

441.2(336)

# European Communities

---

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

## Working Documents

1975-1976

---

3 February 1976

DOCUMENT 504/75

### Report

drawn up on behalf of the Associations Committee

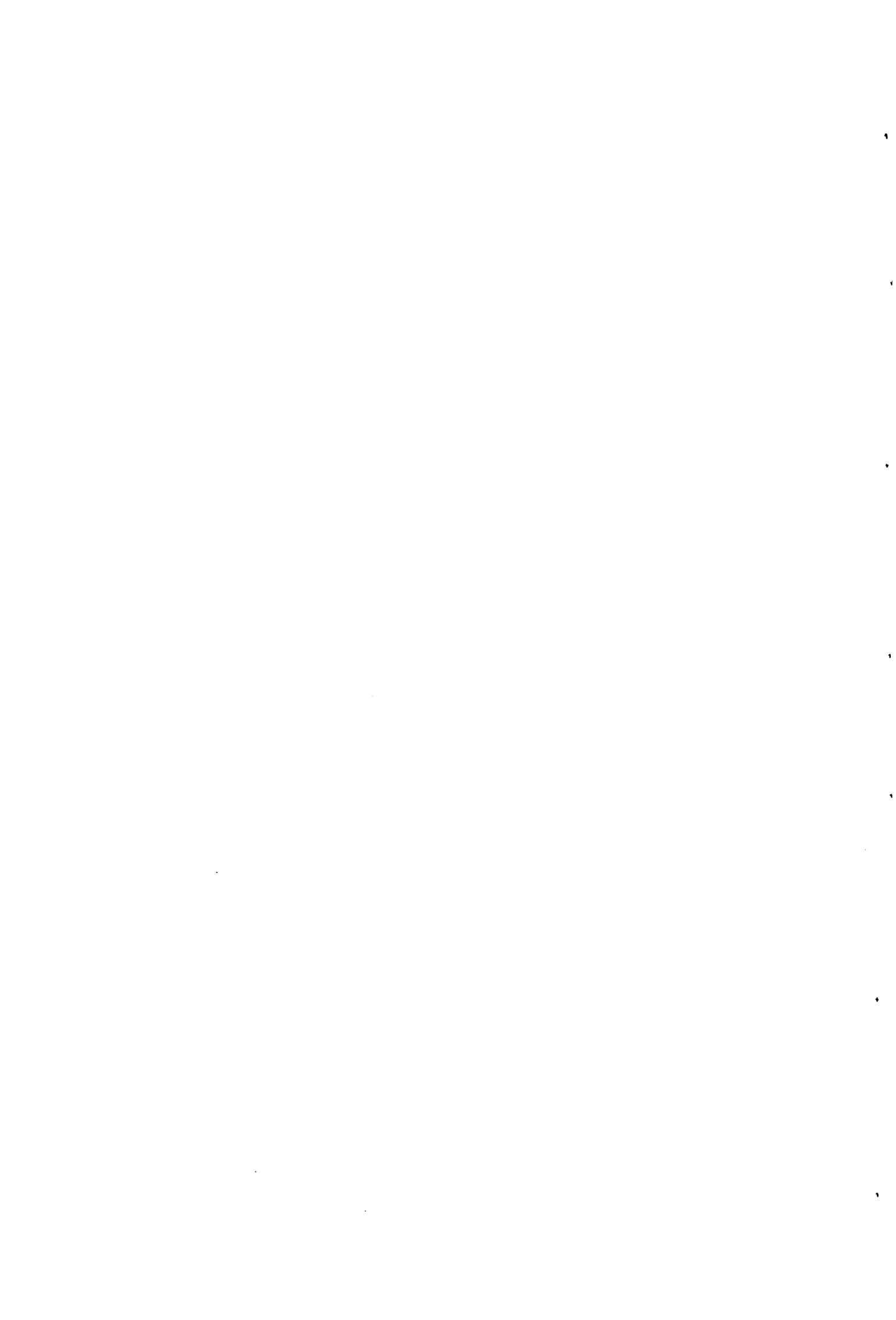
on the Recommendations of the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee  
adopted in Ankara on 19 September 1975 (Doc. 272/75)

Rapporteur: Mr E.A. KLEPSCH

1975-76, 1504

1.2.2

PE 43.139/fin.



On 26 September 1975 the President of the European Parliament referred to the Associations Committee the Recommendations of the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee adopted in Ankara on 19 September 1975.

On 20 March 1975 the Associations Committee appointed Mr Klepsch rapporteur.

It considered the draft report at its meeting of 26 January 1976 and unanimously adopted the motion for a resolution and the explanatory statement.

Present: Mr Schuijt, chairman; Mr De Clercq, Mr Hansen, vice-chairmen; Mr Klepsch, rapporteur; Mr Bangemann (deputizing for Mr E. Muller), Mr Behrendt, Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli, Mr Giraud, Mr Jakobsen, Mr Pintat, Mr Rivierez, Mr Seefeld (deputizing for Mr Fellermaier) and Mr Schulz.

C O N T E N T S

|   | <u>PAGE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| A. Motion for a resolution .....  | 5           |
| B. Explanatory statement .....  | 7           |
| Introduction .....  | 7           |
| 1. Political problems concerning the Association .....  | 7           |
| 2. Consideration of the 10th Annual Report on the<br>activities of the EEC-Turkey Association Council and<br>related economic and social problems ..... | 10          |
| 3. The problems of schooling for children of Turkish<br>workers in the Community .....  | 13          |
| <br><u>Annex</u> : Final communiqué and recommendations .....   | <br>15      |

A

The Associations Committee hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution, together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association adopted in Ankara on 19 September 1975

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the recommendations adopted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association at its XXth meeting in Ankara from 15-20 September 1975 (Doc. 272/75),

- having regard to the report by the Associations Committee (Doc. 504/75),

1. Approves the recommendations adopted on 19 September 1975 by the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association;
2. Stresses anew the importance of political consultations between Turkey and the European Communities not only on international questions but also with particular regard to the undertakings contained in Article 56 of the Additional Protocol (consultations 'in the event of a third State acceding to the Community') and to the balanced development of the Community's relations with Turkey and Greece;
3. Emphasizes that the future accession of Greece to the European Communities cannot be allowed to effect the continuing positive development of the Association with Turkey and Turkey's eventual full membership;
4. Expresses its disappointment at the complete absence of practical results from the talks between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities, and emphasizes that the necessary permanent solutions can only be reached by negotiation on the basis of a sovereign, independent Cypriot state and of the equality of both communities on the island;
5. Hopes that the talks on Cyprus scheduled for the beginning of this year under the auspices of the United Nations will have the long-desired results which are a matter of urgency for the communities affected;
6. Welcomes the willingness of both parties to negotiate with a view to the resumption of talks on the Aegean Sea islands, airspace and waters;

7. Is concerned at the large increase in the Turkish balance of payments deficit despite the positive aspects of the development of trade between the Community and Turkey;
8. In view of Turkey's difficult economic situation, calls for more flexible application by Community bodies of the principles of the Association and greater understanding on the part of the Community of the economic and social needs of its Association partner;
9. Welcomes the positive preparatory work on the contents of the Third Financial Protocol to be signed in 1976;
10. Notes with concern that the first agreements reached within the framework of the EEC Mediterranean policy have led to an erosion of the preferences accorded to Turkey and have already placed her at a disadvantage with regard to agricultural products;
11. Takes note of Turkey's rejection of the Community's offer under the agricultural review provided for in Article 35 of the Additional Protocol and urges Community bodies to show greater willingness to compromise in this area and to produce improved proposals immediately;
12. Deplores the fact that there are still differences between the Association partners on social security questions under Article 39 of the Additional Protocol and hopes that the necessary solutions will be worked out in a spirit of mutual understanding without further delay;
13. Hopes for a prompt start to the preparatory work on the implementation of free movement for Turkish workers in the Community, pursuant to Article 36 of the Additional Protocol;
14. Calls on the organs of the European Community, the governments of Turkey and the Member States to cooperate more closely in the schooling of children of Turkish migrant workers in the Community, so that they may be integrated at all school levels by means of suitable teaching materials and qualified teachers, and achieve real equality with the children of the host country;
15. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission of the European Communities, to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, to the Parliaments of the Member States of the Community and to the Turkish Government.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTIntroduction

1. The Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association held its XXth meeting in Ankara from 15 to 20 September 1975.

Turkey's special interest in its association with the European Community was underlined by the presence of the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Demirel, with other leading members of the Turkish Government and the leaders of both houses of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

2. The main topics of the Ankara meeting, in which the Chairman-in-Office of the Association Council, Mr Elekdag, the President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities, Mr Battaglia, and the Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, Mr Scarascia-Mugnozza, also took part, were the still fruitless negotiations on Cyprus, the unresolved questions concerning the Aegean Sea and airspace and the Greek application to join the European Community.

The Tenth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council and the economic and social problems connected with it were also considered at length. Encouraged by its experiences during the XIXth meeting, the Joint Parliamentary Committee conducted a further exchange of views on a specialized topic of practical interest to the Association; this time the subject was the schooling of the children of Turkish workers in the countries of the European Communities.

3. At the end of the meeting, three recommendations were adopted containing the conclusions and hopes of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as expressed in its discussions on political, economic and social questions which are described in detail below.

1. Political problems concerning the Association

4. In the framework of political discussions, the call for more intensive political consultations, which had been a constant theme of the Turkish delegation and which had been supported by the European delegation at recent meetings, was also a central theme of the meeting in Ankara. In his opening speech, Prime Minister Demirel emphasized the importance of political consultations not only for the further development of the Association and the integration of Turkey in the European Communities, but also, with respect to the Greek application to join the Community, with a view to the protection of Turkish rights.

5. In principle, the representatives of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and of the Turkish Governments did not oppose the Greek application for membership, as long as the rights and preferences accorded to Turkey on the basis of the Association with the EEC were not affected. Turkey was disappointed, however, - and this was clearly stated in the Turkish press - at the attitude of the Community countries which was seen as pro-Greek and one-sided, and was concerned that the future accession of Turkey could be blocked by a veto from Greece.

Seen from this angle, the Turkish desire for more intensive political consultations took on additional importance; it had also been voiced during the last meeting of the Association Council on 16 September 1975 by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr Çağlayançil. In fact, Article 56 of the Additional Protocol lays down that in the event of a third State acceding to the Community, appropriate consultations shall take place in the EEC-Turkey Council of Association. The Turkish Government wishes the necessary talks to begin immediately and for them to continue during the negotiations on Greece's accession. Since no opinion is forthcoming from the Commission, and since the EEC Council of Ministers has not yet made a statement on the opening of negotiations, it has not yet been possible to meet the Turkish request in the Council of the Association, although the right was fully acknowledged and the appropriate consultation promised at the earliest opportunity.

6. The members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee unanimously supported Turkey's demands that a possible enlargement of the EEC 'will have no influence on future full membership of Turkey' and that the organs of the Community should guarantee 'a balanced development of relations with the two partner countries, Greece and Turkey'.

7. Another already much-discussed topic was the unsolved problem of Cyprus<sup>1</sup>. In particular the Joint Parliamentary Committee expressed its disappointment that the talks between representatives of both communities which had meanwhile broken down again had still not produced any results. The European delegation emphasized that such solutions could not be reached by the creation of faits accomplis but only through negotiations 'on the basis of a sovereign independent state and the equality of both communities on the island'.

---

<sup>1</sup> See inter al - Klepsch report - Doc. 448/74, pp. 9 ff.  
- Klepsch report - Doc. 182/75, pp. 9 ff.

8. The negotiations on Cyprus and those between Turkey and Greece were also overshadowed by the partial elections on 12 October 1975 affecting 6 (out of a total of 450) seats in the Turkish National Assembly and 54 (of a total of 184) seats in the Senate. On a relatively low poll of 58% of the electorate, the results of the elections for the Senate showed a large increase both for the Republican People's Party (43.9%, an increase of 10% compared with 1973) and also for the Justice Party (41.3%; an increase of 11% in comparison with 1973) a drop in votes for the National Salvation Party and the elimination of the other smaller parties. On the whole, however, there were no substantial changes to the existing majority and thus no repercussions on Turkey's foreign policy.

This is particularly so for the Cyprus question, on which the Turkish Government explained its position during the visit to Ankara of the French Foreign Minister on 4 November 1975. It would like to see a political solution in the form of a bi-zonal federal state with a central authority in which both communities could participate with equal rights. Meanwhile, on 20 November 1975 the UN General Assembly passed a new resolution on the Cyprus question, the main points of which are:

- safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus;
- withdrawal of all armed foreign troops and the cessation of all foreign involvement in the internal affairs of Cyprus;
- return of refugees to their homes;
- resumption of talks under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General;
- rejection of one-sided measures to change the demographic structure of Cyprus;
- unreserved cooperation with the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus.

In this connection there were grounds for hope that the Foreign Ministers of Turkey and Greece would, during the meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers in Brussels in December 1975, agree to the resumption of talks between representatives of both Cypriot communities under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General.

9. On the question of the unresolved problems concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf and the reopening of the airspace over the Aegean, the European members repeated their insistence on an early

resumption of the talks which had already been opened. A Greek note of 2 October 1975 expressing the desire to continue discussions met with a positive response from Turkey in mid-November so that nothing should now stand in the way of fresh negotiations.

2. Consideration of the Tenth Annual Report on the activities of the EEC-Turkey Association Council and related economic and social problems

10. The Joint Parliamentary Committee, as the organ of parliamentary control, discharged its duty of considering the Tenth Annual Report on the Activities of the Association Council.

The topics for discussion covered three main areas:-

- the development of economic and trade relations;
- agricultural questions;
- social problems.

11. In the field of economic and trade relations the tenth year of the Association was overshadowed by the worrying deterioration of the Turkish balance of payments: the 1973 deficit of US\$ 500 million rose in 1974 to US\$ 990 million and in the first six months of 1975 reached a record level of US\$ 916 million. The main reason for this was a doubling, in terms of value, of imports of raw materials.

The fact that under these unfavourable circumstances trade between Turkey and the Community has nevertheless developed in a more balanced way than with other third countries can be put down to the effects of the Interim Agreement (Supplementary Protocol) which came into effect on 1 January 1974, and the application (from the same date) of Community concessions under the first Agricultural Review.

12. Despite the positive aspects of Turkish foreign trade, for example the increase in agricultural exports and exports of industrial goods, the Turkish delegation expressed great concern at these results, particularly at the deterioration of the terms of trade, and observed that the conditions of the Association Treaty and the Protocols were beginning to work to Turkey's disadvantage because of the Community's Mediterranean Policy, its granting of more and more preferences to other non-member countries and the difficult world economic situation.

With inflation running at approximately 21%<sup>1</sup>, high unemployment figures and a considerable drop in the number of workers emigrating not even the generally positive results of Turkish industrial production in the first five months of 1975 could offset the expenditure required for increased imports of raw materials and capital goods.

In this situation, Turkey considers that the main disadvantages of the Association Agreement lie in the lack of the EEC's willingness to cooperate: no preference is given to Turkish workers in the allocation of jobs in Community countries, indeed several countries have clamped down on immigration; furthermore the existing preferences for Turkish agricultural products have been eroded by the granting of equal or even greater Community advantages to other third countries; furthermore, Turkey, in accordance with its obligations set out in the Additional Protocol must continue to make successive reductions vis-à-vis the EEC in customs duties which are intended to protect its still developing industry.

13. Financial cooperation between the EEC and Turkey continued to develop in a satisfactory way, however. Thus, in accordance with the Second Financial Protocol, investments totalling 147.9 million u.a. were made up to 31 December 1974. In preparation for the expiry of the above Protocol in May 1976, the EEC Commission has already worked out the basic features of a third Financial Protocol and sent a communication to the Council outlining the criteria to be used in fixing the new total amount. Once the Council has reached a decision, the negotiations with Turkey can be started according to schedule.

The fact-finding visit by members of the Committee to the area around Lake Van in Eastern Turkey, organized as part of the meeting's programme, took on special importance in view of the work of the EIB. In the light of this region's problems and opportunities for development, the Joint Parliamentary Committee instructed its two rapporteurs to prepare special reports for the next meeting, on ways in which the European Communities could assist in the development of Eastern Turkey.

---

<sup>1</sup> Average of the cost of living index in the cities of Istanbul and Ankara in May 1974 and May 1975

14. The agricultural questions discussed have already been mentioned: they centred on the 'erosion of preferences' which the Turks have repeatedly complained about. Since this point has already been treated in detail<sup>1</sup>, it need only be said that, unfortunately, Turkish fears have already been justified with the first agreement concluded as part of the Mediterranean Policy with Israel. A comparison between the customs regulations applying to 50 Turkish and Israeli agricultural products showed that some of the latter enjoyed considerably better terms<sup>2</sup>. The Joint Parliamentary Committee noted this development with concern and called upon the appropriate organs of the Community immediately to fulfil their obligations to Turkey with regard to the Agricultural Reviews and to avoid the reduction of Turkey's preferences and discrimination in a sector which is particularly important for her.

After difficult preliminary negotiations, the Council of the Communities agreed at the beginning of December 1975 on a 'first offer' to Turkey under the Agricultural Reviews provided for in Article 35 of the Additional Protocol. The further cuts in customs duties mainly concern the following items: horses intended for slaughter, horsemeat, herrings, onions, seed peas, lentils, oranges, mandarins, grapefruit, melons, dried apricots, sardines, mackerel, certain prepared fruit and vegetable products, peeled tomatoes, tomato concentrates and wines.

As feared by the Community, the Turkish Government rejected these proposals as completely inadequate on 12 December 1975. The organs of the Community, which regarded their offer as a starting point for negotiations, have now decided to review the matter to see if there are any ways of improving their offer.

15. With regard to the social aspects of the Association, the questions of social security (Article 39 of the Additional Protocol) and freedom of movement (Article 36) of Turkish workers in the Community were again the subject of debate. Since the Joint Parliamentary Committee had also dealt with these topics many times before and since practically nothing had changed in the meantime, it limited itself in the recommendations adopted in Ankara to the hope that, after examination of the Turkish counter-proposals, appropriate implementing measures would finally be worked out for Article 39 and also that the preparatory work for the implementation of Article 36 would be commenced without delay.

---

<sup>1</sup> See inter al.: Klepsch Report Doc. 182/75, page 16

<sup>2</sup> Opinion on the EEC-Israel Agreement drawn up by K.P. Schulz, PE 42.109 final, page 6.

16. At the beginning of December 1975, the Commission completed its work on the examination of the Turkish counterproposals on social security measures for workers of Turkish nationality within the Community (Article 39); it transpires that there are still differences between the two association partners, on the following points in particular:

- the application of certain social security provisions to Turkish families which have not followed 'breadwinners' to a Community country but have stayed in Turkey;
- the system for family members who are temporarily resident in the EEC;
- the application of the 'unemployment' and 'sickness/maternity' arrangements to workers who live in a different Member Country from that in which they had their last job;
- allowing for periods spent in Turkey in calculating total social benefits;
- the possibility of an annual review of the system.

In the Commission's opinion the Turkish demands exceed the provisions of Article 39 of the Additional Protocol. It did however recognize that families accompanying workers should have a full right to social benefits and also that all periods of work in different Member States should be taken into account. Altogether, the Commission does not regard its negotiating position as final and is prepared to tailor conditions to specific developments of the Association.

17. This year an important role will be played by the preparation of the measures under Article 36 to ensure free movement for Turkish workers, to be introduced progressively between 1 December 1976 and 1986. Preliminary work has already been started by the appropriate EEC bodies and this will also be discussed at the next meeting of the Council of the Association in Ankara in February 1976.

3. The problems of schooling for children of Turkish workers in the Community

18. After the successful drawing up and discussion of special reports by the two rapporteurs (on foreign investments in Turkey) at the XIXth meeting, the Joint Parliamentary Committee used the same procedure in Ankara for an exchange of views on the question of the schooling of children of Turkish workers in Community countries.

Although this is a very specific problem within the social sector of

Association relations, the Turkish delegation ascribes such importance to the matter that it was the subject of a separate recommendation (Recommendation No. 3) at this meeting, and it will also be examined separately in this report.

19. The Turkish delegation made reference to various activities of international and EEC bodies which have so far produced very few concrete results. There was also in some cases sharp criticism of the existing educational opportunities for Turkish children in individual Community countries. Practical solutions were suggested, mainly in the following areas: compilation of Turkish history and geography textbooks; reciprocal recognition of school records by all partner countries; opening of branches of the Turkish National library; creation of special kindergartens and primary schools for the children of migrant workers; harmonization of school curricula by joint committees; collection and processing of appropriate background statistical material; solution of the transport problems of the schoolchildren concerned etc.

20. The European delegation pointed out that the problems under consideration could only be resolved in the spirit of intensive and whole-hearted cooperation between partner countries. This is particularly true of central questions such as the adaptation of curricula to the foreseeable duration of residence of Turkish children in the Community; better integration of these children into existing primary school curricula; consideration in schools of the culture of the host country as well as the country of origin etc.

It was emphasized that, in accepting migrant workers and their contribution to economic growth, Community countries had a responsibility not only to provide further education for these workers but also to provide schooling for their children.

21. The Joint Parliamentary Committee included a synopsis of the above problems and solutions, as described by the two rapporteurs, in its unanimously adopted third recommendation. It emphasized the need for the appropriate bodies of the Community to work in close cooperation with the governments of Turkey and the individual Member Countries and to prepare the necessary implementing measures without delay. Furthermore, the European Parliament has meanwhile discussed this problem at great length and adopted a motion for a resolution together with a report and forwarded it to the bodies mentioned above<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> Report by Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli, Doc. No. 375/75 of 12.11.1975

XXth MEETING 15-20 SEPTEMBER 1975

ANKARA

Final communiqué

The Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC/Turkey Association met at Ankara under the chairmanship of Mr Frankie HANSEN, chairman of the Delegation of the European Parliament, and Mr Kâmrân INAN, chairman of the Delegation of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The meeting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee opened with an address by Mr Suleyman DEMIREL, Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic. Mr Tekin ARIBURUN, President of the Senate, Mr Kemal GUVEN, President of the National Assembly, Mr Turan FEYZIOGLU, Vice-Prime Minister, Mr Seyfi OZTURK, Minister-in-Office for Foreign Affairs and Minister of State, Mr Yilmaz ERGENEKON, Minister of Finance and Mr Mahir ABLUM, Minister for Social Security were present.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee expressed its deepest sympathy to the Republic of Turkey for the tragic earthquake of the 6 September 1975, and welcomed the Community's decision to send emergency aid.

In the course of its discussions in which Mr SÜKRÜ ELEKDAG, Secretary-General of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Representative of the Turkish government and President-in-Office of the EEC/Turkey Association Council, Mr Adolfo BATTAGLIA, Under-Secretary of State of the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry and President-in-Office of the Council of the Communities and Mr Carlo SCARASCIA-MUGNOZZA, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities took part, the members of Parliament discussed a number of political, economic and social questions connected with the EEC/Turkey Association.

The members of the Parliamentary Committee particularly stressed the need for balanced development of the Community's relations with Greece and with Turkey, with particular regard to Greece's application for membership. They also repeated their urgent desire for negotiated solutions to the Cyprus question and the problems in the Aegean.

The discussions also centred on the consideration of the 10th annual report on the activities of the Association Council, a statement on questions relating to the development of the Association, and reports by both delegations on the problems of the schooling of the children of Turkish workers in the countries of the European Community.

At the end of its deliberations the Joint Parliamentary Committee adopted the following recommendations:

## RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

### The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee

- having regard to Recommendation No. 1 adopted at both its 18th and 19th meetings,
  - stressing that the problems of the eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean area are still unsolved,
  - noting the application for admission to the European Communities submitted by the Greek Government on 12 June 1975,
1. Stresses, therefore, the utmost importance of political consultations between Turkey and the European Communities, for the sake of their mutual, close and sound relations and regrets that no constructive development has yet been brought about in this context in spite of its repeated request;
  2. Voices its disappointment that direct talks between the parties involved have as yet produced no solutions to the pressing problems of Cyprus and hopes that these talks will soon produce positive and constructive results in finding a negotiated settlement;
  3. Reiterates its request with regard to Cyprus that permanent negotiated solutions should be worked out, without any further delays, on the basis of a sovereign, independent State and of the equality of both communities on the island;
  4. Expresses the wish with regard to the problems of the Aegean area, especially the delimitation of the continental shelf and the reopening of the Aegean airspace, that the two countries, both of them associated with the EEC, should resume the talks already begun;
  5. Expresses the strong wish that any possible enlargement of the European Communities should have no influence on the favourable development of relations between the EEC and Turkey and future full membership of Turkey in the European Community, as laid down by agreement;
  6. Urges the EEC-Turkey Association Council and the Council and Commission of the European Communities to keep a close watch on the balanced development of relations with the two partner countries, Greece and Turkey.

## RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

### The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee

- having regard to the Tenth Annual Report on the Activities of the Association Council;
- with reference to the interim agreement on the advanced application of the trade provisions of the Supplementary Protocol which came into effect on 1 January 1974;
- stressing the necessity to reach the adoption of a preferential regime for Turkey that will accord her a more advantageous treatment in comparison with that given by the EEC to the third countries;
- with reference to Article 53 of the Additional Protocol (information and consultation in the field of trade policy);
- having regard to the statements by the President-in-Office of the Association Council and representatives of the Council and Commission of the European Communities;
- with reference to its Recommendations Nos. 2 and 3 at its 19th meeting held in Copenhagen;

### Institutional aspects and problems arising from the Association

1. Reiterates its hope that the work of the Association organs will be stepped up in order that the provisions of the relevant Agreements may be more effectively implemented;
2. Hopes to see a greater measure of reciprocal information and consultation on the coordination of the trade policies of the Association partners pursuant to Article 53 of the Additional Protocol;
3. Urges the Member States and Turkey to expedite the ratification procedure for the entry into force of the Supplementary Protocol, in order that the provisions laid down therein may be implemented to the benefit of the parties concerned;

#### Agricultural aspects of the Association

4. Deplores the fact that the organs of the European Community have not yet fulfilled their obligations in regard to the survey of the agricultural sector, and calls upon the Association Council to take steps to remedy this situation immediately in accordance with the undertaking of the Community of the 30 June 1973.
5. Notes with concern that the first agreement reached within the framework of the global Mediterranean Policy of the EEC has entered into force on 1 July 1975 and that this agreement has brought new and greater advantages to agricultural goods in comparison with those offered to Turkey;
6. Urges, in order to avoid the erosion of advantages and discrimination that Turkey fears in a sector of particular importance to her, that the preferences accorded to Turkish agricultural products should be carefully related to those granted to other Mediterranean countries;

#### Trade, economic development and financial aspects of the Association

7. Expresses deep concern at the deterioration in Turkey's trade balance, which is largely due to the doubling of imports of primary commodities in terms of value;
8. Points out, however, that Turkey's trade relations with the Community have developed in a more balanced way than those with other third countries;
9. Welcomes Turkey's continuing efforts and positive achievements in improving its export structure, in particular the increase of agricultural exports from \$32 million to \$52 million and the further increase in industrial exports from \$443 million to \$600 million, in spite of the difficult situation on the world market and the problems of competition;
10. Reiterates its desire as already expressed in Article 5 of the third recommendation adopted at the 19th session, that a report should be prepared by the Council of Association on joint action and consultation between Turkey and the members of the Community, with regard to the multilateral trade negotiations, under the auspices of GATT;

11. Welcomes the fact that, in 1974, exports of the four most important Turkish agricultural products (tobacco, raisins, dried figs and hazel nuts) to the Community have continued to develop favourably on the whole;
12. Urges the Association Council to settle without delay the question of imports of Turkish cotton yarns to Community Member States;
13. Welcomes the talks envisaged between experts on questions of Community investments in Turkey and stresses their enormous importance for the further industrialization of Turkey and the greater competitiveness of the Turkish economy;
14. Notes with satisfaction the positive implementation of the second Financial Protocol, which entered into force on 1 January 1973;
15. Supports the competent institutions in their efforts to ensure a balanced development of the infrastructure of Turkish agriculture and industry;
16. Stresses the importance of financial support for the purpose of diversifying and increasing agricultural production alongside the process of industrialization in Turkey;

With regard to the social aspects of the Association

17. Notes that in the meantime the Turkish counter-proposals on Article 39 of the Additional Protocol have been submitted to the Association Council and invites it to work out the appropriate implementing measures without further delay;
18. Welcomes the fact that remittances from Turkish migrant workers mainly employed in the Community Member States rose again in 1974 by more than 20% and helped to pay off 2/3 of Turkey's trade deficit;
19. Reiterates its request that the preparatory work for the implementation of Article 36 of the Additional Protocol should be commenced without delay;
20. Welcomes the public relations work done by the Commission within the framework of the EEC-Turkey Association and favours intensified information programmes and exchange of representatives of the press, university and business circles in Turkey.

Recommendation No. 3

The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee

- referring to Recommendation No. 4 adopted at its 19th session ;
  - insisting on the fact that the schooling of children of migrant workers is an essential element of Turkey's and the Community's social policy;
1. Underlines the fact that the principle of the equality of all workers with regard to schooling, to opportunities for vocational training and employment demands that greater efforts should be made in the host countries to organise systematically specific courses for children of Turkish workers;
  2. Requests that adaptations of the school system in the host countries should tend both to integrate Turkish children into the school and social systems of the host countries and give them the opportunity of being reintegrated in their home countries;
  3. Requests that in view of this dual purpose, the possibilities for profitable schooling should be improved
    - at pre-school level, through increased use of kindergartens, which could be achieved particularly by the provision of more adequate information by the authorities of the host country and by the consular services,
    - at primary school level, through accelerated teaching of the language of the host country with up-to-date teaching methods to facilitate rapid integration in the normal school curriculum;
    - at secondary school level through transition classes which enable the children to proceed to this school level and to technical schools;
  4. Asks that the training of the teachers of the countries of origin and of Turkey should be improved and that the necessary means for close and continuous cooperation should be made available to them.

5. Asks that, with the collaboration of the teachers, school textbooks adapted to the needs of Turkish children should be provided and that, at the same time, the teaching and cultural material necessary for the maintenance of their native culture should be made available.
6. Requests the Association Council to urge the Member States of the Community to undertake without delay the measures proposed by the Commission of the Communities, and the Turkish Government to cooperate actively in their implementation.

