446

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

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Mrs VAYSSADE, Mr von der VRING, Mr WETTIG and Mr WOLTJER

on behalf of the Socialist Group

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the revitalization of Europe

PE 81.470 /rev.

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The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the extensive prospects opened for the peoples of Europe by the construction of the European Community in the last thirty years,
- B. whereas these prospects are jeopardized by the extent of the crisis in the EEC countries, rising unemployment and the risk of a deterioration in the social and political situation,
- c. whereas the objectives of economic and social development leading to more equality and democratization of ownership and the ideas of freedom and justice which must characterize this cooperation, require the revitalization of the Community in the field of employment policy, social policy, economic policy, industrial and commercial policy,
- D. having regard to the present obstruction of the functioning of the European Community particularly in the following areas:
 - failure by the Council to adopt new common policies for the pursuit of more determined economic action and measures to reduce inequality and create employment, despite the proposals put forward by the European Parliament,
 - * the fact that adoption of such policies would raise the problem of the Community's own resources,
 - the refusal by the Council to grant to the European Parliament those rights, particularly in the budgetary procedure, which it should normally enjoy as the directly elected representative of the peoples of the European Community in order to discharge its tasks satisfactorily,
 - the principle, sacrosanct for some Member States, of a 'fair return' and the lack of willingness by other Member States with an above—average gross domestic product to permit a more balanced relationship between the considerable advantages they derive from the existence of the Community and the resulting charges,
 - * the lack of a sufficiently coherent monetary policy to enable European currencies not only to protect one another but also to establish a common approach to the dollar in order to create a zone of European monetary stability,

- the need to reform the CAP on the basis of Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome and its own fundamental principles. This reform should enable us to:
 - maintain and further develop employment in rural areas
 - assure the availability of food supplies for the EEC
 - plan production to combat structural surpluses
 - place agriculture in its proper environment
 - maintain the system of Community preference whilst facilitating the development of agriculture in the poorest countries
 - guarantee the legitimate rights of European consumers,
- * the annual fixing of European agricultural prices,
- E. whereas the process of Community integration must be pursued on the basis of a concerted strategy which takes account of the structural, economic and social differences between the Member States and of the different political contexts in which accession to the Community was decided,
- F. whereas strategies adjusted to the specific conditions prevailing in the various countries should make it possible to achieve common development objectives (full employment, monetary stability, reduction of imbalances between Member States) by promoting
 - concerted action on the distribution of work (reduction and adjustment of working time, creation of new jobs particularly in the social sector, in new technologies, professional training);
 - concerted action in respect of taxation, monetary and incomes policies.

Only in this way will it be possible to fight unemployment and inflation simultaneously whilst keeping in sight the objective of a real reduction in inequality,

G. - whereas moreover, the international situation, characterized by a growing threat to peace, by a dramatic confrontation between the superpowers and between North and South, and by an increasing public anxiety at the risk of nuclear war, requires the presence of a Europe capable of taking independent political action and that, therefore, cooperation on questions of European security would appear to be a logical consequence of the development of political cooperation, particularly with regard to international negotiations on disarmament,

- H. whereas, despite the efforts of several governments, the European Council meeting in London and subsequent meetings of the Council of Ministers were unable to produce satisfactory solutions to these different problems which have a decisive bearing on the future of the EEC,
- I. considering that the European Parliament elected by direct universal suffrage in 1979 is the rightful spokesman of all Community citizens, whose free movement within the Community, as laid down in Community law, is the guarantee against the threatened break-up of the EEC,
- J.- whereas it is high time that the Parliament, so elected, and representing European public opinion on all these matters, draw the attention of all the Community institutions to the gravity of the present situation.

I. Urges the Commission and the Council:

- To make employment and the reduction of imbalances the central criterion of Community economic and social policy,
 - using for this purpose, as a matter of priority and in a coordinated manner, existing Community instruments (in particular the European Social Fund, the European Regional Development Fund, the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, the European Investment Bank and the New Community Instrument)
 - by introducing new instruments in the context of the policies pursued in the fields of industry, transport, agricultural structures and regional infrastructures.

The aim of this new policy should be to :

- create new jobs, improve professional training particularly for women and young people, adapt and shorten working hours as part of a coordinated European strategy,
- create new jobs in the social sector as a result of an active labour policy at Community level,
- * transfer additional resources to the least-developed regions of the EEC in order to reduce existing economic imbalances.

tackle the root causes of social inequalities by means of a policy for redistributing revenue and the introduction of mechanisms for economic democracy,

Reduction and adjustment of working time, introduction of an additional shift in the case of round-the-clock working, extension of trade union and professional rights and obligatory consultation of workers in the undertaking at every level and in all the ways demanded by European trade union organizations - these are objectives which should be pursued by the Community and its Member States.

Special efforts must be made to encourage small and medium-sized undertakings.

- 2. To improve the participation of both sides of industry in the development of Community policy by giving more weight to the opinions of the Economic and Social Committee, improving the effectiveness of the work of the Standing Committee on Employment, and creating tripartite joint committees in the industrial sectors hit by the crisis or affected by the introduction of new technologies (e.g. shipbuilding, aviation, the motor vehicle industry, metallurgy, textiles and clothing, banks and insurance).
- 3. To promote the harmonization of social legislation for the better by guaranteeing the application to the least-favoured workers of the conditions enjoyed by the most-favoured workers in the Community and by strict application of the provisions relating to non-discrimination between men and women in employment.
- 4. To draw up an economic policy based on the search for new development opportunities and the elimination of regional imbalances within the Member States, which can and must be sought in the economic growth of the developing countries.
- 5. To adopt a firmer attitude in the trade negotiations which they conduct and conclude with the industrialized third countries so as to ensure the harmonious development of the domestic Community market.

This implies at one and the same time an additional effort to harmonize Community production standards, the introduction of incentives to strengthen Community preference, unremitting endeavours to increase the competitiveness of European undertakings and economic policies to counteract unemployment and inflation.

- To implement a coherent industrial strategy drawn up on the basis of democratic planning, which will assist in reducing the disparities between the Member States of the Community, lead to a policy designed to create jobs, win back the European domestic market and restore the trade balance between the EEC and other major developed economic zones not only in sectors currently affected by the crisis but also in high technology sectors (where the challenge of the third industrial revolution is now being made), which are vital for the Community's independence and for the future of employment within the Community. This strategy must aim to foster growing savings in energy and raw materials and include the definition of a set of Community norms concerning the problems of industrial safety and environmental protection.
- 7. To prepare the conditions necessary to bring about the enlargement of the Community to Spain and Portugal.
- 8. To adopt a policy of controls over the multinational undertakings, which have so far benefited from the existence of the common market, notably by imposing the following obligations on them:
 - extension of the workers' right to be informed and to exercise scrutiny, in particular through the creation of group committees on the basis of the Vredeling directive.
 - regular publication of a detailed and comprehensive activity
 report and advance information on proposed investment projects
 and closures.
 - compliance with Community and national rules on competition.
 - control of capital movements and profit transfers.
 - respect for the principle that tax is payable in the country in which revenue is earned with, as a corollary, control of transfer prices between subsidiaries to put an end to the use of tax havens.
 - refusal of taxation or import facilities in the EEC for mutlinationals which exploit low wages, intolerable working conditions imposed by repressive regimes or dumping policies practised in third countries which trade with the Community and a ban on the use of supplies from another subsidiary in the event of a strike.
- 9. To supplement economic measures by a more concerted approach to interest rates in response to American monetarist policy by reviewing

the gradual transition to the second phase of the European Monetary System, by using the ECU as a European currency, and by a loan policy designed to organise the European monetary market to counteract the present anarchy on the Euro-currency market.

10. To implement the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy on the basis of the following proposals:

This reform of the CAP must :

- be based on a detailed study of the importance of agriculture, the only economic sector truly integrated at Community level.
- * permit the maintenance of employment in rural areas (direct and indirect employment) and create new jobs in these areas by means of concerted action by agricultural, social and regional funds,
- re-orient Community spending towards structural improvement, greater social well-being and restoration of regional balance.
- achieve greater equity in safeguarding agricultural earnings of small and medium-sized farmers, planning of production and price differentiation being two possible means of attaining this aim, in order to prevent structural surpluses.
- * provide support for the activities of groups of producers.
- introduce an effective Community policy for the Mediterranean crops and regions by removing the unequal treatment which they receive at present, and by introducing a price mechanism to guarantee the income of farmers in these regions.
- * safeguard the unity of the market, which entails the progressive dismantling of existing monetary compensatory amounts and harmonizing the tax systems of the Member States.
- * stabilize and limit the imports of substitution products, e.g. cereals, and create, through an appropriate mechanism which takes account of international trade agreements and of Community preference, equitable conditions of competition between imported fat products and Community fat products.
- encourage international trade in agricultural produce : in this context, the Community should contribute to increasing this trade; contribute to the expansion of the productive capacity of the poorest countries, their exports to the Community and the

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

- 11. To establish an effective common policy on fisheries and the sea providing a solution to the problems of access to fishing grounds, management and conservation of resources, structural measures, surveillance of Community waters, prices and markets and also harmonization of social aspects: earnings, conditions of employment, vocational training for fishermen and improvement of the social position of fishermen.
- 12. To put an end to the recent moves by those governments which base their participation in the Community on the system of a fair return by implementing new common policies enabling a better balance to be struck between the Member States while taking account of the justified interests of each one of them with the aid of new financial instruments intended to help industries in crisis and the least-developed regions of the Community.
- 13. To clarify the respective powers of Parliament and Council in the budgetary sector, with particular reference to the classification of expenditure, which determines the role of each of these institutions, thus consolidating the rights of the directly elected Parliament in dealings with the Council.
- 14. To develop the Community's energy independence by :
 - the rational use of energy
 - the increased and preferential use of the potential energy resources of the Community (primarily coal)
 - the diversification of energy imports and production
 - the development of renewable sources of energy
 - a Community price policy

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To draw up a Community energy supply programme by means of a policy of negotiating bulk contracts with producing countries.

- 15. To increase research and innovation efforts as an instrument of Europe's future economic and industrial policy. This includes:
 - independence in advanced technology
 - far-reaching cooperation in large-scale research
 - a programme to promote the mobility of European research workers
 - joint research on safety in the nuclear, biological and chemical fields

In this context, special priority must be given to technological research designed to protect and safeguard man and nature.

Assistance must be given primarily to research projects which will allow investment in the future and promote qualitative growth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 17. To develop a common transport policy in accordance with Articles 3a and 74 to 84 of the EEC Treaty.
- 18. To develop, on the basis of the third Community programme of action on the environment, a new, coherent policy for the protection of nature and the environment, as follows:
 - environmental protection must be included as an aspect of all Community policies so as to preserve natural resources for later generations, and as regards the positive effects which this will have on the employment situation in the Community
 - a priority to be given to preventative measures (e.g. environmental impact assessment)
 - an improvement in the efforts to protect the population particularly workers against health risks at their

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

- common regulations for the reduction of trans-frontier pollution of the air ('acid rain'), and water (ground water, surface water and the sea).
- 19. To step up cooperation and solidarity with the Third World countries with a view to helping them to further their own development and satisfy the needs of their population (particularly in the area of food and energy supplies), to:
 - implement the commercial and institutional measures necessary to ensure a fair return from and proper exploitation of their exports,
 - extend gradually to all the least-developed countries not covered by the Lomé Convention the mechanisms guaranteeing the purchasing power of their exports,
 - implement the international agreement on the common fund of raw materials,
 - * encourage co-financing and joint investment schemes,
 - enable the EEC to make an active contribution to the development of the Third World in the fields of energy and mining by using and strengthening for this purpose the financial instruments at its disposal,
 - increase European financial aid to the least-developed countries, ensuing that this aid really benefits the poorest sections of the population,
 - establish a system of multilateral guarantees of investments in the developing countries with cover through the Community budget or the European Development Fund,
 - increase aid to refugees and to the developing countries which receive them,
 - organize cultural cooperation to ensure respect for the identity of the partners.
- 20. To launch a Community cultural policy based on the respective identities of the peoples of Europe, enabling full benefit to be derived from the European cultural area and taking into account the work done for many years in this field by the Council of Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

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II. Urges the Member States to develop consultations on a more systematic basis and to adopt, wherever possible, common positions on the major international problems of the moment as was the case with the problems of the Middle East, to enable Europe, by taking up a strong and original position of its own, to enlarge its 'area of freedom' in the world and progressively coutneract, through its presence and proposals, the confrontation between the two super-powers.

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

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

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

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