and job description for every post sought.

It would be an anomaly if an exception were to be made for the decisions of the European Parliament.

### *Financial statement*

#### Expenditure for new posts

(in EUA)

	159 posts (6 months)	Vice-Pres. 26 posts (6 months)	Quaestors 13 posts (6 months)	Sub-total Vice-Pres. + Quaestors	Private Office 4 posts (6 months)	Groups 123 posts (9 months)	Total
1100	1 849 800	341 100	149 900	(491 000)	86 700	2 460 600	4 888 100
1101	1 555 500	28 700	12 600	( 41 300)	7 300	206 700	410 800
1102	273 800	50 500	22 200	( 72 700)	12 900	364 200	723 600
1130	55 500	10 300	4 500	( 14 800)	2 600	73 900	146 800
1131	18 500	3 500	1 500	( 5 000)	900	24 600	49 000
119	152 500	28 200	12 400	( 40 600)	7 200	160 000	360 300
120	80 000	13 000	6 500	( 19 500)	2 000	61 500	163 000
1221	320 000	52 000	26 000	( 78 000)	8 000	246 000	652 000
1231	200 000	31 200	15 600	( 46 800)	4 800	154 000	405 600
Total expenditure	3 105 600	558 500	251 200	(809 700)	132 400	3 751 500	7 799 200
40	350 400	64 700	28 300	( 93 000)	16 500	458 600	918 500
41	135 200	24 900	10 900	( 35 800)	6 400	176 900	354 300
Total revenue	485 600	89 600	39 200	(128 800)	22 900	635 500	1 272 800



Draft amendment No 333  
tabled by Mr Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

### Section I — Parliament

#### I. *Complete* the establishment plan as follows :

1 A 1 temporary *ad personam* — 1 A 3 temporary — 1 B 3 — 1 C 1 (President's private office)

#### II. 113 temporary posts in the Secretariat

1 A 3, 2 A 7/6, 1 LA 3, 11 LA 5/4 revisers, 11 LA 5/4 principal translators, 11 LA 7/6 translators, 5 LA 5/4 principal interpreters, 5 LA 7/6 interpreters, 6 B 5/4, 9 C 1, 33 C 3/2, 15 C 5/4, 3 D 3/2

#### III. *Convert* the following posts :

1 A 5/4 to A 3, 1 B 3/2 to B 1, 3 B 5/4 to B 3/2, 2 C 1 to B 5/4

These posts are assigned as indicated in Doc. PE 59.419/BUR

#### A) *Expenditure*

The overall increase is 2 888 600 EUA (equivalent to 50 % of the required amount for the payment of salaries, for six months)

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 386 400 EUA

### COMMITMENTS

—

### REMARKS

The extra temporary posts in the establishment plan of the Secretariat are intended to cover the recruitment needs of Greek officials and linguists, and others, whose recruitment has been necessitated as a result of the accession of Greece to the Community on 1 January 1981.

### JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting of 9 October 1979, the Bureau of the European Parliament asked the Committee on Budgets to table an amendment to the draft budget for 1980 to add 159 posts to the general secretariat to cope with extra tasks resulting from the direct election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage and from the enlargement of the Community, with the accession of Greece, envisaged for 1981.

However, this request for posts should be seen in the context of the increases already voted in previous years, and the 213 posts added to the establishment plan in the estimates for 1980 which were drawn up by Council on 11 September.

Your rapporteur believes that in view of (a) the need for restraint, (b) the fact that Parliament's needs cannot yet be established, (c) the absence of office space, (d) the large number of vacant posts currently in existence, (e) the need to leave a certain number of places open for Greek non-linguistic officials and (f) the delays inevitably involved in the current recruitment procedures, it would be appropriate for the Committee on Budgets to table an amendment creating all these posts in the draft budget.

The Bureau's original proposal was not supported by the committee (no votes in favour). However, the committee instructed the rapporteur, by 19 votes to 7 with 6 abstentions, to table an amendment adding 113 *temporary* posts to the establishment plan linked directly with Greek accession to the

Community. These posts are divided up as between the different Directorates-General as follows (on the basis of the Secretary-General's Report : PE 59.419/BUR):

DG I: Sessional and General Services : 2 A 7/6, 3 B 5/4, 9 C 1, 29 C 3/2, 15 C 5/4, 3 D 3/2, 1 LA 3, 22 LA 5/4, 11 LA 7/6 = 95

DG II: Committees and Inter-Parliamentary Delegations : 0

DG III: Information, Press and Public Relations : 1 A 3, 1 B 5/4, 1 C 3/2 = 3

DG IV: Administration, Personnel and Finance : 5 LA 5/4, 5 LA 7/6,  
2 B 5/4, 3 C 3/2 = 15

DG V: Research and Documentation : 0

### Financial statement

#### Expenditure for new posts

(in EUA)

	113 temporary posts (6 months)	Private Office 4 posts (6 months)	Total
1100	1 498 900	86 700	1 585 600
1101	125 900	7 300	133 200
1102	221 900	12 900	234 800
1130	45 500	2 600	47 600
1131	15 000	900	15 900
119	124 000	7 200	131 200
1141	113 000		113 000
120	50 000	2 000	52 000
1221	113 000	8 000	121 000
1231	56 500	4 800	61 300
1241	226 000		226 000
2200	86 000		86 000
2203	16 000		16 000
2210	65 000		65 000
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2 756 200</b>	<b>132 400</b>	<b>2 888 600</b>
40	262 300	16 500	278 800
41	101 200	6 400	107 600
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>363 500</b>	<b>22 900</b>	<b>386 400</b>

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 334

tabled by Sir Frederick Catherwood, Messrs. van Aerssen, Jonker, Kellett-Bowman, Lemmer, Mrs Lenz, Mr Majonica, Mrs Moreau and Mr Welsh

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Table of staff

Increase the staff of DG I by creating the following posts :

1 A 2 — 2 A 4/7 — 2 B — 2 C

for the sector 'relations with state-trading countries'.

#### A) Expenditure

Increase the payment appropriation by 138 310 EUA

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Taking into account deductions from remunerations

## JUSTIFICATION

Relations with the state-trading countries have been developing dramatically during the recent years ; the agreement with China, which must be formulated in concrete terms, negotiations with COMECON, individual negotiations with several countries, particularly Romania, attendance at international conferences (particularly in the context of and as a follow-up to the CSCE — the next conference will be held in Madrid in 1980). The time has come to restructure and strengthen this team by :

- (a) the creation of a directorate responsible for bilateral and multilateral relations with the state-trading countries and for an autonomous trade policy towards them, and
- (b) the subdivision of the directorate into sectors responsible for
  - (i) bilateral relations and the autonomous trade policy towards state-trading countries in Europe,
  - (ii) multilateral relations (COMECON, CSCE, ECE),
  - (iii) relations with China.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 335

tabled by Sir Frederick Catherwood, Messrs. van Aerssen, Jonker, Kellett-Bowman, Lemmer, Mrs Lenz, Mr Majonica, Mrs Moreau and Mr Welsh

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Table of staff

Increase the staff of DG I by creating the following posts :

1 A 2 — 3 A 5/4 — 2 B — 2 C

in view of the opening of a Commission delegation in Australia (Canberra)

A) *Expenditure.*

Increase the payment appropriation by 173 666 EUA

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by the same amount <sup>1</sup>

## JUSTIFICATION

It is becoming more and more evident that with its vast raw materials resources, Australia will be of vital importance to the Community in the 1980s and 1990s. Similarly, the Australian market is of considerable interest to the Community, which is Australia's main supplier. It is to be expected that Australia will more and more regard Europe as an important trade and economic partner like Japan and the United States. But this trend must be supported and encouraged and that cannot be done unless the Community has a delegation in Australia. The Council has endorsed the political advisability of opening a delegation, although it has not so far approved the means needed to do so.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> Taking into account deductions from remunerations.

Draft amendment No 336

tabled by Sir Frederick Catherwood, Messrs. van Aerssen, Jonker, Kellett-Bowman, Lemmer, Mrs Lenz, Mr Majonica, Mrs Moreau and Mr Welsh

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Table of staff

*Increase* the staff of DG I by creating the following posts :

1 A 3 — 2 A 5/4 — 2 B — 2 C

in view of the opening of a Commission delegation in Yugoslavia (Belgrade)

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 139 049 EUA

##### B) *Compensation*

—

##### C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount<sup>1</sup>

#### JUSTIFICATION

The Commission's negotiations with Yugoslavia on a cooperation agreement have revealed the Yugoslav authorities' desire for a Commission representation in Belgrade which would confirm the Community's political interest in its relations with Yugoslavia. The ambassadors of the Nine also confirmed the need to open a representation. Therefore, a delegation should start operating as soon as the agreement between Yugoslavia and the Community is signed. The political approach to Yugoslavia, a non-aligned country that has always been careful to defend its independence, deserves a great deal of attention.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 337

tabled by Sir Frederick Catherwood, Messrs. van Aerssen, Jonker, Kellett-Bowman, Lemmer, Mrs Lenz, Mr Majonica, Mrs Moreau and Mr Welsh

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Table of staff

*Increase* the staff of DG I by creating the following posts :

3 A 4-7 — 3 B — 3 C for

- (a) the implementation of the results of the recent GATT multilateral negotiations (1 A, 1 B, 1 C)
- (b) the application by the Commission of its own autonomous trade policy (e.g. anti-dumping procedures, Article 115 of the EEC Treaty) (1 A, 1 B, 1 C)
- (c) the crisis-hit industrial sector, in particular the steel sector (1 A, 1 B, 1 C)

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 144 995 EUA

<sup>1</sup> Taking into account deductions from remunerations.

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*<sup>1</sup>

## JUSTIFICATION

With regard to (a) above :

This requires participation in the institutional mechanisms for supervising the functioning of the different codes (subsidies, anti-dumping, customs valuation, government purchasing, infringements, standards, etc.). The Commission should be in a position to defend the interests of the Community against any protectionist measures that might be taken by its main trade partners in a period of economic recession.

With regard to (b) above :

In 1977/78 nine grade A officials working in six official languages had to deal with 76 anti-dumping procedures and 438 procedures under Article 115 within the very short time limits laid down in Community legislation. The workload has increased even further since then because of the considerable increase in the number of procedures.

With regard to (c) above :

At 'desk' level, a single grade A5 official is responsible in DG I for coordinating negotiations and managing agreements concluded between the Community and 17 third countries. If the present anti-crisis policy is continued externally, the existing infrastructure will have to be reinforced.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 338

tabled by Sir Frederick Catherwood, Messrs. van Aerssen, Jonker, Kellett-Bowman, Lemmer, Mrs Lenz, Mr Majonica, Mrs Moreau and Mr Welsh

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Table of staff

*Increase the staff of DG I by creating the following posts :*

2 A 4-7 — 2 B — 2 C

for North/South dialogue relations with developing countries in Latin America and Asia

A) *Expenditure**Increase the payment appropriation by 96 663 EUA*B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by the same amount*<sup>1</sup>

## JUSTIFICATION

Additional staff (2 A, 2 B, 2 C) are required in the Directorate-General for External Relations to cope with the proliferation of North/South activities, the increased appropriations requested to assist non-associated developing countries in Latin America and Asia, and the strengthening of our contractual relations with Brazil, the Andean pact countries, the ASEAN countries and the Indian sub-continent in the near future.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> Taking into account deductions from remunerations

Draft amendment No 339  
 tabled by Sir Frederick Catherwood, Messrs. van Aerssen, Jonker, Kellett-Bowman, Lemmer, Mrs  
 Lenz, Mr Majonica, Mrs Moreau and Mr Welsh

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

##### Table of staff

*Increase* the staff of DG I by creating the following posts :

1 A 5/4 — 3 A 4-7

for strengthening of the external relations

(a) in Tokyo (1 A 4-7; 24 604 EUA)

(b) in Caracas (1 A 5/4; 28 188 EUA)

(c) in Bangkok (2 A 4-7; 49 207 EUA)

##### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase* the payment appropriation by 101 998 EUA

##### B) *Compensation*

—

##### C) *Revenue*

*Increase* revenue by the same amount <sup>1</sup>

#### JUSTIFICATION

With regard to (a) above :

The Community is endeavouring to open up the Japanese market to Community products and services. This requires a considerable amount of preparatory and information work in various economic and trade sectors, including agriculture and finance. Because of the limited number of its staff, the delegation has not been able to devote as much attention to these areas as it should have done.

With regard to (b) above :

This delegation (which now consists of a head of delegation and one other A official plus a small branch office in Santiago) is responsible for relations with all the Latin American countries, to which the Commission has decided to devote more attention than in the past.

With regard to (c) above :

This delegation (which now consists of a head of delegation) is responsible for relations with some 15 countries in the region, including the ASEAN countries and India.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> Taking into account deductions from remunerations.

Draft amendment No 340  
tabled by Mr Robert Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Title 1 : Expenditure relating to persons working with the institution  
Chapter 10 : Members of the institution  
Article 100 : Salaries, allowances and payments related to salaries  
Item 1000 : Basic salaries

A) *Expenditure*

Make a *token entry*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

COMMITMENTS

—

REMARKS

'This item is intended to finance the salaries of the members of the European Parliament which should be provided through the budget of that institution rather than from the budgets of the Member States, in conformity with the practice for members of other Community institutions.'

JUSTIFICATION

At its meeting of 19 October 1979 the Committee on Budgets approved the principle, contained in a preliminary draft amendment drawn up by Mr Simonnet, to place a token entry on the line for member' salaries (Item 1 000). The rapporteur was instructed by 23 votes to 2 with 4 abstentions to table an amendment to this effect. The creation of the appropriate budgetary context for the payment of members' salaries by the European Parliament is appropriate in view of the European vocation of European Members.'

The present *ad hoc* arrangements with Members' salaries being paid for from national budgets is inappropriate and gives rise to inequalities.

This proposal should therefore be considered as the first step towards the effective including of these remunerations within Section I of the general budget of the Community.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 341  
tabled by Mr De Keersmaeker, Mr Diana, Mr Bocklet, Mr Tolman and Mr Helms

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 10 : Other expenditure  
Chapter 100 : Provisional appropriations

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriations by 280 000 000 ECU

B) *Compensation*

280 000 000 EUA to be obtained by strengthening of the policy of co-responsibility in the milk sector and the introduction of an equivalent tax on vegetable or marine fats imported into or produced in the Community, except for olive oil

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

The Committee on Budgets has decided to reduce expenditure in the milk sector by 280 000 000 EUA. In view of the existence of a co-responsibility levy on milk producers, it would be logical that this measure be balanced by the introduction of a system of co-responsibility levies on vegetable and marine fats produced or imported in the Community, which contribute to the cost of the milk sector by the competition they offer to butter. What is needed therefore is to take up again, in a form adapted to the new situation, in particular the budgetary situation, the Commission's proposal of 11 October 1976 concerning the introduction of a tax, equivalent to the co-responsibility levy on milk producers, on vegetable and marine fats — except for olive oil — produced or imported in the Community with the exception of products intended for certain technical or industrial uses.

\* \* \*

Proposed modification No 342  
tabled by Mrs Pruvot on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 1 : Expenditure relating to persons working with the Institution  
Chapter 10 : Members of the Institution  
Article 100 : Salaries, allowances and payments related to salaries  
Item 1003 : Representation allowances

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—



## REMARKS

*Modify* remarks to read as follows :

Item 1003 :

Article 4 of the Regulation determining the emoluments of Members of the Commission ; the appropriation is intended to cover the representation allowances of Members of the Commission. In June 1980 the Committee on Budgetary Control will consider expenditure during the first four months of the 1980 financial year.

## JUSTIFICATION

The action taken recently by the Commission, following submission of the report of the Court of Auditors on 'The accounts for 1977 and 1978 on entertainment and representation allowances and expenses of the Members of the Commission, and on their mission expenses', is to be welcomed. However, it will be for the responsible body of the European Parliament, the Committee on Budgetary Control, to consider expenditure during the first four months of the 1980 financial year. The Committee on Budgets has unanimously delivered a favourable opinion on this proposed modification.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 343

tabled by Mrs Pruvot on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 24 : Entertainment and representation expenses  
Article 240 : Entertainment and representation expenses

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

*Add* the following remark :

In June 1980 the Committee on Budgetary Control will consider expenditure during the first four months of the 1980 financial year.

## JUSTIFICATION

The action taken recently by the Commission, following submission of the report of the Court of Auditors on 'The accounts for 1977 and 1978 on entertainment and representation allowances and expenses of the Members of the Commission, and on their mission expenses', is to be welcomed. However, it will be for the responsible body of the European Parliament, the Committee on Budgetary Control, to consider expenditure during the first four months of the 1980 financial year. The Committee on Budgets has unanimously delivered a favourable opinion on this draft amendment.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 344  
tabled by Mr Schinzel on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 54: Contribution to new temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Chapter 54: 'contribution to new temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry'*

*Enter an appropriation for payments of 30 000 000 ECU*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue accordingly*

**COMMITMENTS**

*Enter an appropriation for commitment of 100 000 000 ECU.*

*Schedule*

—

**REMARKS**

*New chapter*

This appropriation is intended to finance temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the steel industry in accordance with a Commission proposal (COM (79) 199 final).

**JUSTIFICATION**

Any action to restructure the iron and steel industry must include steps to alleviate the social crisis in this sector. Restructuring is the only possible means of streamlining the sector concerned and, for this reason, these social measures are an indispensable adjunct to the Community's structural and short-term economic measures. The necessary appropriations to finance these measures should therefore be entered in the budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 345  
tabled by Mr Baillot, Mr Damette, Mrs de March, Mrs Le Roux and Mr Piquet

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 56: European Regional Development Fund — Specific Community measures  
Article 560: Specific Community measures

A) *Expenditure*

Delete Article 560 : 'Specific Community measures'

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Reduce revenue accordingly

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

Article 560 of the budget, which contains the non-quota appropriations of the Regional Fund, is both a grave encroachment on national sovereignty and a means of accelerating the decline of entire regions in that it grants the latter a few appropriations by way of consolation. The regions in the South of France would be seriously affected by Spanish entry into the EEC. The Commission, which considers this enlargement of the Community a foregone conclusion but is at the same time aware of the consequences as is clear from a report which it has published on the subject, has taken the initiative by anticipating events and condemning these regions in particular to rural tourism ; these regions are, however, resolved to prosper without sacrificing their assets, their industries and their manpower and are urging appropriate action at national level.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 346  
tabled by Mr Glinne, on behalf of the Socialist Group

## Section I — Parliament

*Complete the establishment plan as follows :*

113 temporary posts for the Secretariat. 1 A 3, 2 A 7/6, 1 LA 3, 11 LA 5-4 revisers, 11 LA 5-4 principal translators, 11 LA 7-6 translators,

5 LA 5-4 principal interpreters, 5 LA 7-6 interpreters, 6 B 5-4, 9 C 1, 33 C 3-2, 15 C 5-4, 3 D 3-2

*Upgrade the following posts :*

1 A 5-4 to A 3

1 B 3-2 to B 1

3 B 5-4 to B 3-2

2 C 1 to B 5-4

These posts to be allocated in accordance with the indications contained in Doc. PE 59.419/BUR.

A) *Expenditure*

The total increase is 2 756 000 ECU (which is equivalent to 50 % of the amount needed for the payment of salaries for a period of six months)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue**Increase revenue by 363 500 EUA*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

The supplementary temporary posts in the establishment plan of the Secretariat of Parliament are needed for the recruitment of Greek officials, linguists and other staff who will be required in view of Greece's forthcoming accession to the EEC on 1 January 1981.

## JUSTIFICATION

The Socialist Group endorses the proposals of the Bureau and the Committee on Budgets to create 113 posts to cope with the additional work which will result from Greece's accession to the Community in 1981.

The Socialist Group feels compelled to table its own amendment for this purpose because the amendment tabled by the Committee on Budgets contains other posts for which the rapporteur has provided no justification.

*Financial statement*

## Expenditure for new posts

	<i>(in EUA)</i>
1100	1 498 900
1101	125 900
1102	221 900
1130	45 500
1131	15 000
119	124 000
1141	113 000
120	50 000
1221	113 000
1231	56 500
1241	226 000
2200	86 000
2203	16 000
2210	65 000
<hr/>	
Total expenditure	2 756 200
40	262 300
41	101 200
<hr/>	
Total revenue	363 500
<hr/>	

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 347  
tabled by Mr Glinne, on behalf of the Socialist Group

Section I — Parliament

**PAYMENTS**

*Complete* the establishment plan as follows:  
12 C 3/2 temporary posts in grade C 2 (to assist the Vice-Presidents)

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase expenditure by 303 120 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by 31 200 EUA*

**COMMITMENTS**

—

*Schedule*

—

**REMARKS**

—

**JUSTIFICATION**

The Socialist Group, like the Bureau of Parliament, considers that each of the twelve Vice-Presidents of Parliament should be given at least a modicum of personal assistance.

*Financial Statement*

Expenditure for new posts

	<i>(in EUA)</i>
1100	196 800
1101	16 800
1102	28 800
1130	6 000
1131	1 920
119	16 800
1221	24 000
1231	12 000
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>303 120</b>
40	18 000
41	13 200
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>31 200</b>

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 348  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 6 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section  
Chapter 62 : Milk and milk products  
Article 625 : Expenditure corresponding to the proceeds of the co-responsibility levy on small and medium-sized agricultural undertakings

*A) Expenditure*

*Enter a new Article 625 : 'Expenditure corresponding to the proceeds of the co-responsibility levy on small and medium-sized agricultural undertakings'*

*Make a token entry*

*B) Compensation*

—

*C) Revenue*

—

**COMMITMENTS**

—

*Schedule*

—

**REMARKS**

*Enter the following remarks :*

'The Council of Agriculture Ministers will in 1980 fix the rate of the co-responsibility levy for the 1980/81 marketing year. This budgetary heading is intended for the expenditure incurred under Articles 620, 621 and 622 corresponding to the proceeds of the levy paid by small and medium-sized agricultural undertakings.'

**JUSTIFICATION**

It is essential to continue to protect the family farm and to take account of the economic and social situation of small and medium-sized milk producers, particularly in the regions that have no alternative to milk production. For this reason, a ceiling should be placed on the co-responsibility levy payable by small and medium-sized producers.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 349  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 6 : European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section  
Chapter 62 : Milk and milk products  
Article 626 : Expenditure corresponding to the proceeds of the co-responsibility levy on large-scale agricultural undertakings  
*(new)*

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 626: 'Expenditure corresponding to the proceeds of the co-responsibility levy on large-scale agricultural undertakings'

Make a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

Enter the following remarks:

'The Council of Agriculture Ministers will in 1980 fix the rate of the co-responsibility levy for the 1980/81 marketing year. This budgetary heading is intended for the expenditure incurred under Articles 620, 621 and 622 corresponding to the proceeds of the progressive levy paid by large-scale agricultural undertakings'.

## JUSTIFICATION

The Community milk market is characterized by structural imbalance. The growing costs in this sector are the main cause of the large share of the Community budget taken up by agricultural spending. Milk production based on feedingstuffs produced by the agricultural undertaking concerned should nevertheless be given priority over industrial production obtained on the basis of imported feedingstuffs. The co-responsibility levy should therefore be progressive for large-scale undertakings. Above a certain ceiling, producers who continue to step up their production should be taxed more heavily.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 350  
tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 6:	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund — Guarantee Section
Chapter 62:	Milk and milk products
Article 627: (new)	Expenditure corresponding to the proceeds of the levies on vegetable and marine fats

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 627: 'Expenditure corresponding to the proceeds of the levies on vegetable and marine fats'.

Make a token entry

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remarks :*

'This budgetary heading is intended for the expenditure incurred under Articles 620, 621 and 622 corresponding to the proceeds of a new levy on vegetable and marine fats.'

## JUSTIFICATION

Vegetable and marine fats produced in or imported into the Community, which also contribute to the cost of the milk market by virtue of the fact that they compete with butter, should logically also be subject to a system of co-responsibility levies. It would therefore be appropriate to re-introduce in a form adapted to the new budgetary situation the Commission proposal of 11 October 1976 concerning the introduction of a charge equivalent to the co-responsibility levy on milk producers on vegetable and marine fats — with the exception of olive oil — produced in and imported into the Community with the exception of products intended for technical and industrial uses.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 351

tabled by Mrs Lenz, Mrs Cassanmagnago-Cerretti, Mrs Walz, Mrs Maij-Weggen, Mrs Schleicher, Mrs Moreau, Mrs Rabbethge, Mrs Boot and Mrs Gaiotti de Biaise

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds

Chapter 50: Social Fund — Expenditure provided for under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971

Article 505: Measures for women

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriations by 5 000 000 EUA (from 5 000 000 to 10 000 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue by the same amount*

## COMMITMENTS

*Increase the commitment appropriation by 20 000 000 EUA (from 20 000 000 to 40 000 000 EUA)*



*Schedule*

The commitment appropriations approved for 1980 total 40 000 000 EUA

*(in EUA)*

Commitments		Payments				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
Commitments entered into before 1979 to be covered by new payment appropriations	5 500 000	4 900 000	130 000	170 000	—	—
Appropriations outstanding from 1978	310 000	100 000	70 000	70 000	70 000	—
Appropriations for 1979	18 000 000	5 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	1 000 000
Appropriations for 1980	40 000 000	—	5 800 000	13 000 000	11 000 000	10 200 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>63 510 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>17 240 000</b>	<b>15 070 000</b>	<b>11 200 000</b>

**REMARKS**

unchanged

**JUSTIFICATION**

In view of the increasing number of unemployed women, and the professional difficulties experienced by many women today, adequate financial resources must be made available to ensure better training and advanced training possibilities for women in the European Community.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 352  
tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mr Gouthier, Mr Ippolito, Mr Leonardi and Mr Veronesi

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 10 : Other expenditure  
Chapter 103 : Overall operational reserve  
(*new*)  
Article 1030 : Overall operational reserve for the energy sector  
(*new*)

**A) Expenditure**

Create a new Article 1030 'overall operational reserve for the energy sector'  
Enter a payment appropriation of 120 000 000 EUA

**B) Compensation**

—

**C) Revenue**

Increase revenue accordingly

**COMMITMENTS**

Enter a commitment appropriation of 970 000 000 EUA

## Schedule

(in EUA)

	Commitments	Payments			
		1980	1981	1982	1983
1980 :	970 000 000	120 000 000	250 000 000	280 000 000	320 000 000

## REMARKS

Enter the following remarks :

'The appropriations entered in Article 1030 are intended to cover Community energy policy payment and commitment requirements for 1980 ; they are therefore reserve funds and may be used only by means of transfer in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Financial Regulation. <sup>1</sup>

## JUSTIFICATION

The development of the Community energy policy requires sufficient appropriations to allow, as from 1980, the implementation of joint projects to overcome the present crisis.

Taking as a basis the overall increase in public, national and Community expenditure in the energy sector, a commitment appropriation of 1 100 000 000 EUA should be adequate for the next four years.

Since the Committee on Budgets is submitting to Parliament amendments in the energy policy sector proposing an increase, in relation to the Council's draft budget, of 80 000 000 EUA in payment appropriations and 130 000 000 EUA in commitment appropriations, this amendment proposes the creation of an overall operational reserve for the energy sector of 970 000 000 EUA in commitment appropriations and 120 000 000 EUA in payment appropriations.

In recent months the Community institutions have all stressed the urgent need for action in the face of the serious structural situation brought about by the development of a lasting imbalance between supply and demand for oil and the precariousness of world energy supplies, not only in the immediate future but also in the long term.

On various occasions, the Commission and Parliament have affirmed the need for the Community to play an increasing role in investments in energy savings and the production of alternative energy sources ; last June, the European Council for its part considered it vital to 'permit continued economic growth no longer dependent on increased consumption of oil but based on the development of other energy resources'.

In its report analyzing the future role of the European Community in sectoral economic aid, the working party on the role of public finance in European integration put forward the external effects between Member States, economies of scale and harmonization of systems of production, investment and research as arguments in favour of developing Community intervention to replace intervention by the national public administrations ; it also considered that half or slightly less than half of all public expenditure in this sector was the optimal level or rather the critical threshold for a budget model that would serve the objectives of macro-economic policy and a policy of redistribution which should be the aim of union, and that would at the same time reduce national public expenditure.

It is up to the Commission to put forward concrete proposals in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the documents mentioned in the report and to the Council to overcome the reservations that have so far prevented the development of an effective Community energy policy.

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget line as authorized by Article 1030.

Draft amendment No 353

tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mrs Baduel-Glorioso, Mr Bonaccini, Mr Ceravolo and Mr Leonardi

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 10 : Other expenditure  
 Chapter 103 : Overall operational reserve  
 (new)  
 Article 1031 : Overall operational reserve for industrial policy  
 (new)

A) Expenditure

Create a new Article 1031 'overall operational reserve for industrial policy'  
 Enter a payment appropriation of 280 000 000 EUA

B) Compensation

—

C) Revenue

Increase revenue accordingly

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 1 700 000 000 EUA

Schedule

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments			
	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
1980 : 1 700 000 000	280 000 000	350 000 000	480 000 000	590 000 000

REMARKS

Enter the following remarks :

'The appropriations under Article 1031 are intended to cover the payment and commitment requirements in 1980 for Community policy in the advanced industry sector, industrial conversion and restructuring and the social consequences of industrial conversion. They are therefore reserve funds and may be used only by means of transfer in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Financial Regulation.'<sup>1</sup>

JUSTIFICATION

The development of the Community industrial policy in the advanced industry sector, industrial conversion and restructuring of crisis-hit industries requires sufficient appropriations to allow, as from 1980, Community intervention to replace national intervention at a minimum level to achieve economies of scale and harmonization of national policies.

Taking as a basis the overall increase in public, national and Community expenditure in this sector, a commitment appropriation of 1 800 000 000 EUA should be adequate for the next four years.

Since the Committee on Budgets is submitting to Parliament amendments in the industrial policy sector proposing an increase, in relation to the Council's draft budget, of 100 000 000 EUA in commitment appropriations and 20 000 000 EUA in payment appropriations, this amendment proposes the creation of an overall operational reserve for industrial policy of 1 700 000 000 EUA in commitment appropriations and 280 000 000 EUA in payment appropriations.

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget line as authorized by the heading of Article 1031.

The European Parliament has always supported the need for Community measures to replace those of the national authorities in the advanced industry sector. This is true in particular of data processing (whose European industries are at present unable to compete with those of the United States and Japan) and aeronautics (if European industry wishes to prepare for the future it must start working now to provide the basic technology for the aircraft of the next generation; moreover, in order to safeguard the future of the European aeronautics industry, it will be necessary to go beyond the stage of intergovernmental cooperation and bring it gradually under Community control); telematics (in addition to a European policy on data processing, a joint research programme needs to be drawn up for the technology and micro-electronics sectors).

The Commission must undertake to submit without delay proposals for the renewal of the four-year data processing programme, the implementation of the European aeronautics action programme and the development of Community intervention in the other sectors of advanced technology industries.

Furthermore, the current changes connected with the international division of labour, the cost of certain essential raw materials and the structure of demand have led to over-capacity in some Community industrial sectors. These sectors therefore need to be restructured in order to reach a level which will enable them to face international competition again.

Restructuring always forms a part of economic life, even in times of expansion, but periods of recession call for very different measures. At such times restructuring operations are always difficult, not only at the social level on account of the threat to workers of unemployment, but also at the economic level since undertakings find their powers of investment considerably reduced. Consequently, the financial situation of the undertakings and the social and regional effects of restructuring usually make it necessary for the public authorities to take action.

Today, as the Commission and the European Parliament have emphasized on a number of occasions, because of the Community dimension of the problems and the Community responsibilities in the sector of trade and industrial relations, restructuring and conversion need to be carried out according to a Community policy.

The Community must draw up an active, overall policy of balanced expansion as a basis for every individual Community and national economic policy; within this framework, the structural measures of the Member States must be compatible, convergent and capable of promoting solidarity between the various countries, regions and social classes.

The Commission must dispose of adequate financial means to be able to direct national restructuring and conversion towards greater convergence of the economies of the Member States: the appropriations proposed for this overall operational reserve are intended to meet this need.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 354

tabled by Mr Spinelli, Mrs Baduel Glorioso, Mr Ceravolo, Mr Veronesi and Mrs Squarcialupi

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 10 : Other expenditure  
 Chapter 103 : Overall operational reserve  
 (new)  
 Article 1033 : Operations to promote employment  
 (new)

#### A) Expenditure

Create a new Chapter 103 'overall operational reserve'  
 Create a new Article 1033 'operations to promote employment'  
 Enter a payment appropriation of 60 000 000 EUA

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

Increase revenue accordingly

**COMMITMENTS**

Enter a commitment appropriation of 980 000 000 EUA

*Schedule*

The commitment appropriation authorized for 1980 is 1 000 000 000 EUA. The likely schedule of payments against commitments is as follows:

*(in EUA)*

Commitments	Payments			
	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
1980 : 980 000 000	60 000 000	240 000 000	480 000 000	200 000 000

**REMARKS<sup>1</sup>**

The appropriation entered under Article 1033 is intended to cover financing and commitment requirements in 1980 for a Community action policy to promote employment.

**JUSTIFICATION**

The development of a Community policy to promote employment requires sufficient appropriations to allow, as from 1980, action to influence both the level of macro-economic mechanisms and the development of vocational training systems.

Taking as a basis the increase in public, national and Community expenditure in this sector, a commitment appropriation of 1 000 000 000 EUA should be adequate for the next four years. Since the Committee on Budgets is submitting to Parliament amendments, in the social policy sector to promote employment, proposing an increase, in relation to the Council's draft budget, of 20 000 000 EUA in commitment appropriations and 140 000 000 EUA in payment appropriations, this amendment proposes the creation of an overall operational reserve for the employment sector of 980 000 000 EUA in commitment appropriations and 60 000 000 EUA in payment appropriations.

The inadequacy of the resources of the Social Fund has become apparent in certain sectors, particularly that of young people, the handicapped and women.

Within the overall increase in unemployment, that among young people and women has proved the most difficult to absorb as it reflects the rigidity of existing employment structures when demand for labour is low.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 355

tabled by Mr Blaney, Mr Capanna, Mrs Macciocchi, Mr Pannella and Mr Castellina

Section III — Commission

**PAYMENTS**

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds

Chapter 55: European Regional Development Fund — Community action in support of national regional policies

Article 550: Community action in support of national regional policies

<sup>1</sup> This remark shall govern the implementation of the budget heading as authorized by Article 1033.

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 792 500 000 EUA (from 807 500 000 to 1 600 000 000 EUA)

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue accordingly

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## JUSTIFICATION

The representative of the Commission has informed the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning that in the Commission's view the larger sum is needed to meet demands, and can be spent. Given Parliament's overall commitment to regional development, the sum of 1 600 000 000 EUA should be entered in the budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 356  
tabled by Mrs Cresson, Mrs Charzat, Mr Delors, Mr Maurice Faure, Mr Jaquet, Mr Josselin, Mr Sarre,  
Mr Sutra, Mr Gatto and Mr Vernimmen

Statement of revenue

## PAYMENTS

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 121: Levies on imports of vegetable fats into the EEC  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

—

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Create a new Article 121: 'Levies on imports of vegetable fats into the EEC'  
Make a token entry

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

## REMARKS

Enter the following remarks :

'The Council will draw the necessary conclusions'.

## JUSTIFICATION

Imports of vegetable fats into the EEC account each year for approximately four times the volume of butter production. These imports, which are practically free of customs duties and levies, are in large measure the cause of dairy surpluses. In order to absorb these surpluses, identify new budgetary resources and ensure that Community preference is respected, a levy should be charged on imports of vegetable fats into the EEC. This measure would ensure equal treatment, in keeping with the spirit of the Treaty of Rome, for animal and vegetable fats.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 357  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 3 : Community policies relating in particular to research, technology, industry, the social sector, the environment and the supply of energy and raw materials

Chapter 32 : Expenditure under the energy policy

Article 322 : Transport of radioactive materials  
(*new*)

A) *Expenditure*

Create a new Article 322 entitled 'Transport of radioactive materials' (Reinstate Article 322 of Preliminary Draft Budget)

Enter a token entry

Enter a footnote to the token entry :

an appropriation of 1 000 000 EUA has been entered in Chapter 100

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

—

•

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

Article 75 of the EEC Treaty.

Council Resolution of 22 July 1975 (OJ No C 185, 14. 8. 1975, p. 1).

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure on the following measures carried out in the form of study and survey contracts :

— Critical analysis of national law and regulations and administrative procedures in order to obtain provisions which are compatible with each other and with the various international conventions and regulations ;

- Analysis of transport from the safety angle : calculations, tests, models, standardization, maintenance, quality guarantee, stowage and container stability ;
- Probability analysis of the risks of accidents occurring in the various types of transport and quantification of the potential consequences ;
- Analysis of transport from the viewpoint of health protection : training of the persons responsible for transport, rules concerning parking areas, intervention services. . . .

The costs of meetings, technical assistance and experts' fees, and associated costs, are also charged to this Item.

(Reinstatement of Preliminary Draft budget).

#### JUSTIFICATION

The authors of this amendment believe that the programme of expenditure foreseen in Article 322 of the Preliminary Draft Budget is urgently necessary. In the absence of a specific proposal from the Commission explaining how the programme would work in practice Parliament should enter the appropriations proposed in Chapter 100. Parliament would release the appropriations after proper consideration of an appropriate Commission proposal.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 358

tabled by Mrs Hoff, Mrs Gredal, Mr Arndt, Mr Colla and Mr Glinne

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds

Chapter 54: Appropriations for temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the iron and steel industry  
(*new*)

Article 541: Special contribution to the ECSC for temporary measures in connection with the restructuring of the iron and steel industry pursuant to Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty  
(*new*)

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Create a new Article 541: 'Special contribution to the ECSC for temporary measures in connection with the restructuring of the iron and steel industry pursuant to Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty'*

*Make a token entry*

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

#### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

*New chapter*

*New article*

The appropriations in this article can be used to make an annual temporary contribution to the ECSC budget in order — until such time as the own resources of the ECSC are increased — to meet the financial obligations, particularly in the social field, in connection with the restructuring of the iron and steel industry.



This article is intended for ECSC measures in accordance with the existing provisions of Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty and covers both conversion aids for tideover allowances, resettlement allowances and the retraining of redundant workers and aid in the form of interest rebates for reconversion in accordance with the ECSC Treaty and the decisions of the High Authority/Commission.

#### JUSTIFICATION

1. The consequences of the crisis in the iron and steel industry — particularly of a social nature — can be surmounted only by an increase in the appropriations allocated to the ECSC to finance countermeasures.
2. The crisis in the iron and steel industry jeopardizes the harmonious development of economic activity and stability within the Community. This requires that the problems be resolved also with the aid of the general budget of the European Communities.
3. Under Article 49 of the ECSC Treaty the ECSC 'may receive gifts' and hence also appropriations from the Community budget.
4. The draft operational budget of the ECSC shows a shortfall of 70 m EUA. Should the ECSC levy remain unchanged and no other means of financing be discovered, consideration could be given to using this heading to transfer appropriations from the Community budget. To this end, funds could be entered against this budgetary heading during the financial year by means of transfers of appropriations.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 359  
tabled by Mrs Hoff, Mrs Gredal, Mr Arndt, Mr Colla and Mr Glinne

#### Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
Chapter 54: Appropriations for social measures in connection with the restructuring of the  
(new) iron and steel industry  
Article 540: Appropriations for social measures in connection with the restructuring of the  
(new) iron and steel industry

#### A) Expenditure

Create a new Article 540: 'Appropriations for social measures in connection with the restructuring of the iron and steel industry'

Enter payment appropriations of 30 000 000 EUA

#### B) Compensation

—

#### C) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

Enter commitment appropriations of 100 000 000 EUA

*Schedule*

—

#### REMARKS

The appropriations are intended for temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the iron and steel industry in accordance with a Commission proposal (COM (79) 199 final, COM (79) 436 final).

## JUSTIFICATION

1. It is essential to implement these measures *within the framework of the general budget of the European Communities* as the harmonious development of economic activity and stability within the Community are jeopardized by the grave crisis in the iron and steel industry. This necessitates Community action to resolve the problems in question on the basis of a common social and regional policy. These social measures are thus an indispensable *adjunct to Community structural and short-term economic measures*, which in turn means that the necessary appropriations to finance these measures must be entered in the budget.
2. The measures concerned are fully in line with the demands made by the European Parliament that a contribution should be made *at all levels* to resolve the employment problems resulting from the restructuring of the iron and steel industry (see resolution of 12 March 1979, OJ No C 67).

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 360  
 tabled by Mr Konrad Schön on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party  
 (Christian-Democratic Group)

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title 5: Social and Regional Funds  
 Chapter 54: Contribution to new temporary social measures in connection with the  
 (new) restructuring of the iron and steel industry

## A) Expenditure

Create a new Chapter 54: 'Contribution to new temporary social measures in connection with  
 the restructuring of the iron and steel industry'  
 Enter a payment appropriation of 30 000 000 EUA

## B) Compensation

—

## C) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 100 000 000 EUA

## REMARKS

*New chapter*

These appropriations are intended to finance temporary social measures in connection with the restructuring of the iron and steel industry with reference to a Commission proposal (COM (79) 199 final) and in the context of the implementation of the measures provided for in Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty.

## JUSTIFICATION

The alleviation of social hardship in the steel industry is essential if any restructuring is to be carried out in this sector. Such restructuring is the only means by which this industrial sector can be restored to health. These social measures are therefore an indispensable complement to the Community's economic and structural measures and the necessary appropriations should accordingly be entered in the budget.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 361  
tabled by the Socialist Group

Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

Title : List of posts  
Increase the establishments of DG VIII by creating the following posts : 8 A, 14 B, 14 C

Chapter : —

Article : —

Item : —

A) *Expenditure*

Increase the payment appropriation by 894 800 EUA

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 761 600 EUA

## COMMITMENTS

—

## JUSTIFICATION

To enable the increasing activities of the European Commission to be implemented — particularly in the area of food aid, cooperation with the non-associated developing countries, implementation of the new Convention of Lomé and cooperation with the Maghreb and Mashreq countries — a considerable increase in the staff strength in this sector is urgently necessary.

The request for the appointment of these new officials for DG VIII is, however, accompanied by the precondition that the European Parliament must be kept informed by the Commission of the use made of these posts.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 362  
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

*Establishment Plan*

Complete the establishment plan as follows :

6 permanent posts in category A: 1 A 2, 2 A 5/4, 3 A 7/6

1 permanent post in category B: 1 B 5/4

6 permanent posts in category C: 4 C 5/4, 2 C 3/2

A) *Expenditure*

Increase expenditure by 237 600 EUA

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

Increase revenue by 202 200 EUA

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

JUSTIFICATION

These posts are to strengthen administrative structures in the environmental, consumer protection and public health sectors which are of steadily growing importance for the Community and where the existing staff is extremely limited. Community policy in each of these sectors still has a great deal of leeway to make up. In addition, new tasks — such as the prevention of marine pollution — have been added.

Environmental protection	1 A1 A/2	2 A 5/4	3 C 5/4
Consumer affairs	1 A/7/6		1 C 5/4
Public health	1 A/7/6		1 C 3/2
Implementation of the action programme on safety at the place of work	1 A/7/6	1 B 5/4	1 C 3/2

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> Breakdown of 13 posts (in EUA)

1100	147 600
1101	12 400
1102	21 900
1130	4 400
1131	1 500
119	12 300
1221	24 300
1231	13 200
Expenditure	237 600
Chapter 40	25 800
Chapter 41	9 600
	35 400

<sup>2</sup> +35 400 EUA from taxation on salaries.

Draft amendment No 363  
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section I — Parliament

PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 21 : Rental of buildings and associated expenditure  
Article 210 : Rent  
Item 2100 : Rent

A) *Expenditure*

*Reduce expenditure by 5 841 200 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Reduce revenue by the same amount*

COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

REMARKS

*Amend the remarks as follows :*

'No increase over the 1979 appropriation is required, provided Parliament meets in a single working place, as it is anticipated will happen.'

JUSTIFICATION

There should be no need to rent premises in three different places. Parliament should fix a single meeting place, without derogation from the right for Member States to fix a seat for the Parliament if or when they can do so by common accord.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 364  
tabled by the European Democratic Group

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
Chapter 27 : Expenditure on publishing and information  
Article 272 : Expenditure on the dissemination of information and on participation in public events  
Item 2720 : Expenditure on information and participation in public events

A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 100 000 EUA (from 7 500 000 to 7 600 000 EUA)*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue accordingly*

## COMMITMENTS

—

## REMARKS

*Add the following remark :*

*'This appropriation will enable the European Federation of Agricultural Workers' Unions within the Community (EFA) to continue to fulfil its tasks.'*

## JUSTIFICATION

EFA, European Federation of Agricultural Workers' Unions within the Community, represents 1/3 of wage-earners and organizations of small farmers. EFA is therefore entitled to speak on behalf of half of the total rural population in the Community. The Federation is represented on a 50 % basis in the Joint Committee on Social Problems affecting Farm Workers of the Commission. It is also represented in all Advisory Committees on the various agricultural products and sectors of the Community.

EFA is a Trade Secretariat recognized by the ETUC — European Trade Union Confederation — and as such shares responsibility for defending the interests, not only of agricultural workers, but also of consumers and taxpayers. Consequently, the EFA occupies a key position between producers and consumers and its leaders have committed themselves to play a role for a better Agricultural Policy at European level. Even though the members of the organization are among the lowest paid wage-earners, the EFA was able to fulfil its tasks in the past by means of technical and financial aid from the Commission in the form of continuous information assistance. To continue to fulfil its tasks, particularly in the context of the enlargement of the Community and the need to seek social partnership in the applicant countries, EFA requests that the information and assistance be continued by the Commission.

However, EFA received formal notification from the Commission to the effect that nothing could be provided for rural workers represented by EFA in the 1980 budget of the Commission.

EFA's requirements for a limited information programme for 1980 amount to an equivalent of 100 000 EUA on Item 2720 of the Community budget. Considering the importance of the EFA, Item 2720 should be increased by this amount in order to help EFA continue to fulfil its tasks.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 365

tabled by Mr Price, Mr Patterson, Mr Tyrrell, Mr Prag, Mr Sherlock, Mr Hord, Mr Simpson and Mr Pearce

## Section I — Parliament

## PAYMENTS

Title 1 : Expenditure relating to persons working with the institution  
 Chapter 10 : Members of the institution  
 Article 100 : Salaries, allowances and payments related to salaries  
 Item 1000 : Basic salaries

A) *Expenditure*

*Enter an appropriation of 410 EUA*

B) *Compensation*

—

C) *Revenue*

*Increase revenue accordingly*

## COMMITMENTS

—

*Schedule*

—

## REMARKS

*Enter the following remark :*

'This item is intended to finance the salaries of the Members of the European Parliament which should be provided through the budget of that institution rather than from the budgets of the Member States, in conformity with the practice for members of other Community institutions. The sum provided enables a token amount of 1 EUA to be paid to each Member forthwith in order to establish the principles involved.'

## JUSTIFICATION

The salaries of Members of the European Parliament are at present paid by the Member States at levels based on those of Members of their respective national parliaments. The payment of salaries rests upon domestic legislation in the Member States.

This position is unsatisfactory for the following reasons :

- (a) As long as Members of the European Parliament are dependent upon the national parliaments for their salaries, pressure can be brought to bear upon them. This is potentially incompatible with Article 4 of the Act of 20 September 1976.
- (b) The payment by national authorities results in wide variations in salary between different Members of the same elected parliament.

The amendment is intended to provide for the payment of 1 EUA per annum to each Member of the European Parliament. This is a first step and will establish the principles of :

- (a) payment of Members' salaries from the general budget of the Community, and
- (b) equal pay for equal responsibility.

The amendment does not preclude a scheme of cost of living adjustment being devised later.

Draft amendment No 366/rev.

tabled by Mr Colla, Mrs Cresson, Mr Delors, Mr Dido', Mr Gatto, Mr Lezzi, Mr Orlandi, Mr Pisani, Mr Ruffolo, Mr Von der Vring and Mrs Wiczorek-Zeul

Section III — Commission

PAYMENTS

Title 10 : Other expenditure

Chapter 103 : Reserve to cover measures to promote the energy policy, the industrial policy and  
(new) the campaign against unemployment

Article 1030 : Reserve to cover measures to promote the energy policy  
(new)

A) Expenditure

Enter a payment appropriation of 100 000 000 EUA

B) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 1 500 000 000 EUA

Schedule

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments			
	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
1 500 000 000	100 000 000	400 000 000	450 000 000	550 000 000

REMARKS

The Commission will submit proposals for the implementation of this expenditure. In 1980 100 m EUA are earmarked for the energy policy.

JUSTIFICATION

At a time when the European Economic Community is faced with exceptionally serious difficulties as regards energy resources, the future of its industries and growing unemployment, it is unthinkable that the 1980 budget should fail to reflect such concerns. For this reason, the European Assembly requests that account be taken of the importance of those issues and that high priority be given in the 1980 budget to measures capable of consolidating European cooperation in the energy, industrial and employment sectors. The fact is that Community action can have a snowballing effect and thus increase the effectiveness of national policies.

\* \* \*



Draft amendment No 367

tabled by Mr Colla, Mrs Cr sson, Mr Delors, Mr Dido', Mr Gatto, Mr Lezzi, Mr Orlandi, Mr Pisani, Mr Ruffolo, Mr Von der Vring and Mrs Wiczorek-Zeul

Section III — Commission

#### PAYMENTS

Title 10 : Other expenditure

Chapter 103 : Reserve to cover measures to promote the energy policy, the industrial policy and  
(new) the campaign against unemployment

Article 1031 : Reserve to cover measures to promote the industrial policy  
(new)

#### A) Expenditure

Enter a payment appropriation of 50 000 000 EUA

#### B) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

#### COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 750 000 000 EUA

#### Schedule

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments			
	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
750 000 000	50 000 000	200 000 000	225 000 000	275 000 000

#### REMARKS

The Commission will submit proposals for the implementation of this expenditure. In 1980 50 m EUA are earmarked for the industrial policy.

#### JUSTIFICATION

At a time when the European Economic Community is faced with exceptionally serious difficulties as regards energy resources, the future of its industries and growing unemployment, it is unthinkable that the 1980 budget should fail to reflect such concerns. For this reason, the European Assembly requests that account be taken of the importance of those issues and that high priority be given in the 1980 budget to measures capable of consolidating European cooperation in the energy, industrial and employment sectors. The fact is that Community action can have a snowballing effect and thus increase the effectiveness of national policies.

\* \* \*

## Draft amendment No 368

tabled by Mr Colla, Mrs Cresson, Mr Delors, Mr Dido', Mr Gatto, Mr Lezzi, Mr Orlandi, Mr Pisani, Mr Ruffolo, Mr Von der Vring and Mrs Wiczorek-Zeul

## Section III — Commission

## PAYMENTS

- Title 10 : Other expenditure  
 Chapter 103 : Reserve to cover measures to promote the energy policy, the industrial policy and  
 (new) the campaign against unemployment  
 Article 1033 : Reserve to cover measures for the campaign against unemployment  
 (new)

## A) Expenditure

Enter a payment appropriation of 50 000 000 EUA

## B) Revenue

Increase revenue by the same amount

## COMMITMENTS

Enter a commitment appropriation of 750 000 000 EUA

## Schedule

(in EUA)

Commitments	Payments			
	1980	1981	1982	1983 and subs. years
750 000 000	50 000 000	200 000 000	225 000 000	275 000 000

## REMARKS

The Commission will submit proposals for the implementation of this expenditure. In 1980 50 m EUA are earmarked for the campaign against unemployment.

## JUSTIFICATION

At a time when the European Economic Community is faced with exceptionally serious difficulties as regards energy resources, the future of its industries and growing unemployment, it is unthinkable that the 1980 budget should fail to reflect such concerns. For this reason, the European Assembly requests that account be taken of the importance of those issues and that high priority be given in the 1980 budget to measures capable of consolidating European cooperation in the energy, industrial and employment sectors. The fact is that Community action can have a snowballing effect and thus increase the effectiveness of national policies.

\* \* \*

Draft amendment No 369  
tabled by Mr Robert Jackson, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

### Section I — European Parliament

#### List of posts

*Add the following to the establishment plan :*

*Add the following permanent posts :*

3 A 3, consisting of 1 A 3 for the secretariat of

— the Committee on Transport

— the Committee on Youth, Culture, Information and Sport

— the Committee on Budgetary Control

1 A 5/4, 1 A 7/6 for the secretariat of the Political Affairs Committee

1 A 5/4, 1 A 7/6 for the secretariat of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Of these, 1 A 3, 2 A 5/4, 2 A 7/6 to be taken from the general reserve of 188 posts in the 1980 draft budget, Section I

#### A) *Expenditure*

*Increase the payment appropriation by 50 500 EUA<sup>1</sup>*

#### B) *Compensation*

—

#### C) *Revenue*

*Increase the revenue by 18 200 EUA*

### COMMITMENTS

—

#### *Schedule*

—

### REMARKS

—

### JUSTIFICATION

The establishment of three new committees means that posts for committee secretaries have to be created. The other staff of these three new secretariats can be found through a redistribution of existing staff.

Furthermore, it is necessary to strengthen the secretariats of the Political Affairs Committee and the Committee on Budgetary Control by the creation of two additional Category A posts in each.

However, given the possibilities existing in the general reserve of 188 posts, the Committee on Budgets, at its meeting of 6 November 1979, decided by 20/6/6, that some of these posts (1 A 3, 2 A 5/4 and 2 A 7/6) should be taken from the general reserve.

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the breakdown shown in the financial statement attached to the present draft amendment.

*Financial statement*

The breakdown of expenditure and revenue is as follows :

<i>Expenditure</i>		<i>(in EUA)</i>
Item	1100	54 100
	1101	4 500
	1102	8 000
	1130	1 600
	1131	500
		68 700
<i>Revenue</i>		
Chapter	40	14 600
	41	3 600
		18 200

\* \* \*

**Draft amendment No 370**

tabled by Mr Robert Jackson, rapporteur, on behalf of the Committee on Budgets

**Section I — European Parliament**

**PAYMENTS**

Title 2 : Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure  
 Chapter 21 : Rental of buildings and associated expenditure  
 Article 210 : Rent  
 Item 2100 : Rent

**A) Expenditure**

*Reduce expenditure by 5 841 200 EUA*

**B) Compensation**

Title 10 'Other expenditure'  
 Chapter 100 'Provisional appropriations'  
 Item 2100 'Rent'.  
*Enter appropriations of 5 841 200 EUA*

**C) Revenue**

unchanged

**COMMITMENTS**

—

*Schedule*

—

**REMARKS**

*Amend the remarks as follows: 'Item 2100: Rent'*

## JUSTIFICATION

There should be no need to rent premises in three different places. Parliament should fix a single meeting place, without derogation from the right for Member States to fix a seat for the Parliament if or when they can do so by common accord.

However, the Committee on Budgets recognizes that, for 1980 at any rate, some increase was inevitable. For that reason, it accepted by 25 votes to 5, an oral amendment by the rapporteur to draft amendment No 363, tabled by the European Democratic Group, reducing appropriations on the line by 5 841 200 EUA and placing this sum in Chapter 100, so that, if a transfer should be proposed to meet immediate needs in 1980, a full debate on the accommodation arrangements of the institution could take place.

\* \* \*

