

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

for relations with

THE UNITED STATES

Notice to Members

Subject: Parliamentary resolutions and questions relating to
the United States

Members will find attached a collection of resolutions adopted by the European Parliament and written questions relevant to the matters to be discussed during the 22nd interparliamentary meeting between the European Parliament and the United States Congress.

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR COMMITTEES
AND INTERPARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Annex

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RESOLUTION
on the European Monetary System

The European Parliament,

- noting the relatively stable relationship maintained between those currencies which are full members of the EMS exchange rate mechanism despite the adjustments made to it,
- noting, by contrast, the extreme volatility of sterling against these currencies,
- having regard to the extreme fluctuation of exchange rates of other currencies, in particular the dollar, against EMS currencies,
- having regard to the 45 % rise in the rate of the dollar against the ECU between July 1980 and August 1981,
- stressing the economic and industrial benefits of relative stability in exchange rates and the economic and industrial difficulties that can be caused by volatility in exchange rates,
- convinced that the EEC economy as a whole outweighs in potential the sum of its national parts,
- aware that the EMS, as presently constructed, is only a means of an end (i.e. Economic and Monetary Union) and is therefore in an inherently precarious state,
- whereas the average rate of inflation and the divergence in inflation rates have increased since the creation of EMS,
- aware that this situation is due to:
 - (a) the lack of precise objectives and constraints in economic policy which would allow a more balanced development of the economies of the participating countries;
 - (b) the poor convergence of currency policies within the system itself;
 - (c) the lack of a joint currency policy with regard to the dollar;
- conscious that this precarious state will be accentuated by continuing divergencies in national inflation rates and economic policies, which prevent further steps being taken towards complete elimination of exchange rate variations,
- aware of the reluctance of the governments and monetary authorities of the Member States to relinquish even a part of their monetary sovereignty, for fear of losing control over their own economic situation,
- noting the Council's failure to act and the Commission's lack of commitment as regards attaining the conditions for the transition to the second stage of the EMS provided for in the original agreements,
- having regard to the draft fifth medium-term economic policy programme prepared by the Commission (COM(81) 344 final),
- having regard to its resolution of 15 October 1981 on the realignment of monetary parities ⁽¹⁾,
- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Ruffolo and others (Doc. 1-761/80),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (1-971/81);

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 287, 9. 11. 1981, p. 85.

1. Reaffirms its complete commitment to the goal of European monetary and economic integration

- (a) as being in the Economic and political interests of the European Community, its industries and its people;
- (b) as being a stabilizing influence in the world economy;
- (c) as providing thereby the potential of an alternative to the US dollar in world trade and investment flows;
- (b) and potentially helping to alleviate the world recession caused by imbalances in the world's money flows since the 1973 oil price crisis;

2. Urges the setting up of a European Currency Authority, with a high level of autonomy, which will be charged:

- (a) to issue and manage a European Currency Unit (ECU);
- (b) to coordinate exchange policies with regard to foreign currencies, in particular the dollar, so as to ensure greater stability of exchange rates;
- (c) to provide a means of settlement and store of value for international trade and investment;
- (d) to maintain the stability and good name, credibility and credit-worthiness of the ECU in its own right;
- (e) to foster the economic growth of Europe and well-being of its people;
- (f) to sponsor the voluntary adoption of the ECU by governments, businesses and individuals, with the aim of it achieving ultimately legal tender status in all Member States;

But in the meantime:

3. Hopes that the payments made between the various Member States on the one hand, and between the Community and non-member countries on the other, will be made in ECU without the need to first convert these into national currencies;

4. Calls on all Member States to work towards the lifting of all restrictions on capital flows within the EEC by eliminating artificial exchange controls as soon as possible;

5. Urges all Member States to reaffirm their commitment towards coordinating their economic, fiscal and monetary policies with the agreed aims of

- (a) eliminating inflation;
- (b) providing the base for genuine economic growth;
- (c) and thereby affording the opportunity for more and better employment prospects,

and asserts that coordination of exchange rate policies (as required by the EMS) should be a major element in this field;

6. Supports the Commission's call to the Member States, in its foreword to the draft fifth medium-term economic policy proposals, for them to improve internal monetary cooperation, to employ the ECU more in their borrowing and lending activities, and to abolish any technical or statutory rules which stand in its way;

Furthermore

7. Stresses the importance of Community regional and social policies to compensate the less advantaged geographical, economic and social sectors for the centralizing effects of such a large unified economic bloc;

8. Stresses that the European Community's world responsibilities, especially in relation to the Third World, will be increased by successful integration of its economic and monetary policies, and that these responsibilities must be shouldered whole-heartedly;

Therefore calls upon the Commission to:

9. Present to the Parliament and Council an annual review (separated from the annual economic review) of Community monetary and currency developments with particular regard to the EMS, the developing role of the ECU and progress towards European Monetary integration, incorporating proposals for Community action;

10. Present within 12 months a detailed proposal for setting up a European Currency Authority, as a development of the European Monetary Fund, and establishing the ECU as a Community currency in its own right, with particular regard to its degree of autonomy and political control, the appointment and role of its directors, and its capital structures;

11. Develop proposals for a concerted Community response to:

- (a) the effects of US and other foreign monetary policies whereby the Community acts as one in achieving a mutually beneficial accord between the world's most important economic units in the area of monetary and exchange rate policy;
- (b) the problem of recycling world liquidity to the mutual benefit of the oil States, the industrialized countries and the less developed countries;

12. Open discussion with the British and Greek Governments on the appropriate terms and conditions for their full participation in the EMS at the earliest possible moment, and to do the same with Spain and Portugal in the normal process of the accession negotiations;

13. Prepare a programme for the progressive and complete withdrawal of all exchange controls within the EEC;

And calls upon the Council of Ministers to:

14. Declare in formal terms its commitment to European monetary integration and thereby provide a new and strengthened political will to the construction of the European Community;

15. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council of Ministers and Member State governments.

RESOLUTION

on responding to the economic and monetary consequences of instability in the world energy market

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Müller-Hermann and others on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD Group) (Doc. 1-799/80),
- having further regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Sayn-Wittgenstein (Doc. 1-498/82) and its resolution of 16 September 1981 on trade relations between the EEC and the Gulf States ⁽¹⁾,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on Energy and Research and of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. 1-1197/82),

Whereas:

- A. inflation in the industrialized countries and the resulting massive increases in energy costs have dealt a severe blow to growth prospects in both the developed and developing world;
- B. a substantial number of the least-developed countries are in a critical financial condition with dire effects on the well-being of their peoples and the stability of the world;
- C. even though there has been a substantial adjustment to and recycling of financial resources, these have not reached those countries most in need and on terms they can accommodate;
- D. there is an obvious need for more rational use of the world's finite energy resources through more efficient use and conservation, and the development of alternative and renewable energy sources, thus necessitating considerable investment in both the industrialized and less-developed countries;
- E. the need to make better use of finite energy resources and to develop alternative sources is in no way invalidated by the current downward pressure on oil prices so that resumed economic growth will not be constrained by energy shortages and costs in future;
- F. a lack of adequately evaluated projects, in the less-developed countries, is a major problem, and this is further exacerbated by a shortage of skilled technical and managerial people;
- G. another problem is the reduced investment capacity of the private sector in all the Member States and the excessive public sector borrowing which prevent the European Community from honouring its obligations to the developing countries;
- H. the commercial banking and financial industries world-wide have provided an effective means of recycling oil-derived financial surpluses from the oil surplus countries to the industrialized, newly industrialized and the best few of the developing countries but have been unable to support the needs of the less-developed countries within the parameters of normal financial prudence;
- I. the scale of recycling to certain developing countries has resulted in massive indebtedness which is destabilizing their economies and putting the financial institutions and the entire world monetary system at risk;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 260, 12. 10. 1981, p. 28.

- J. the supranational organizations (IMF, IBRD, IDA, UN) have made a considerable effort to meet the problem of imbalance in world financial and investment flows but are constrained by
- the sheer scale of the problem especially in the least-developed countries,
 - the concern they must maintain for the interests of their depositors and fund providers,
 - the inability of many countries to bring forward, manage and administer viable schemes,
 - the prime concern of the traditional fund providers (the industrialized countries of Europe and North America) to set their own economies and finances to rights, thus restricting their ability to provide adequate funding on appropriate terms,
 - the unwillingness of the founding controlling countries to admit newly industrialized countries and oil surplus countries to their rightful say and thus discouraging greater contributions from them;
- K. the predominant position of the US dollar in world trade and finance, exposes all development and economic policies to the full effects of American economic and monetary policy, whose prime concern is the domestic American scene and its own political and economic priorities, rather than concern for the world scene;
- L. the interests of the European Community are much more closely aligned and intertwined, than American interests, with the oil-producing and developing countries;
- M. the accumulation of petrodollar surpluses by certain countries may be a short-term problem but it shows how the rigidity of the international monetary system can have a detrimental effect on world growth;

Resolves that:

1. The European Community has a responsibility to its own inhabitants and the rest of the world to play its full part in easing the flows of necessary investment resources and mitigating the effects of energy prices on its own economy and that of the developing world, taking a long-term view of energy supply and economic growth;
2. The first concern must be to restore equilibrium in the European economy itself in that this could be the necessary power house in terms of trade, aid and investment to promote growth in the developing world as well;
3. The European Community, and other industrialized countries, have an obligation to continue and reinforce existing policies aimed towards reducing demand for non-renewable energies so as to ease pressure on prices for the less-developed countries as well;
4. The European Community should promote and develop close formalized relationships with (a) the oil surplus countries, and (b) the oil surplus countries and less-developed countries together, with the purpose of discussing, defining and monitoring the mechanisms necessary to achieve an improved mobilization of available resources;
5. The conditions necessary for the introduction of the ECU as a common currency for the European Community representing the strength of the EEC's economy as a whole must be created as soon as possible so that it can provide a credible alternative to the US dollar in trade, commodity pricing (including oil) and investment flows on a world scale;
6. The European Community should act as one in the councils of the IMF, IBRD, IDA and other supranational agencies, in line with its perception of the political and economic priorities in the world, and thereby exert much more positive influence than its Member States do at present;
7. Such influence can be exercised in particular, in the direction of changing existing voting rights and influence in ways that ensure a better representation of the interests of less-developed countries, newly industrialized countries and the oil surplus States;

8. While welcoming the agreement by the Group of Ten to increase substantially the resources of the IMF in order to help it meet the threat to the world monetary system caused by the indebtedness of certain developing and Eastern European countries, calls on the Community, the Member States and commercial banks concerned to ensure this is followed up in concrete terms and reinforced by a firm commitment to uphold stability in the monetary system;

9. Artificial, and probably counter-productive, mechanisms such as a Community oil-purchasing agency, index-linked Community guaranteed bonds to attract oil surplus funds and fixed prices for oil are unsuitable as a means of achieving the desired improvement in movements of capital and in the world financial markets;

10. The Community should take a lead in monitoring world liquidity and financial balance so as to avoid distortions and provide the optimum financial environment for sustained economic growth;

11. The Community jointly with a grouping of oil-surplus countries should consider establishing, with the requisite equity capital, a jointly owned affiliate of the European Investment Bank and Arab equivalent (e.g. Arab Development Bank) to specialize in the financing of energy-related investments in Europe, the Middle East and the less-developed countries, including in particular global loans for the support of small-scale appropriate technology schemes in non-oil-producing developing countries, and that substantial interest rate abatements should be available from the EEC budget and/or OSC country budgets where appropriate;

12. Priority should be given in the Community for:

- an integrated natural gas grid linking all Europe to supplies from the North Sea (Norwegian and British northern sectors), North Africa, Middle East and USSR with the southern North Sea fields (UK and Netherlands) incorporated as reservoirs,
- nuclear power and uranium supply,
- alternative and renewable energies,
- coal-field development, infrastructure and technology,
- a community electricity grid, co-generation and CHP schemes
- research into new industrial technologies,
- transport infrastructure;

13. Priority should be given in the less-developed countries for:

- agriculture, food production and primary crop processing,
- administration and management training,
- exploiting even small-scale indigenous energy resources;

14. Priority should be given in the oil-surplus countries for:

- energy resource maximalization,
- adding value to energy resources,
- social and transport infrastructure,
- investment management skills;

15. The less-developed countries must be able to justify assistance and investment at least to the extent of providing the environment necessary to give a reasonable assurance of success, including:

- adequate administrative machinery at central and local government levels,
- assuring reasonable returns to outside investors, lenders, patent holders, etc.,
- giving top priority to self-sufficiency in food, energy and provisions of essential infrastructural services, especially education,
- encouraging enterprise by their own inhabitants and avoiding grandiose schemes and projects which are either unnecessary for the country's development or divert available human and financial resources from other more necessary projects;

16. The Community, if possible jointly with the oil surplus countries, should set up a task force to identify worthwhile large-scale and infrastructural projects in (a) the less-developed countries (b) the oil surplus countries and (c) the EEC itself, to which resources (both human and financial) should be directed and which will most readily achieve the priority objectives;

17. It should encourage as far as possible the development of co-financing;

18. The Community should promote a preliminary scientific study of potential energy resources in the seas and unexplored land areas of the world, to be followed by more detailed study where justified, the results of which can be sold to commercial exploitation companies or governments as appropriate;

19. Calls on the Commission to implement the recommendations detailed above and to report to the European Parliament and Council of Ministers within nine months on the steps taken or proposed to be taken pursuant to this resolution;

20. Asks its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the co-president of the EEC/ACP Parliamentary Assembly, the Council for Cooperation of the Gulf States, the President of OPEC, IMF and IBRD.

RESOLUTION

on the protection of the European consumer against imports into the Community of products declared unfit for consumption by US legislation

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Glinne and others (Doc. 1-781/80/rev.),
- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Van Hemeldonck and others on behalf of the Socialist Group on the export of hazardous products from the United States (Doc. 1-919/82),
- having regard to the report by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 1-91/83),

- A. stressing the right of European consumers to the protection of their health and safety,
- B. convinced of the need to prevent trade relations between the European Community and the United States from being disrupted by trade in products which are unfit for consumption,
- C. considering that an approximation of the laws of the European Community and the United States can prevent cases of unfair competition,
- D. noting that, in addition to the various specific Directives, Article 23 of Directive 79/831/EEC of 18 September 1979 (safeguard clause) constitutes a legislative means of preventing the circulation in a Member State of products originating in third countries and therefore also in the United States which are unfit for consumption,
 1. Urges the Commission to request the United States Government to speed up the current negotiations on the possibility of concluding an agreement on detailed rules for the application of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to products originating in the USA and of Community legislation to products originating in Community countries;
 2. Also calls on the Commission to submit as soon as possible to the Council a proposal amending Directive 76/769/EEC of 27 July 1976 so that the annexes can be quickly amplified and modified by the Technical Adaptation Committee;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council and to the Government and the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION

on basic technological research in the automobile industry

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Barbagli and others (Doc. 1-695/81),
- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Cottrell and others (Doc. 1-1042/81),
- having regard to the answer given by Vice-President Davignon on behalf of the Commission (26 February 1982) to Written Question No 1494/81 of 11 December 1981 by Mr Moreau to the Commission,
- having regard to the oral question with debate by Mr Berkhouwer and others (Doc. 1-149/82 of 21 April 1982),
- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Almirante and others (Doc. 1-196/82),
- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Travaglini and others (Doc. 1-224/81),
- having regard to the Unice memorandum for a Community industrial strategy submitted on 15 September 1982 to the Vice-Presidents of the Commission, Mr Ortoli and Mr Davignon,
- having regard to its resolution of 18 November 1982 on problems and prospects of the common energy policy ⁽¹⁾,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Energy and Research and the opinion of the Committee on Transport (Doc. 1-235/83),

A. Having regard to;

- the outstanding economic social significance of the automobile industry in the European Community,
- the new challenges which the European industry must meet, particularly the need to develop more efficient vehicles while complying with stringent requirements governing safety, the emission of exhaust fumes and noise prevention,
- the growing international competition from producers in areas outside Europe, Japan in particular, who for various reasons have appreciably lower production costs,
- the need for the European automobile industry to maintain and improve its competitiveness not only on Community markets but also on export markets,
- the low average profit levels of European producers caused by the economic recession and the keen competition from outside the Community,
- the prospect of alarming social strains if the process of job shedding were to become more widespread;

B. Bearing in mind that:

- to regain, retain and expand the market, the efforts to renew products and production processes must be continued and increased with a view to improving quality and efficiency and reducing cost,
- it is vital to prevent an erosion of Europe's technological lead in this sector;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 334, 20. 12. 1982, p. 94; Linkohr report Doc. 1-654/82.

Basic research and development

1. Fully agrees with the widely held view that the international competitiveness of the European automobile industry must be maintained and constantly improved by means of technological progress;
2. Is convinced that this technological development can be achieved only by making use of new basic scientific knowledge which is the result of specific research projects;
3. Believes that the Governments of Member States should create the fiscal conditions and harmonized legal requirements in which industry can respond to the principal objectives with which automobiles must comply (e.g. energy savings, environmental protection, product reliability, health and safety at work) if they are to be competitive on world markets;
4. Believes that firms should define areas of basic research appropriate to their product requirements;
5. Requests concerted action by the Community in respect of research programmes undertaken in government research establishments in order to avoid unnecessary duplication;
6. Considers that, in this effort to improve product quality and with regard to basic research in particular, the European industries operating in the sector must work in close cooperation;
7. Believes that cooperation of this kind would not undermine the rules of the market and of free competition, since the basic research would by definition and content be a pre-industrial activity;
8. Is of the opinion that the national programmes of the Member States could be coordinated to good effect at European level and that it would be possible to encourage a profitable exchange of information on the results of these programmes;
9. Takes the view that, precisely because of its inherently pre-industrial nature, basic research could be conducted on the basis of cooperation between public research institutes (universities, scientific institutes, JRC, etc.) and industrial laboratories, while the utilization of the results for the purposes of technological development should remain the sole prerogative of industrial undertakings;
10. Urges the involvement of small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly the component manufacturers, in the research programmes and the exploitation of the results;

Financing

11. Is convinced that there exists within the Community both the scientific, managerial and financial potential required to establish coordinated basic research in the automobile industry, and the general conditions needed for its success;
12. Considers that Community support may be given to basic research in the automobile industry where;
 - (a) Community funds supplement, rather than replace, national budget expenditure in this field;
 - (b) the automobile industry itself puts sufficient effort into research;
 - (c) cooperation between the European automobile undertakings can be improved as a result;
13. Calls, therefore, initially for concerted action by the Community to promote cooperation in the European automobile industry in the field of basic research and expects the European automobile undertakings to put forward proposals for such joint projects;

14. Urges that the Commission's activities, which should take the form of *indirect action*, should be:

- (a) based on a realistic programme which is consistent with the objectives of general interest;
- (b) accompanied by a strict budget estimate appropriate to the proposed objectives;

15. Claims the right to precise information on the commitments entered into by the Community and on their results;

16. Requests that as a first priority, consideration should be given to the question of the industrial ownership of research findings which have practical applications with the aim of drafting regulations which, while being suitably flexible, still ensure that the findings of the research are safeguarded for the benefit of Community industries and that the use of this valuable information as a bargaining counter in industrial and trade negotiations with industries outside the Community is properly controlled;

17. Acknowledges that as few bureaucratic obstacles as possible must be placed in the way of any measures undertaken but that the rules on correct and transparent administrative procedures must be observed;

Political aspects

18. While supporting Community action and favouring cooperation between the various European industries, cannot conceal, in relation also to this particular case, the many uncertainties which similar past experiments in other sectors of production have raised, as a result of:

- (a) the failure to interpret in a uniform manner the concept of the 'pre-industrial phase';
- (b) the lack of clear arrangements and rules for transferring the basic knowledge acquired to the technological development stage;
- (c) the constant danger of divergencies in national or business interests between the various partners;

19. Calls once again on the Community institutions to reflect critically on these aspects so that they may derive from past experience useful pointers for the definition of procedures and rules of conduct which will facilitate supranational Community cooperation;

20. Notes that Japanese and US car firms associated with Community firms and operating in the Community have access to technologies in the Community and calls on the Commission to consult the industry in order to propose appropriate measures, if required in the industry's interest, to ensure a two-way flow in new automotive technologies between the Community, Japan and USA;

21. Urges, finally, the Community to take action to:

- (a) increase the cultural and scientific value of specific basic research;
- (b) encourage the definition and implementation of closer links between industry and university research centres;

22. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

RESOLUTION

closing the procedure for consultation of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation on the strengthening of the common commercial policy with regard in particular to protection against unfair commercial practices

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council ⁽¹⁾,
 - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Articles 113 and 235 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 1-64/83),
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations and the opinions of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Legal Affairs Committee (Doc. 1-376/83),
 - having regard to the votes on the Commission's proposal,
 - (a) with reference to the damage inflicted on the economy of the Community by unfair commercial practices,
 - (b) emphasizing the need to strengthen the instruments available to the Community to protect it against such practices,
 - (c) having regard to its resolution of 16 December 1981 on the Community's anti-dumping activities ⁽²⁾,
1. Welcomes in principle the consultation by the Council on this proposal for a Regulation, the text of which, however, is still not available in the final form, and earnestly requests that the Council take a favourable decision on this proposal at the earliest opportunity;
 2. Urges that in future more appropriate deadlines should be set for consultation procedures on such important proposals for Regulations, allowing time for adequate consideration; limits its assessment of the proposal for a Regulation therefore to the following general observations;
 3. Welcomes the common commercial policy objectives pursued through the proposal for a Regulation and the fact that the latter embodies a number of proposals contained in Parliament's resolution of 16 December 1981 on the Community's anti-dumping activities;
 4. Considers that the scope of the Regulation should be extended to cover not only goods but also services;
 5. Is thus convinced of the need for the Community to have more effective commercial policy instruments at its disposal, but which must be fully compatible with its international legal obligations, particularly under GATT.
 6. Stresses that the measures needed to strengthen the EEC's internal market should not be linked with the adoption of the present proposal for a Regulation;
 7. Fears that the vagueness of the legal terms in the proposal for a Regulation may lead to a cumbersome procedure and confuse industry;
 8. Instructs its President to forward to the Council and Commission, as Parliament's opinion, the Commission's proposal as voted by Parliament and the corresponding resolution.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 83, 26. 3. 1983, p. 6.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 11, 18. 1. 1982, p. 37.

RESOLUTION

on the communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on economic trends in the Community during the first half of 1983 and the application of the Council decision on convergence

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the communication from the Commission to the Council (COM(83) 154 final),
 - having regard to the report by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 1-474/83),
- A. whereas the main aim of this resolution is to update the analysis of the economic situation contained in the resolution of 8 July 1982,¹
- B. whereas the guidelines for action and intervention contained in that resolution have not been implemented in practice by the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers, the European Council, or the Member States; this has highlighted a serious lack of unity and solidarity between the Member States, which the European Parliament has already criticized in the past,
- C. whereas this approach has led to the appearance and accentuation of such difficulties as the need for frequent readjustments of monetary parities within the EMS or the impossibility, in the absence of a basic agreement, of respecting the timetable laid down by summit meetings,
- D. whereas the ever-increasing interdependence between economic events at European and world level requires at the very least a high degree of convergence between the policies of the Member States and the major industrial powers of the West,

¹ OJ No. C 238, 13.9.1982, p.47 (DELOROZOV report, Doc. 1-421/82)

E. whereas, furthermore, restoring both the confidence of the European peoples in the Community institutions and the capacity for united action by the Member States is a central and vital factor for any macroeconomic initiatives to be taken by the EEC and for such initiatives to be effectively translated into specific and firm measures lower down the scale; at the present time, this confidence seems for various reasons to be faltering,

F. whereas the present situation of under-investment, and thus of unemployment, is a result of:

- external factors such as the wide fluctuations in exchange rates and high rates of interest, the disorganized state of the international monetary system, the serious debt situation faced by Third World countries and the serious consequences of this for the international financial system;
- internal factors such as the reduced viability of important sectors of industry (despite a number of improvements in 1982) following the decrease in the utilization of plant capacity and the increase in production costs, the insufficient mobility of production factors, the persistence of inadequately controlled budget deficits and the backwardness of sectors of European industry in adapting their productive apparatus to the changed international environment which reduces their competitiveness,

G. whereas, in view of the current situation, a resolution which is deliberately confined to proposals that can be elaborated and implemented within the next six to twelve months seems appropriate,

1. Notes that the uncertainty created by external factors and the poor results recorded in 1982 have continued to create difficulties and doubts as to the full recovery of the European economy;

2. Takes note of the forecast of slow growth - despite the drop in industrial production in some Member States - during the second half of 1983, due essentially to the increase in exports, restocking and a measure of improvement in private and public sector demand; also notes the more favourable outlook for 1984 given by the Commission;
3. Notes that there has been a considerable improvement in the situation as regards inflation and external trade deficits in many European countries, although substantial differences still remain;
4. Notes that the overall level of employment will fall still further and that in 1983-1984 the number of unemployed in the Community will exceed 11.5% of the workforce, including almost 5 million young people below the age of 25;
5. Is of the opinion that, despite the limited prospects for growth, the negative factors and the uncertainties mentioned, there is a possibility - providing it is backed by a series of appropriate measures - of achieving a sound and gradual economic recovery, and thus of stopping or containing unemployment;
6. Again declares its support for the pursuit of mixed and balanced policies aimed both at stability (combating inflation) and developing productive activities which, through orderly and stable growth, will pave the way for a real and lasting recovery in employment;
7. Welcomes the substantial agreement reached at Williamsburg, which augurs well for improved cooperation between the Community and its leading economic partners in implementing agreed policies to counter the recession through the reduction of interest rates, limitation of budget deficits and strengthening the world financial system;

8. Believes that in the short term the world economic order should be strengthened by:

- seeking a concerted international response to the problem of high interest rates, taking due account of the role played both by escalating public deficits and inflationary wage expectations;
- promoting agreement or understanding on greater exchange rate stability on the basis of the findings of the working party set up following the Versailles summit;
- avoiding an increase and consolidation of protectionist trends and taking positive action to enhance competitiveness and so restore employment;
- helping to maintain a satisfactory flow of funds to the developing countries, commensurate with their pursuit of sound economic policies, both through the banking sector (notably by strengthening the IMF and the World Bank) and by means of public development aid and initiatives linked to the ACP-EEC Convention - and to possible revisions to improve it - in order to help maintain international trade at an adequate level;

Economic situation of the Community

9. Considers in principle that the guidelines laid down in the last annual report, on which the European Parliament delivered an opinion,¹ are still valid;

10. Is convinced that it is particularly important for those Member States whose economies are still marked by a high degree of monetary and financial imbalance to remain firm and to seek to gradually curb inflation by means of monetary, fiscal and income policies;

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OJ No. C 334, 20.12.1982, p. 123 (Doc. 1-822/82)

11. Considers, however, that countries whose financial situation is more stable should reduce interest rates and follow less restrictive budgetary policies compatible with continuing control of inflation and the State's call on resources; by means of a joint effort, this would go some way towards offsetting external balance of trade deficits and promoting greater expansion, and thus the favourable development of employment;
12. Points out that the margin for manoeuvre enjoyed by these latter countries would be much wider if there were greater confidence in the ability of public authorities to control their own budgets;
13. Stresses that it is particularly important for public aid to be channelled resolutely towards productive activities and to encourage the participation of risk capital; the credit policies of the Member States must be given the degree of flexibility necessary for this purpose;
14. Considers it vital for the revival of economic activities, the creation of new job opportunities and support for the less prosperous regions to go hand in hand with concerted action by the EEC, the Member States and the regional administrative authorities; in this connection recalls the proposals listed in the four indents of paragraph 17 of the resolution of 8 July 1982 on the economic situation: rapid programmes for new sources of energy and energy savings, interregional communication projects and urban transport systems, residential housing (especially social housing) and the renovation of urban centres, the expansion of telecommunication systems and the development of information technologies;
15. Stresses the need to orient the economic policies followed to the pursuit of greater convergence of national economic structures and performances with a view to ensuring a more balanced development of the countries and regions of the Community;
16. Reaffirms once again the need for quicker, more closely coordinated and more incisive use of the Community structural funds for agriculture, of the Regional and Social Funds and the various Community loan mechanisms; stresses therefore the need to encourage public and private initiatives and corresponding programmes in the various Member States;

17. . Stresses that the Community's capacity for growth can be restored through:

- a regulatory fiscal framework favourable to the development of productive activities;
- extensive rationalization and restructuring, as part of an overall Community strategy designed to increase the competitiveness of European industry, through continual innovation of products and processes, so as to stimulate all the dynamic elements of the productive process, while respecting the needs of environmental protection;

18. Considers that in the present situation greater and more urgent priority should be given to productive investment;

19. Considers that the social partners in the Member States should have a completely free hand to negotiate the adaptation and restructuring of working hours, freely defining the scale of these measures and the levels of payment for them, so as to allow scope for the recovery of employment; the creation of new jobs must be achieved through the joint efforts of public and private initiatives, supported and financed also by the Community;

20. Lays special emphasis on the principle affirmed by the Council that all young people ending their compulsory education should be able to continue their studies or receive theoretical or practical vocational training; in this connection, stresses that if genuine employment opportunities are to be created, various measures must be taken to improve the employment prospects of young people through the adaptation of the labour market and a more flexible use of the tax system;

Internal market

21. Stresses that the historical legacy of national customs procedures, national laws affecting products and services offered in the market and all national actions which make it unnecessarily expensive to do business between Member States are substantially raising living costs, for Community citizens and reducing competitiveness;

22. Therefore requests the Council, as laid down by the European Council meeting in Copenhagen in December 1982, to make the necessary decisions and give priority to:

(a) a Community procedure, as opposed to separate national procedures, for issuing certificates of compliance for goods imported into the Community, thereby allowing the harmonization of laws programmed to proceed and removing the single most important barrier to internal trade;

(b) improved information for standards formation;

(c) a single administrative document for clearing lorries through frontiers leading to the adoption of a common data base for customs purposes and allowing lorries to pass frontiers without having to park;

(d) the strengthening of appropriate procedures aimed at establishing free marketing of services and the movement of capital;

Convergence

23. Considers it essential in the interests of achieving greater convergence for the Commission to urge the Council and the Member States to coordinate national economic policies, in accordance with the various guidelines laid down in this resolution and in the communications concerning policy in the industrial, investment, monetary and budget sectors;

24. Considers in particular that the Member States should be invited to coordinate their efforts with a view to reducing national interest rates and thus the interest rates on the Community market;

25. Reiterates the request already made in paragraph 27 of the resolution on the annual report on the economic situation for 1982, that the Commission should make greater use of its power of recommendation (granted to it under Article 11 of the Council Decision of 18 February 1974 on the convergence of the economic policies of the Member States¹) in cases where one or more Member States are departing from the guidelines laid down by the Council;
26. Stresses the importance of defining economic and monetary policy guidelines within the framework of the fifth medium-term economic policy programme of the Community, in order to ensure consistency and solidarity in the longer term, the reduction of differences between the regions and wide-ranging improvements in living standards which would benefit citizens throughout the Community; considers it important in this connection for the Commission to supplement its study with 'five year forecasts covering the main macro-economic variables' (Article 2, third paragraph, of the Council Decision of 18 February 1974¹);

European Monetary System

27. Stresses its belief in the need to gradually complete the EMS and extend the use of the ECU, as a first step towards institutionalizing the EMS and creating a European Monetary Fund; this is vital, moreover, if the EEC itself is to acquire its full identity; as regards monetary policy, renews its request to the British and Greek Governments to become full members of the EMS;
28. Considers it vital, if the role of the ECU is to be further extended as the Commission desires, for steps to be taken, in particular, towards financial integration, by means of:

(a) public use of the ECU:

- use of the ECU in trade with third countries which have particularly close links with the EEC; this would help to extend the zone of stability of the EMS, increase the scope for the use and circulation of the ECU and reduce dependence on third currencies;

¹ OJ No. L 63, 5.3.1974

(b) private use of the ECU:

- presentation of a Community document defining and laying down the basic rules for the ECU;
- recognition of its status as a currency;
- progressive liberalization of capital flows expressed in ECU;

29. Stresses also the important stabilizing role which a wider use of the ECU could play in relation to the operation of foreign currency markets;
30. Calls on the Commission and the Council to prepare a report on the action taken on this resolution by the end of 1983;
31. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

RESOLUTION

on the Community steel industry

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the Commission decision on the reduction of production capacity in the steel industry pursuant to the Ard Code of 30 June 1981,
 - B. having regard to the strong reactions from a number of Member States and regions to both the restructuring plans and the allocation of production quotas,
 - C. having regard to the possibility that the meeting on 25 July 1983 may break down without reaching an agreement and the extremely serious situation that would result from the disappearance of the anti-crisis measures,
- 1. Urges the Commission to re consider the decision taken on 29 June 1983 and to reconcile economic and social interests with production interests in the light of the economic and social situations in the countries and regions concerned and the quality of the plants;
 - 2. Calls on the Commission to draw up forthwith a report showing the stage reached in restructuring the Community steel industry, assessing the progress made, throwing light on both Community aid and aid granted indirectly by the Member States and suggesting ways, as part of a proper Community industrial policy, of reorganizing and reviving the Community steel industry that take due account of the position of public and private undertakings in order to prevent any discrimination; asks the Commission at all events to justify its proposals to Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs having reconsidered the abovementioned decision;

3. Calls on the Commission and the Council, at their meeting on 25 July 1983, to renew the application of Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty, the quota system being essential to the survival of the worst-hit steel areas, and to extend the anti-crisis measures until the end of 1985;
4. Requests the Council and the Member States to adhere to the principles set out in the resolution adopted by the European Parliament in May 1983 in their plans for the further restructuring of the steel sector;
5. To this end, it is vital to
 - (a) implement without delay the programme of accompanying social measures contained in the Commission's proposals, more specifically the increase of 330 million ECU in the budgetary appropriations;
 - (b) adopt without delay regional development programmes for the steel areas affected by the crisis, providing for the creation of new jobs and the improvement of regional infrastructures, in particular by adopting a Community industrial policy to promote the development of other sectors that will generate new employment opportunities;
 - (c) take rapid action on the Commission proposals approved by Parliament and still before the Council that are designed to increase the financial resources of the European Regional Development Fund, primarily to benefit the steel areas hit by the crisis, and to expand the non-quota section of the ERDF;
6. Calls for a European steel conference, such as that advocated by the European Parliament in May, to be organized in the near future;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1925/82

by Mr Lucien Radoux (S — B)

to the Commission of the European Communities

(14 January 1983)

Subject: The Commission's negotiating powers

In its dispute with the United States on the steel issue, the European Community was represented by the Commission.

Does the Commission think similar situations might recur in negotiations with the United States, for example on agricultural policy, that is to say with the presumed unanimous agreement of the Council?

**Answer given by Mr Haferkamp
on behalf of the Commission**

(16 February 1983)

The Commission's competence in the field of external relations and commercial policy is laid down in the ECSC, EEC, and Euratom Treaties.

The Commission's powers during the negotiations with the United States concerning the Arrangement on Steel were based on Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty for products falling under that Treaty, account being taken of the internal arrangements for coping with the crisis in that sector, and Article 113 of the EEC Treaty for products falling under that Treaty.

As regards the common commercial policy in the agricultural products sector, the Commission represents the Community on the basis of Article 113 of the EEC Treaty and, in accordance with the procedures laid down in that Article, has negotiating powers which are subject to the Council's decision authorizing it to enter into such negotiations and issuing the directives to be followed.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 2040/82
by Mr Robert Moreland (ED - GB)
to the Council of the European Communities
(28 January 1983)

Subject: United States unitary tax

What action is the Council taking (both collectively and as individual Member States) to add to pressure already being exerted by the Commission to ensure that certain US States do not apply tax on companies on the basis of world-wide profits?

Is the Council entirely satisfied that the US administration is fully supportive of the Community's case?

Answer

(29 March 1983)

1. On two particular occasions (March 1980 and October 1981), a demarche was made to the United States authorities - through the Presidency of the Council - expressing the Community's concern over the adverse effects resulting from the application of unitary taxation.
2. The problem is the subject of an on-going dialogue between the Commission and the United States authorities, who are therefore well aware of the position of the Community.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 2279/82

by Mr Willy Vernimmen (S - B)

to the Council of the European Communities

(2 March 1983)

Subject: Steel exports to the Community

At its meeting in November 1982 the Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers adopted the arrangements for third countries' exports of steel to the Community in 1983. These arrangements included provision for self-limitation measures by certain third countries.

It should be noted that the internal measures taken by the Community in the steel sector are *compulsory measures* notably involving maximum quotas.

In the event of the Community's not being able to persuade the third countries concerned to limit their steel exports to the Community, are there any unilateral *compulsory* measures which the Community could take to reduce imports? Can the Council state what action has been taken in this field to date?

Answer

(24 May 1983)

Apart from the quantitative discipline which some non-member countries are prepared to accept in the matter of steel exports to the Community market, and taking into account certain special agreements, the external aspect of the Community's iron and steel policy also involves a general instrument which applies to steel imports from all other non-member countries, viz. basis prices (like United States trigger prices) used as a reference for the application of Community provisions on dumping.

Thus, every undercutting raises a presumption of dumping or subsidy and lays the suppliers in question open to the measures laid down as part of the anti-dumping/countervailing duties procedures.

In the context of the adoption of the details of the external arrangements for 1983, the Council was particularly concerned at the abnormal increase recorded recently in steel imports subject to the basis prices. To enable the Community to deal with this while meeting its international obligations, the Council agreed on measures aimed at making the impact of the anti-dumping/countervailing duties procedures more effective, in particular by adjusting basis prices as often as necessary, increasing monitoring to ensure adherence to these prices, a more rapid triggering of the procedures and a stricter implementation of existing rules.

Since then, the implementation of these measures has led in appropriate cases to the application of countervailing duties.

RESOLUTION

on measures following the European Parliament's debate on world hunger, the communication from the Commission to the Council concerning a plan of action to combat world hunger and the motions for resolutions tabled on this subject

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the communication from the Commission to the Council (COM(81) 560 final),
- B. having regard to the motion for a resolution (Doc. 1-1039/81),
- C. having regard to the motion for a resolution (Doc. 1-1105/81),
- D. having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. 1-281/82),
- E. having regard to the Commission documents on measures following the European Parliament's debate on world hunger (COM(81) 631 final of 22 October 1980) (Notice to members PE 71.248 of 6 February 1981, situation as at 20 May 1981, VIII/A/1),
- F. having regard to the outcome of the Council's meetings of 18 November 1980, 28 April 1981, 14 September 1981, 26 October 1981 and 3 November 1981,
- G. having regard to Parliament's resolution of 18 September 1980 ⁽¹⁾ and its resolution of 29 September 1981 ⁽²⁾,
- H. having regard to the resolution on world hunger adopted on 30 September 1981 by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly ⁽³⁾,
- I. having regard to its resolution of 16 March 1979 on the management of food aid ⁽⁴⁾,
- J. having regard to its opinion of 18 April 1980 on the Regulation concerning food aid for 1980 ⁽⁵⁾,
- K. having regard to its opinion of 21 November 1980 on a Regulation concluding the Second ACP-EEC Lomé Convention ⁽⁶⁾,
- L. having regard to its opinion of 21 November 1980 on a Regulation laying down general guidelines for the supply of food aid other than cereals, skimmed-milk powder and butteroil to certain developing countries and certain specialized bodies ⁽⁷⁾,
- M. having regard to its opinion of 8 May 1981 on the Regulations concerning food aid in 1981 ⁽⁸⁾,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 265, 13. 10. 1980.

⁽²⁾ Bulletin of the European Parliament No 37, 12. 10. 1981.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 15, 20. 1. 1982.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 93, 9. 4. 1979, Lezzi report Doc. 669/78.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No C 117, 12. 5. 1980, p. 71; Michel report Doc. 1-105/80.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No C 327, 15. 12. 1980, p. 67; Wawrzik report, Doc. 1-559/80.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No C 327, 15. 12. 1980, p. 102; Rabbethge report Doc. 1-551/80.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No C 144, 15. 6. 1981, p. 116; Warner report Doc. 1-178/81.

- N. having regard to its resolution of 17 September 1981 on Community development policy and the role of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,
- O. having regard to the annual report of the Court of Auditors of the European Community for the financial year 1979 (Doc. 1-662/80),
- P. having regard to its opinion of 16 December 1981 on a Regulation on the granting of special food aid to the least-developed countries ⁽²⁾,
- Q. having regard to its resolution of 18 December 1981 on the outcome of the United Nations' conference on the least-developed countries ⁽³⁾,
- R. having regard to its resolution of 17 December 1981 on prospects for the North-South Dialogue following the Cancun meeting ⁽⁴⁾,

1. Points out that its resolution of 18 September 1980 was tabled in the general context of development, trade, agricultural policy and the North-South Dialogue, that it contains a global strategy and suggestions for specific action and that it indicates the real contribution which the Community can and should make to the campaign against world hunger;

2. Stresses in this connection that this is first and foremost a European programme for the attention of the Council, the Commission and the Member States of the Community which can be implemented through Community channels in the framework of the European policies on development, agriculture, the economy, trade, culture, education and training and also political cooperation;

3. Considers that the resolution represents a substantial contribution to the debate on world hunger, its causes and possible remedies; these remedies would not appear to be beyond the reach of the countries concerned and could be applied in the context of the permanent dialogue and active and effective cooperation between the industrialized and developing countries;

4. Regrets, however, in the light of the steady deterioration in the food situation, that the implementing decisions have fallen far short of what was called for in Parliament's proposals and resolutions;

5. Considers that the European Community as a whole — Council, Commission, Parliament and Member States — must continue to mobilize public opinion and set in train the necessary political action to tackle the problem of world hunger;

6. Recognizes, however, that Parliament's resolution has not only helped to make the public aware of the problem of world hunger but has also helped to bring about a certain amount of progress

(a) at Community level in terms of:

- the possibility of a multiannual allocation of food aid,
- increased and diversified food aid to allow trilateral operations to be carried out,
- the use of food aid to build up decentralized stocks,
- an increase in Community appropriations for cooperation with the developing countries,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 260, 12. 10. 1981, p. 72; Michel report Doc. 1-942/80.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 11, 18. 1. 1982, p. 42; Cohen report Doc. 1-817/81.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 11, 18. 1. 1982, p. 193; Cohen report Doc. 1-823/81.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 11, 18. 1. 1982, p. 71.

- the assistance given in planning food strategies,
 - the inclusion of the problem of combating hunger as one of the main aspects of the North-South Dialogue;
- (b) as regards the developing countries in terms of:
- a substantial increase in the proportion accounted for by agricultural projects, notably those involving food crops, in the indicative programmes, particularly within the framework of the Fifth EDF;
7. Considers that certain aspects of the action plan presented by the Commission to the Council represent a useful first step, particularly towards the adoption of food strategies; regrets however, that the Commission did not take this opportunity to draw up a plan incorporating other points of Parliament's resolution;
8. Suggests that a centre be set up within the Commission to coordinate all measures which have a bearing on the struggle to combat world hunger;
9. Calls on the Community to give its full support to devising food strategies for individual countries which would cover in particular:
- production policy (giving priority to the cultivation of food crops rather than only to crops for export),
 - prices policy,
 - marketing and distribution policy,
 - balanced food aid which would take more account of local production and allow the gradual reduction of external aid;
10. Calls on the Community's budgetary authorities to be more consistent in granting aid to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which carry out highly fruitful development activities in various areas, using proven and coherent methods, with the active involvement of the indigenous populations concerned. Specific and increased support should be given to deal with the nutritional problems relating to global development;
11. Calls on the Council
- to do its utmost in the context of the conciliation procedure to ensure that the regulation on the management of food aid enters into force this year,
 - to release the organizational, financial and human resources required to draw up the food strategies outlined in the action plan;
12. Calls further on the Council and the Member States
- to allocate 0.15 % of their GNP for aid to the least-developed countries as soon as possible, and at any rate by 1985, in accordance with the decision taken at the Paris conference,
 - to draw up a timetable with precise deadlines for implementing, as soon as possible, the commitment to allocate at least 0.7 % of their GNP for public development aid,
 - to take practical measures to combat world hunger within the framework of the North-South Dialogue;
13. Calls on the Commission to provide a clear indication of how and when it intends to take action on the other points contained in the resolution adopted on 18 September 1980, notably as regards:
- the study of the effects of the common agricultural policy on international trade in foodstuffs and of the effects of the Community's agricultural exports on world markets and the implications of this for the developing countries,
 - preparation of a trade policy for European agriculture which is compatible with the Community's development policy,

- a detailed document on food-aid prospects for the coming years, in particular with a view to establishing a genuine link between food aid and agricultural and rural development projects and guaranteeing that it will actually be used on the spot to help the individuals and families concerned,
- a reply to the Court of Auditors' criticism of food aid as it has been distributed in recent years,
- the announced proposal for a Regulation concerning the distribution of foodstuffs,
- information on the efforts made in the Commission's departments to improve the organization of aid operations and on a more rational sharing of responsibilities between Directorates-General VI and VIII;

14. Calls on the Commission in this connection to keep the summary table attached to this report up to date to enable the European Parliament's Committee on Development in particular and the Community institutions in general to monitor the action taken on the above resolution.

15. Asks the Commission to pay particular attention in the context of the North-South Dialogue and in arranging its policies, to:

- support for machinery to recycle petrodollar surpluses,
- revision of the GSP to include a larger number of agricultural products from the developing countries,
- the conclusion of agreements on basic products,
- building up emergency stocks of cereals, particularly to help the developing countries,
- application of the Brandt plan, particularly the proposals to introduce a more universal and automatic system of development financing;

16. Calls on the Member States' parliaments to ratify as soon as possible the agreement reached on the establishment of a common fund for raw materials;

17. Considers it unacceptable that the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation provided for in the Lomé II Convention two years ago is not yet operational and calls on the ACP-EEC Council to take the necessary measures as a matter of urgency;

18. Proposes that each year a progressively larger share of the total budget be allocated for the campaign against world hunger;

19. Considers that, if there are further budget surpluses, the budgetary authorities should regard the campaign against world hunger as a priority activity;

20. Urges that coordination, particularly between the EEC and the Member States, be increased at all levels so that the tasks to be carried out can be allocated sensibly;

21. As regards the special emergency action to combat hunger called for by the European Parliament following publication of the manifesto by the Nobel Prize winners:

- calls on the Commission to present as rapidly as possible coherent proposals to enable the Community to take action directly and in conjunction with the Member States and the various international agencies to cope with emergencies — these proposals should be compatible with the medium- and long-term measures as these alone can provide a proper and lasting solution to the problem of hunger;

22. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report drawn up by its committee to the Council and the Commission of the European Communities, to the parliaments of the Member States and to the United Nations' Secretary-General and specialized agencies.

RESOLUTION

closing the procedure for consultation of the European Parliament on a proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Regulation on the implementation of the special programme to combat hunger in the world

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council ⁽¹⁾,
 - B. having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 1-1302/82),
 - C. having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinions of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 1-114/83),
 - D. having regard to the results of the vote on the Commission proposal,
 - E. taking into account the resolution adopted on 17 June 1982 on measures following the European Parliament's debate on world hunger, the communication from the Commission to the Council concerning a plan of action to combat world hunger and the motions for resolutions tabled on this subject ⁽²⁾,
 - F. having regard to the general budget of the European Communities for 1983 ⁽³⁾,
 - G. having regard to the Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on various measures to improve the budgetary procedure ⁽⁴⁾,
1. Anxious to ensure the implementation of the special programme to combat hunger in the world as soon as possible approves, subject to the amendments adopted, the proposal for a Council Regulation on the implementation of this programme;
 2. Stresses the particular importance and innovatory nature, in the context of European development policy, of the proposed measures whose practical implementation will be initiated by this regulation and criticizes once again the inadequacy of the funds earmarked for these measures in the 1983 budget, particularly as regards specific action to combat hunger in the world, described several times as a priority sector by the Community institutions in the context of policy on development and cooperation;
 3. Reiterates its view that certain aspects of the provisions contained in the proposal for a Regulation submitted by the Commission to the Council constitute a sound starting point, particularly as regards food strategies, and at the same time regrets once again that the Commission has not taken advantage of the drafting of this document to incorporate other points of Parliament's resolutions on world hunger;
 4. Emphasizes that in view of the long-term nature of some of the measures proposed, the latter should be accompanied by financing methods suited thereto; recalls in this connection the Council's decision in principle in favour of long-term financing and calls for specific action to be taken on this decision immediately;
 5. Reasserts its firm belief that responsibility for management operations must rest solely with the Commission and stresses that it is vital for such a Regulation to be sufficiently flexible to respond, in particular, to emergency situations;
 6. Instructs its President to forward to the Commission and Council, as Parliament's opinion, the Commission's proposal as voted by Parliament and the corresponding resolution.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 37, 10. 2. 1983, p. 10.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 182, 19. 7. 1982, p. 76.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 19, 24. 1. 1983.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 194, 28. 7. 1982.

RESOLUTION

on the Sixth United Nations Conference on trade and Development (UNCTAD) (Belgrade, 6 June — 1 July 1983)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the communications from the Commission to the Council (COM(82) 803 final),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinion of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 1-255/83)
- having regard to its resolutions of 18 September 1980 ⁽¹⁾, 10 July 1981 ⁽²⁾, 18 December 1981 ⁽³⁾, 17 June 1982 ⁽⁴⁾ and 15 October 1982 ⁽⁵⁾,

1. Points out that the Belgrade Conference is the first occasion on which talks between developing and industrialized nations have been resumed since the unsuccessful meeting in Cancun;
2. Stresses that, while the overall objective is still the opening of global North/South negotiations, it is first and foremost necessary to solve specific trade and financial problems in Belgrade;
3. Expresses the hope that agreement can be reached in Belgrade on a basis for the commencement of global negotiations in the near future;
4. Stresses the interdependence which exists between the developing and industrialized nations and draws attention to the need for cooperation in order to achieve a common solution to the economic crisis;
5. Urges that, in this context, account be taken of the consequences for the developing countries of a restrictive and currently anti-inflationary monetary policy on the part of the industrialized nations;
6. Draws attention also to the danger of mounting protectionism and expresses the conviction that open trading relations between the industrialized and developing countries are of major importance;
7. Stresses in this context the importance of safeguarding and strengthening the GATT system and calls on the Eastern European countries to face up to the responsibilities which should be imposed by their position in the world;
8. Expects the Community to adopt a constructive approach to the Belgrade Conference and to make efforts, preferably in collaboration with its allies, to meet the wishes of the Group of 77 and to pursue a coherent policy in regard to this group;
9. Points out in this connection that the Community Member States have a greater stake in securing good relations with the developing countries than some other industrialized nations;

Trade in general

10. Urges that the 'Group of 77' be recognized as forming one unit, but at the same time draws attention to the need for a differentiated approach to developing countries depending on their stage of development;
11. Stresses the need to involve a number of developing countries fully in GATT, in particular the newly industrialized countries;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 265, 13. 10. 1980, p. 37; Ferrero report Doc. 1-341/80.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 234, 14. 9. 1981, p. 101; Cohen report Doc. 1-330/81.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 11, 18. 1. 1982, p. 193; Cohen report Doc. 1-823/81.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 182, 19. 7. 1982, p. 76; Michel report Doc. 1-281/82.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No C 292, 8. 11. 1982, p. 105; Wedekind report Doc. 1-662/82.

12. Stresses the need for the system of generalized preferences to be retained, particularly for the poorest developing countries, and for it to cover as many processed agricultural products as possible;
13. Requests once more that consideration be given to the possibility of making the granting of generalized tariff preferences to more-developed nations conditional on their willingness to grant similar preferences to the poorest developing countries;
14. Considers that a declaration by the Conference to the effect that the desired objective is open trade unhindered by protectionism would be of great value;
15. Urges that the remaining obstacles to the import of tropical products be removed and that still greater market access be accorded for raw materials and processed commodities from developing countries;
16. Notes the high level of unemployment in the EEC and acute problems in certain industries but urges nevertheless that the conditions under which Article 19 of the GATT rules (safeguard clause) may be invoked be further defined and that the relevant measures be of a temporary and limited nature only;
17. Considers that greater contact and coordination between UNCTAD and GATT would be in the interest of all concerned;
18. Draws attention to the need for an increase in trade and greater economic cooperation between the developing countries with a view to achieving collective self-reliance for products and sectors where this is possible, and to reduce dependence on imports from the industrialized countries;

Trade in commodities

19. Stresses the need for the swift ratification and implementation of the Common Fund agreement which is an essential element in achieving an overall strategy in the field of commodities;
20. Draws attention to the need for agreements to be concluded on bananas, cotton, sisal, tea, tropical woods, bauxite, copper, iron ore and phosphates, in addition to those already concluded for cocoa, coffee, rubber, sugar, tin and jute, and calls on the Community and its Member States to sign the jute agreement and participate in the new International Sugar Agreement;
21. Maintains that it is the duty of the Community to give support to efforts to stabilize the commodity market and urges that the Community and its Member States subscribe to existing and future agreements;
22. Notes that, for a number of years, commodity prices have tended to sink while demand has slackened; considers, therefore, that it is not sufficient simply to create buffer stocks but that commodity agreements should embody a genuine supply management policy;
23. Considers that a genuinely successful world commodity agreement depends on the willingness of the nations producing commodities to follow such a policy and that of the consumer nations to provide as much finance as they can;
24. Draws attention in this context to existing systems for the stabilization of earnings, such as Stabex and the IMF compensatory financing facility, which if improved, extended and/or combined, could be a major contributory factor in the conclusion of an international commodity agreement;

Finance and financial assistance

25. Considers that the objective of contributing 0,7 % of GNP by way of official development assistance should be reaffirmed, together with the figure of 0,15 % in 1985 for the poorest countries;
26. Calls on the Community Member States to honour their commitments to the World Bank and International Development Agency, even if other donors exhibit reluctance to do so;
27. Pays tribute to the resilience of the private banking system during the current international crisis and considers that the lending capacity of the international capital market, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund should be increased, for example by increasing the World Bank's capital;
28. Points out that even the doubling of the present IMF quotas will not meet international financing requirements; and calls for positive action by those countries which have indicated their willingness to increase their national IMF quotas;
29. Reiterates its proposal for an extension of special drawing rights, which should be allocated so as to benefit the least-developed countries in particular;
30. Urges that the possibility of compensatory financing be extended, especially for food and energy imports of the developing countries;
31. Draws attention to the worrying nature of the developing countries' burden of debt and recommends that a special effort be made for the poorest of them, which could include writing off their debt with the governments of the industrialized countries in 10 years by remitting 10 % per year;
32. Calls for differentiated interest rate rebates on concessionary aid depending on the degree of development of the recipient country;
33. Draws attention to the fact that it is almost impossible to attract foreign capital in the form of investment to the poorest developing countries, which are therefore dependent on loans; urges that account be taken of this fact in formulating the terms on which loans are to be granted;
34. Urges once more that programme assistance be provided in addition to project assistance, particularly for the poorest developing countries;
35. Recalls that it is particularly urgent that food strategies be implemented so that certain developing countries can reduce food imports which impose a serious burden on their balance of payments;

Conclusion

36. Expresses the conviction that development policy should remain largely centred on measures to alleviate poverty and increase the self-reliance of the developing countries;
37. Refers once more in this context to the European Parliament's resolutions on measures to combat hunger and on the poorest, developing countries, clearly reflecting the great importance which Parliament attaches to a strategy of covering basic needs;
38. Stresses once again that interdependence between the developing nations and the industrialized world is the most salient feature of relations between the two groups of countries and considers that the sixth UNCTAD Conference must be regarded as one of a series of past and future international conferences held with a view to achieving new and improved relations;
39. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and Commission.

on the European Community's policy towards developing countries (the Memorandum of the Commission of the European Communities on the European Community's development policy - COM(82) 640 final)

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the Memorandum of the Commission on the Community's development policy, COM(82) 640 final,
- B. having regard to its previous resolutions, in particular: the resolution of 18 September 1980 on the European Community's contribution to the campaign to eliminate hunger in the world¹; the resolution of 21 November 1980 on the second ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé and on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community²; the resolution of 17 September 1981 on the assessment of Community development policies and the role of the European Parliament³; the resolution of 17 June 1982 on measures following the European Parliament's debate on world hunger, the communication from the Commission to the Council concerning a plan of action to combat world hunger and the motions for resolutions tabled on this subject⁴; the opinion of 17 June 1982 on the proposals from the Commission for a programme of research and development in the field of science and technology for development 1982 to 1985⁵; the resolution of 13 April 1983 on the recycling of petrodollars⁶;
- C. having regard to previous resolutions and reports by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, in particular the following :
From Lomé I towards Lomé II⁷; on the fight against hunger⁸; on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for the period from 1 April

¹ OJ No. C 265, 11.10.1980, p. 37 (Report by Mr FERRERO, Doc. 1-341/80)

² OJ No. C 327, 15.12.1980, p. 69 (Report by Mr WAWRZIK, Doc. 1-559/80)

³ OJ No. C 260, 12.10.1981, p. 72 (Report by Mr MICHEL, Doc. 1-942/80)

⁴ OJ No. C 182, 19.7.1982, p. 76 (Report by Mr MICHEL, Doc. 1-281/82/corr.)

⁵ OJ No. C 182, 19.7.1982, p. 80 (Report by Mrs RABBETHGE, Doc. 1-202/82)

⁶ OJ No. C 128, 16.5.1983, p. 46 (Report by Mr PURVIS, Doc. 1-1197/82)

⁷ Mrs FÖCKE, From Lomé I towards Lomé II. Texts of the report and resolution adopted on 26 September 1980 by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

⁸ OJ No. C 39, 10.2.1983 and report by Mr FERRERO, Doc. ACP/EEC/35/82,

1981 to 31 December 1982 and an analysis of the early experience of the second Lomé Convention (1), and, in draft, on the Seventh Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (2) and on ACP-EEC Industrial Cooperation (3).

D. having regard to the submissions made to the European Parliament concerning the European Community's development policy from the Ambassadors of the Member State of ASEAN, the Ambassadors of Barbados, Brazil, China, India, Mexico and Peru, Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the French Ministry of External Relations, the Permanent Representation of Italy to the European Communities, the Rt. Hon. E. HEATH, Prof. J. TINBERGEN, Prof. McALEESE and MATTHEWS of University of Dublin, Prof. J. BOURRINET of the University Aix-Marseille III, Prof. M. LIPTON, the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, International Institute for Strategic Studies, Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik, Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Overseas Development Institute, European Trade Union Confederation, OXFAM, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Commission des Episcopats de la Communauté européenne, UNILEVER PLC, Union des industries de la Communauté (UNICE), Club de Dakar, Anglican Board for Social Responsibility.

E. having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinions of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Budgets, the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 1-475/83),

I. BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Mutual interest and interdependence

1. recognises the economic interdependence of the European Community and developing countries as
 - 60% of the European Community's imports of primary products are from less developed countries
 - 40% of the European Community's exports are to less developed countries
 - this trade is 5% of European Community GDP
 - the European Community accounts for 24% of LDC's external trade
 - the European Community accounts for 28% of LDC's imports

(1) OJ No. C 39, 10.2.1983 and report by Mr VERGEER, Doc. ACP/EEC/38/82, 3.11.1982

(2) Statement by H.E. Mr J.V.D. CAVALEVU, general rapporteur, to the ACP/EEC Joint Committee meeting in Kingston (Jamaica), 21-25 February 1983, CA/CP/342, 9.2.1983

(3) CA/CF/337

significantly to the economic recovery within the European Community, and that economic revival in the European Community would provide valuable earnings for developing countries

3. recalls also that the LDC's account for 75% of world population today and will account for 80% of population by the year 2000.

Moral imperative

4. recognises the moral imperative felt by the peoples of the European Community to help peoples elsewhere in the world who are starving, suffering from preventable diseases and who exist in absolute poverty, lacking the basic minimum of food, shelter, sanitation, health care and education
5. is determined to help the poorest countries of the world to achieve self-sustaining economic growth and human development
6. recognizes the moral duty to future generations to preserve those natural resources and ecosystems vital for durable development

Peace and freedom

7. Wishes to help all peoples to live in peace, in freedom and under conditions which respect basic human rights according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and similar Declarations made by groups of countries and international organisations
8. affirms the fundamental interest of the European Community in the promotion of peaceful stable and predictable international relations and the promotion of the North-South cooperation over the East-West confrontation

Limit to responsibility

9. having regard to the sovereignty of each developing country, recognises that in all circumstances the major effort towards development must come from the developing country itself, from its people and from the policies of its government

II. THE MEMORANDUM OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

10. Welcomes the publication by the Commission of the Memorandum on the Community's development policy and concurs that 'it is time to stop and think again'
11. believes that this document is a noteworthy step forward not only in dialogue with the Parliament but also with the developing countries themselves, with European public opinion and the European Member States and emphasises that a clear statement of European Community objectives, methods and resources

for development will prove of great value for promoting a better understanding, increasing predictability, gaining support and improving cohesion between partners and interlocutors

12. regrets, however, that this document :

- does not look critically enough at the record of the past and particularly at previous Community development policies
- does not sufficiently discuss issues which are of great importance for the developing countries, notably, the effect of the Common Agricultural Policy and of other European common policies
- puts forward proposals which in many respects are too vague to be correctly assessed e.g. concerning the Mediterranean and non-associated countries, the trade policy, finance and foreign investment

III. OBJECTIVES TO BE PURSUED

13. bearing in mind the European Commission's memorandum, proposes the following statement of development objectives relating to the European Community's aim to help the developing countries, especially the poorest, to achieve self-sustaining economic and social progress :

- a) to help countries pursue development policies based on self-reliance. This should not be seen as implying any kind of economic isolation, but as the economic, social and human process by which developing countries become increasingly independent from external assistance
- b) to help countries achieve an appropriate degree of food self-sufficiency based on their own particular resources ; and recognising that for some countries food self-sufficiency is not practicable, to help such countries achieve an economic position where they can afford to purchase the food they need
- c) to help countries develop their human resource potential taking due account of their cultural aspects and paying especial regard to the least privileged sectors of the population, noting that in some countries women are especially underprivileged.
- d) to help the development of appropriate industrial and commercial activity, with emphasis on small scale local enterprises, and to assist in providing a stable environment for emerging industries

- e) to encourage respect for and promotion of Human Rights and the application of recognised international standards on working conditions as an integral part of human development
- f) to help countries promote and develop regional cooperation and to promote South-South cooperation
- g) to help countries achieve technical progress
- h) to encourage the restoration and preservation of vital ecological balance
- i) to help countries assess, and when it is economically viable to develop, natural resource potential
- j) to build a sound trading relationship between the European Community and developing countries on a basis of mutual benefit
- k) to provide timely and appropriate aid in the case of natural disasters

IV. THE RECORD OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT

- 14. notes that the European Community and its Member States are together the world's largest aid provider in financial terms providing in 1982 12.1 billion dollars (35% of the world total) of which the European Community's direct contribution was 1,7 billion dollars (11.6% of the total provided by the EEC and its Member States)
- 15. notes the geographical spread of Community cooperation policy; in 1975 it was confined to 19 African states together with Madagascar and Mauritius while today it covers about 100 developing countries (representing almost 2 000 million inhabitants).
- 16. notes with satisfaction that the resulting geographical dispersal of financial aid has not prevented this aid from being more concentrated in the countries with low incomes and the least-developed countries than is the case with bilateral aid;
- 17. notes that in the allocation of this aid priority is given to projects and programmes for agricultural and rural development (more than 50%) and to meeting the vital needs of the people : distribution of water, energy, transport.

18. notes, in view of the importance of co-financing, that in many investment projects Community support acts as a catalyst and helps to mobilise external financial support for development, particularly from Arab sources;
19. notes that the markets for supplies and services connected with projects financed by the Community are open to firms in the ten countries of the European Community - and to the 63 ACP countries in the case of the Convention of Lomé - and that the countries receiving the aid are able to acquire these goods and services under more favourable conditions than in the case of bilateral aid.
20. recognises, however, that the pattern of development of the poorer countries over the last 30 years has been patchy and that while literacy and life expectancy are generally much improved, the poorest countries of all are not progressing fast enough, particularly those with which the European Community is linked in a special relationship, namely, the African countries, and that the number of people in absolute poverty is still rising
21. notes that despite the importance of aid, it is a relatively small part of the economies of developing countries and that this makes it all the more urgent for aid to be effectively used in accord with the needs of these countries
22. notes that despite the many successes of the European Community's development programmes, studies have revealed that some programmes have in the past achieved negligible or, in the case of food aid, even negative results
23. believes that by coupling rigorous definition of objectives to careful and systematic analysis of results, lessons may be learnt which can be applied to the benefit of both developing and developed countries in the pursuit of effective policies and aid methods
24. recalls that many features and instruments of the European development policy have been welcomed as major achievements and innovations, notably :
 - the Lomé Convention
 - mechanisms such as STABEX and SYSMIN
 - agreements of indefinite duration such as the Sugar protocol
 - the Community Food Aid Programme
 - the GSP
 - the conclusion of global cooperation agreements granting free access to the Community market without reciprocity

25. deplores that their effectiveness, partly because of inappropriate aid policy, partly because of the international economic environment, in particular the fall in commodity prices, and partly because of the internal policies of certain developing countries, have too frequently not matched expectations
26. notes the following key areas, repeatedly emphasised by the European Parliament, in which the results of Community help for developing countries have been inadequate
- rural and agricultural development and environmental preservation
 - industrial cooperation
 - promotion of trade, notably in the agricultural sector
 - cooperation in the training sector
27. in view of the experience of the past and present, for example, concerning sugar and textiles, regrets that the impact on the developing countries of other Community policies such as the Common Agricultural Policy, the trade policy and the industrial policy has not sufficiently been highlighted in the Memorandum and that no attempt has been made to assess the magnitude of their positive or negative effects
28. agrees with the European Commission that in the past insufficient regard has been paid to the "fragility of administration" in some developing countries and to the economic relevance of their domestic policies and highlights this as an important factor to which more attention has to be paid in future as in some cases domestic policies have been a major factor in hindering the development process
29. notes the criticism of cumbersome administrative procedures both within the Commission and between the European Commission and the Council in the administration of aid

V. SCOPE AND METHODS

Coordination

30. believes the quality and efficiency of European Community development programmes can be improved through increased coordination between European Community and Member States' policies - and in some cases through increased Community level aid instead of fragmented national state level aid and calls on the Commission to analyse the opportunity for closer cooperation and coordination and to report on appropriate mechanisms for this

Overall EC policy

31. underlines that what counts for the developing countries is not the merits of an aid policy considered in isolation but the net effect of the Community's development policy, its other common policies, and its intervention regarding the international framework of economic cooperation
32. therefore believes that the European Community must accept fully that its development policy is not merely a question of financial, technical and other aid but intimately involves its decisions on its other common policies e.g. on the Common Agricultural Policy, on trade policy and on industrial policy, and considers that the European Community should greatly strengthen the coherence between its common policies and its development policy
33. insists that complementary policies must provide help for the redevelopment of regions in the European Community affected by declining industries as a result of imports from developing countries
34. welcomes therefore the Commission's proposal to report periodically to the Parliament and Council on the progress made
- in coordinating bilateral and Community cooperation policies
 - in improving the coherence between the various Community policies and in assessing their consequence for the developing countries

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

35. Believes the European Community should press for international action to deal with:

- the scale of indebtedness of the main borrowing developing countries which is such that the external debt problem can only be tackled by a concerted effort of the developed countries
- the provision of additional means to provide foreign exchange for other developing countries in order that the process of sound economic development can continue
- an international mechanism for reducing price fluctuations in the world commodities' markets and for ensuring the access of LDC's to needed supplies in times of global shortages

Air procedures

36. emphasises that the EC's aid procedures are sometimes too rigid and complex, placing unnecessary burdens on developing countries and NGO's and asks that a programme of simplification be undertaken

Policy dialogue

37. Welcomes the Commission's concept of "policy dialogue" between the European Community and developing countries:

- a) asks for concrete steps to implement it as this can achieve a practical compromise between rigid conditionality and the irresponsibility of non-conditionality,
- b) emphasises, as does the Commission that the Governments of countries receiving Community support have the sovereign right to determine their priorities and policies,
- c) believes that the Community should make special funds available for policy support; and that these funds should be available on a multi-annual basis subject to policy dialogue

38. emphasises that such policy dialogue must be two way, and that discussion of the EC's internal policies which may affect developing countries should form part of the dialogue; and therefore insists that the Community should improve the mechanisms and the effectiveness of its dialogue with the developing countries in a spirit of achieving stable and predictable relations

Support for Administration

39. requests, having regard to the overwhelming importance of policy determination, that help for the administrations of developing countries should be made available, if requested, notably in the following areas:

- analysis of problems and opportunities related to development
- preparation of plans and policies
- execution of plans and policies

40. requests that the Commission explores the possibility of supporting centres of study for Development Policy which the administrations of developing countries could use for policy research, as a think tank, for analysis and for training

Food Strategies, Food Aid and Rural Development

41. emphatically supports the concept of food strategies believing that food aid is in the nature of a crutch which can harm as well as help and that the prime requirement is to help developing countries improve their rural economies which will have the dual effect of providing more food grown locally and developing the human resources of the country

42. believes that EC development expenditure is too heavily weighted towards food aid, in particular of milk products, and calls for a rapid shift towards greater support for food strategies, rural development, and policies

Environment and Ecology

43. Asks the Commission, in the light of the third action programme on the environment¹, to uphold the objectives of the world conservation strategy, namely:
- the maintenance of essential ecological processes and life-support systems
 - the preservation of genetic diversity

A sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems

1 OJ No. C 46, 17.2.1983, p.1

44. Requests the Commission to adopt, in implementation of the above objectives, an environmental policy system with the following four main features:
- (a) promotion of the independent ability of developing countries to manage their own wildlife and natural resources and to develop them by pursuing an independent environmental policy;
 - (b) systematic integration of ecological criteria in financing operations so as to ensure that environmental damage as the result of projects financed by the Community is wherever possible averted;
 - (c) encouragement of projects and programmes specially geared to improving the quality of the environment, nature and natural resources and to dealing with urgent environmental problems;
 - (d) promotion of measures designed to integrate the ecological aspect in activities of European industry outside the context of development work financed by the Community (for example by codes of conduct);

45. asks the Commission to ensure that ecological criteria are systematically integrated in development projects

Mutual advantage

46. notes that developing countries themselves welcome the exchange of advantages referred to by the Commission and believes that the pursuit of mutual advantage has the merit of providing a sound basis for long-term cooperation; supports therefore the concept of mutual advantage being worked out in terms of
- fishing and agriculture
 - mineral resources
 - energy resources
 - industrialization and trade

Technological cooperation

47. calls on the Commission to re-examine the whole question of helping developing countries to achieve technological progress and in particular:
- to make proposals to help developing countries develop local research and technology
 - to find better ways of encouraging technology transfers bearing in mind that such transfers have to be made through and by commercial enterprises
 - to promote relevant research within the European Community

Industrial cooperation

48. notes the need to encourage a partnership in private and public investment between the EEC and developing countries to our mutual advantage, having respect for the need of the country concerned and for the economic realities of such investment
49. believes that real industrial development necessarily implies increased and sustained private investment flows to developing countries and that this will prove not to be possible without strengthening existing and adding new investment guarantee schemes; therefore stresses at the same time the need to better ensure compatability between national government industrial policies and external private investment; to this end investment codes might prove useful
50. requests the Commission to take appropriate measures to promote cooperation between private and public firms, notably by giving additional means to the Center of Industrial Cooperation and by setting up an equivalent organization to operate with non-associated countries

Demography

51. stresses again the importance of the expected population growth in the developing countries for the next two decades and the interaction between population and development as emphasized in several international fora and in particular in the resolution on world population and development adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee in Kingston on 24.2.1983
52. believes accordingly that the European Community should give aid to population policies where requested as a way of reinforcing the effectiveness of development aid and contributing to human welfare

Human rights

53. underlines the need to include the fundamental principles of human rights among which "the right to life" is the most important one in the future ACP-EEC Convention as well as in the working of all development policies and in this context recalls the Penders resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee in Kingston and the European Parliament's resolution on human rights in the world;

VI. AREAS AND SYSTEMS OF APPLICATION OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY

54. believes that continued close cooperation with the Lomé countries is an important responsibility for the European Community but welcomes the extent to which relations with non-associated countries in Asia and Latin America have increased in importance
55. deeply aware of the extent of absolute poverty in parts of the developing world not covered by Lomé, and asks the Commission to develop existing or new mechanisms to take account of the special needs of the poorest group of countries in the world and to consider the possibility of a special range of aid policies for which all the poorest countries - as defined by economic and social considerations - should be eligible; and for which countries should cease to be eligible when they have passed the threshold for the definition of "poorest country"
56. calls on the Community:
- a to push for an active follow-up of the Paris Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
 - b to continue and strengthen the existing contractual bonds with the ACP-States;
 - c to strengthen existing Community Agreements/Arrangements with regional groupings; in this respect, to give special attention to ASEAN and Andean Groups; and stimulate such links with the Central-American, Caribbean and Mediterranean regions;

Lomé

57. is of the opinion that the new convention should be the outcome of a fundamental agreement first to be reached on the aims, guidelines, means and methods of cooperation.
58. believes that the time is not yet right to decide whether the successor ACP-EEC convention should be of unlimited duration and proposes to decide on form and duration of the convention only at the end of negotiations and to do this in the light of the content of the convention.
59. considers, however,
- that the time has come to give a detailed assessment of the effects of the Lomé Convention on the economies of the ACP countries
 - that it is necessary to study the extent to which different Community policies (CAP, monetary policy, environmental policy) can have positive effects on the development of ACP countries.
60. is of the opinion that regional cooperation and aid to measures of regional integration should have a much greater importance in the new convention - and in its financial provisions;
61. reaffirms that EDF budgetization is essential for the budgetary rights of the European Parliament and to introduce flexibility necessary for the ACP States and insists that this is included in consideration of the European Community's future financing
62. reserves its other comments on the ACP-EEC development matters to the forthcoming report on the successor to the Lomé Convention

Mediterranean countries

63. welcomes the more comprehensive approach towards the States bordering the Mediterranean on the south, with which the Community is so closely linked;
64. believes, however, the political and economic diversity of these countries means that an approach which can respond to their diversity is required, and that while the Commission's proposal for a collective contract is not practicable, collective contracts for regional groups of Mediterranean countries could be considered, particularly for the Maghreb
65. regrets that no assessment of the functioning of the present cooperation agreements is made and that the proposals which are put forward in the memorandum are inadequate in particular in view of the expected future enlargement of the European Community to include Spain and Portugal

Asia, Latin America and other countries

66. believes that all steps should be taken to encourage development links and trade cooperation helpful to Asia and Latin America and while recognizing that in the short-term major financial expenditure cannot be allocated to this, believes there are many areas where cooperation can be usefully developed, particularly technology, training, investment and cooperation between enterprises
67. in the case of the poorest countries of Asia, believes that the European Community should allow their access to the special provisions previously referred to for the poorest countries
68. in the light of the probable accession of Spain and Portugal to the European Community, encourages the formation of closer links between the European Community and Latin America
69. calls on the Commission to propose a detailed programme of measures to build on the possibilities of mutual benefit existing between Asian and Latin American countries and the European Community.

VII. RESOURCES OF THE COMMUNITY'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY

70. believes that there is considerable scope for improved use of existing financial resources, particularly so far as food aid is concerned.

71. supports the proposal of the Commission to dedicate 1/1000 of GNP of Community to community development aid, reaching this aim step by step in the next ten years.
72. believes that the prime official development aid target for the European Community and its Member States should remain the UN target of 0.7% of GNP, with 0.15% of GNP being devoted to the least developed countries.
73. requests that the EEC take steps at the political level to ensure that other industrialized countries undertake to pursue these same goals.
74. believes that increases in the proportion of funds allocated to aid through the European Community should depend on the application of the principle of subsidiarity, i.e. that funds are better spent in common by the European Community than by the Member States individually.
75. with regard to the foregoing therefore urges that a comparative study should be made of the relative effectiveness of the European Community and Member States aid.
76. believes that there is a strong need for the less developed countries to raise extra finance at low cost through a wider and more balanced use of the resources of the international capital market and agrees that - in particular, in view of the economic interdependence between the developing countries and the European Community - it is in the interest of the European Community to extend or create mechanisms to that end.
77. welcomes the proposals to extend the area of intervention of the European Investment Bank and to use the Community's own borrowing capacity to the advantage of developing countries and suggests that the New Community Instrument be reshaped to aid this.
78. Believes that, except in the poorest countries private foreign investment can make a significant contribution to the resources available for the development and reiterates its demand that such investment should be promoted.
79. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION

on sales of American agricultural products to Egypt

The European Parliament,

- A. concerned at the sale of 1 million tonnes of American wheat flour to Egypt, a traditional Community market, on preferential terms incompatible with the rules of GATT,
 - B. concerned at the announcement of further sales to Egypt of American agricultural products : 24 000 tonnes of butter and 12 000 tonnes of cheese at prices which no competitor could match (60 % of the world price),
 - C. whereas the common agricultural policy and its instruments form part of the rights and obligations of the Community within GATT,
 - D. fearing that such operations will have serious repercussions on world prices for agricultural products,
 - E. whereas these sales could not have gone ahead if, as Egypt requested, the Community had signed long-term supply contracts with that country,
 - F. perturbed by the recent declarations by Mr Block, Secretary of State for Agriculture, to the US Senate which has made no secret of its intention 'to pursue an aggressive export policy',
1. Notes that the pledges of good faith given by the Commission have proved totally ineffective;
 2. Calls on the Commission to adopt a more resolute stance in keeping with the importance for the economy of what is at stake;
 3. Calls on the Commission to inform Parliament of the exact terms of these sales and their repercussions;
 4. Calls on the Commission to institute immediate proceedings under GATT;
 5. Invites the Commission to propose counter-measures and take the measures required to ensure that such events do not recur;
 6. Invites the Council to introduce a more dynamic export policy, particularly through the implementation of long-term contracts for the supply of agricultural products;
 7. Calls for this issue to be brought before the EEC-USA interparliamentary delegation;
 8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the United States Government.

RESOLUTION

on the impact of the CAP on the external relations of the European Community

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its resolution of 18 September 1980 on hunger in the world (1),
 - having regard to its resolution of 17 June 1981 on possible improvements to the CAP (2),
 - having regard to its resolution of 16 November 1982 on the GATT Ministerial Conference in November 1982 (3),
 - having regard to its resolution of 17 November 1982 on the Mediterranean agriculture and the problems of the enlargement of the EEC towards the South (3),
 - having regard to its resolution of 17 November 1982 on the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal (3),
 - having regard to its resolution of 10 March 1983 on sales of American wheat to Egypt (4),
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations and the opinions of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc.1-248/83),
- A. having regard to the objectives of Article 110 of the EEC Treaty,
- B. whereas the policy of trade in agricultural products should be also in practice part of the general Common Commercial Policy of the Community, as well as of its development policy,
- C. whereas the emphasis of the Community's external economic policy remains on the export of finished industrial goods,
- D. having regard to the objectives of Articles 39 and 40 of the EEC Treaty,

(1) OJ No C 265, 13.10.1980.

(2) OJ No C 172, 13.7.1981.

(3) OJ No C 334, 20.12.1982.

(4) OJ No C 96, 11.4.1983.

- E. whereas agricultural trade was excluded by agreement between the parties from the many regulations signed in the framework of the Tokyo Round in 1979,
- F. whereas the principles of the Common Agricultural Policy were acknowledged during the GATT negotiations,
- G. whereas the GATT Article XVI requires that contracting parties "must avoid granting subsidies to primary products in a manner which would lead to a more than equitable share of world export trade in that product",
- H. considering that the major trading nations always have believed in the need for agricultural protection in order to ensure a stable base of agricultural production for social and strategic reasons,
- I. considering that the Community has recently become a net exporter in certain temperate products,
- J. whereas the Community is now the world's leading importer of food products,
- K. considering that the Community has given open-ended guarantees for many products to its producers to dispose of surpluses in world markets, and that the policy of limiting guarantees has not yet been strong enough to limit the surpluses which are still increasing,
- L. taking into consideration the increasing number of serious arguments on agricultural trade with the Community's major trading partners,
- M. considering in particular that the agriculture of our major trading partners is also supported, although by different and less transparent methods than those applied by the Community, and regretting the recent initiatives taken and announced for the future by the American Administration,
- N. whereas the total expenditure on agriculture in the United States, expressed as a percentage of the national product, is comparable to the expenditure of the Community and its Member States,
- O. considering that the growing level of Community exports is seen as a threat by its competitors,

- P. considering that the Community's Mediterranean trading partners are anxious that the accession of Spain and Portugal will displace their exports to the Community,
- Q. considering that the gap between food consumption and food production has grown in many developing countries in the last twenty years,
- R. recognising that, as forecast by the FAO, the increase of 2 billion in the world's population in the next 20 years cannot be fed by the Community surpluses, but that those surpluses, if they are to be sold on world markets on the scale forecast will, by depressing prices, discourage local production in countries which must depend on increasing local production to feed their growing population and that, by contrast, the curtailing of subsidised surpluses by the major agricultural producers is likely to raise world prices, to encourage local production and to provide the only sufficient source of cash for irrigation and the other investment needed to avoid chronic famine and death in the next two decades,
- S. pointing out that disputes affecting agricultural trade threaten to increase trade protectionism and thereby threaten to damage the major part of the Community's exports, which is non-agricultural and does not require subsidy,
- 1. considers that an agreement between the United States and the Community, which are the world's biggest economic groupings, is vital for the containment of protectionist tendencies and for the recovery and expansion of world trade;
- 2. considers that there is no evidence that the United States has lost its share of world export markets in agricultural products due to the export subsidies of the Community and that it cannot therefore complain that the Community has "a more than equitable share" within the meaning of the GATT agreements and points out furthermore that the United States subsidies as a percentage of gross domestic product equal those of the Community and that their subsidies, measured per agricultural worker, substantially exceed them;

3. believes that the main reason why the United States has lost its share of trade in certain major agricultural commodities since 1979 is the unwarranted and excessive rise in the value of the dollar and its policy of economic sanctions, rather than Community surpluses, but points out that a fall in the value of the dollar could greatly increase the cost of the Community subsidies needed to sell its agricultural surpluses and could also make it impossible to match any increase in United States subsidies without a very substantial increase in the Community's budget;
4. therefore considers it desirable under the auspices of the GATT to come to an effective agreement with the United States which would cover the reasonable aspirations of both the Community and the United States in the agricultural markets of the world, and under which both parties would give each other mutual assurances on the limitation of expensive export subsidies and would negotiate the major issues outstanding in agricultural trade;
5. requests the Commission to report on the merits of applying the American "set-aside" provisions which compensate farmers for leaving land fallow and also their new "payment-in-kind" scheme under which farmers, who can demonstrate that they have reduced production of a commodity which is in surplus, are given in kind from the surplus an amount equivalent to their reduction;
6. emphasises the importance of the Australian and New Zealand markets to the Community, and of Australia as a reliable supplier of raw materials, and underlines that both countries are stable democracies having strong links with Europe and that both countries would be greatly helped by a progressive limitation of open-ended export subsidies and a widening of marketing agreements;
7. recognises that the Community will have to implement a more open policy on its internal market for agricultural products from developing countries by an extension of the Generalised System of Preferences, and that the associated countries and those with which the Community has concluded preferential agreements should be properly consulted, and in good time, on the negotiations concerning the accession of Spain and Portugal;

8. believes that the politically desirable accession of Spain and Portugal must be achieved without prejudice to the trade relations of Mediterranean countries. This implies :

- a) in respect of countries that are already part of the Community, the adoption of effective measures that will enable the most threatened Community products - in particular olive oil and citrus fruits - to face the competition of the products of the new partners;
- b) in respect of the other Mediterranean countries, the conclusion of long-term agreements that reserve a share of the Community market for their products and increase financial aid for improving output, conversion to other crops and product diversification within the context of an overall strategy of agricultural and industrial cooperation that reduces competition while increasing complementarity between Community output and the output of Mediterranean countries outside the Community;
- c) fixing a transition period following the accession of Spain and Portugal long enough to enable the market for Mediterranean products both of the Community and of the other countries to adapt to the new situation; it should be laid down that during the transition period Spain and Portugal are to be subject to certain rules already observed by Community countries (ban on new olive-grove plantings, quality standards for vineyards and fruit and vegetable products etc.);

9. considers that, in the world's growing food needs, the advantages of a strong agricultural production system in the Community becomes obvious on condition however that the Community uses its production responsibly, that is to say :

- a) its surplus of cereals must be used to build an effective food security system in the world, and not add to cyclical price swings;
- b) the Community should not deal with its surpluses of dairy products through massive exports to the developing countries which, together with its other agricultural exports, has extremely adverse consequences for the developing countries concerned, particularly as regards their trade balance, food habits and the steady drift of farmers from the countryside into already overcrowded cities;

- (c) the Community must control its sugar production by re-examining the current levels of the A and B quotas, since surplus sugar is causing disturbances on the world market and the impoverishment of many Third World states;
10. notes that the policy of the Community and of the Member States should give preference to the exportation of industrially manufactured goods and processed agricultural products which cover their costs and on which the Community therefore depends rather than the exportation of basic agricultural products which require heavy subsidies, bearing in mind the practices followed in the other producer countries;
 11. points out that as far as agricultural exports are concerned the Community and the Member States should shift the emphasis from basic produce to high-quality processing products;
 12. recalls its demand for the introduction of a global Community quantum on products in structural surplus for each sector related to the targets established for Community agricultural production for those products where the organisation of the market is based on intervention prices; beyond this global quantum coresponsibility would come into play and the "quantums" method should be combined with arrangements in support of small producers to ensure a reasonable level of income from their work; believes however that the application of quantums based on present levels of production will not reduce the surplus, that a level nearer to Community self-sufficiency is necessary, but that to achieve this without undue damage to farm incomes it is necessary to come to an agreement with other countries which are major exporters of agricultural products to limit subsidies and thus to raise world prices nearer to Community prices;
 13. believes that the granting of cheap credit under long-term supply agreements should also be limited in any agreement with major agricultural exporting countries;

14. in view of the increasing surpluses of milk products, invites the Commission to study the possibility of supplying a number of African and Asian consumer regions with hardened butter oil, the production of which has already been tested and, by means of a pilot project, to test the market with a view to laying down the financial structures and supply quantities in order to reduce surpluses and at the same time to supply food to the starving population in tropical areas;
15. recommends negotiations with the Community's trading partners to come to a reasonable compromise on both industrial and agricultural trade; recommends the setting up of firmer guidelines which will avoid the spread of non-tariff barriers to industrial trade and will stabilise agricultural trade; believes that setting up such guidelines will avoid a subsidy race with the Community's partners or even more dangerous a devaluation of their currencies to protect their markets;
16. expresses its confidence about the outcome of the procedure initiated in GATT and hopes that the guidelines referred to above will strengthen GATT and thereby enable it to emerge intact from the recession and avoid the spreading of protectionist practices which would close markets on which the Community depends for selling the major part of its exports;
17. instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

RESOLUTION

on the political aspects of relations between the Community and the United States of America

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the strong cultural, political and economic links between the people of the European Community and the people of the United States,
 - B. having regard to the United States' commitment to safeguard and maintain freedom in Europe,
 - C. convinced that both sides must acknowledge an equal partnership as the only valid basis for their relations,
 - D. alarmed at the foreign policy, security policy, economic and trade problems facing the Western world,
 - E. having regard to the external threats facing Europe, which now more than ever call for solidarity among the free and democratic peoples,
 - F. having regard to the responsibility of the European Community and the United States for maintaining world peace,
 - G. having regard to the economic and political interdependence of the European Community and the United States,
 - H. disturbed by the occasional lack of understanding by the two partners as regards each other's attitudes and actions,
 - I. convinced that one of the traditional objectives of Soviet diplomacy is to separate Europe from the United States in order to divide the Western world.
 - J. convinced of the need to extend relations so as to achieve greater cooperation and closer consultation to make it easier to tackle the challenges at present facing transatlantic relations,
 - K. recalling its earlier resolutions of July 1972, October 1973 and January 1977 on the strengthening of relations between the Community and the United States⁽¹⁾,
 - L. noting that by virtue of its direct election the European Parliament has legitimation from the people and special responsibility as a Community institution and that the traditional international contacts at government and official level should therefore be complemented to a greater extent by parliamentary contracts in which the views of the people can be put forward,
 - M. acknowledging the very great importance of the official interparliamentary exchanges between the European Parliament and the United States Congress over the last 10 years,
 - N. having regard to the interim report of the Political Affairs Committee and the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (Doc. 1-300/82/rev.),
1. Believes that the European Community and the United States have a decisive role to play in the maintenance of world peace, individual and collective freedom in the world and the survival of the pluralist democratic system of government; expresses in this connection its hope that the Community's role in the Atlantic community and the North-South dialogue will be expanded in accord with the United States;
2. Considers that in matters of world peace and security the partners must respect their equality, even where their interests differ. In matters of world peace and security the partners should therefore take no unilateral decisions.
- In all decisions the principle of equality presupposes comprehensive mutual information and timely consultation;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 82, 26. 7. 1972; OJ No C 95, 10. 11. 1973, p. 19; OJ No C 30, 7. 2. 1977, p. 10.

3. Stresses that the political, geographical and economic situation of the Member States of the European Community and the emergent European identity may at times create a situation in which the two partners adopt different solutions and interpretations, but that this should not lead to a fundamental deterioration of relations between the two partners;
4. Remains convinced that the common interest of the European Community and the United States demands closer cooperation between their elected representatives at all levels, so as to ensure that proper use is made of their combined political and economic strength, especially in defence of democracy and world peace;
5. Greatly welcomes every step taken by the European Community and the United States to create better understanding and improve transatlantic relations, including relations between the European Parliament and the United States Congress;
6. Resolves to make its own contribution towards furtherance of a permanent friendly dialogue between the European Community and the United States, and therefore:
 - instructs its official delegation for relations with the United States to take all appropriate steps to strengthen exchanges of information, consultation and working contacts between its members and their colleagues in both houses of the United States Congress,
 - requests the Council and the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community meeting in Political Cooperation to associate themselves with the European Parliament in all these endeavours and to cooperate in improving and developing transatlantic relations,
 - requests the Commission to instruct its delegation in Washington to keep Parliament informed regularly and promptly about all matters of interest to the Community which are under consideration by the United States Administration or Congress,
 - urgently requests the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community meeting in Political Cooperation to establish constant mutual contacts with the United States to consider current foreign policy matters affecting or concerning the United States and the EEC Member States, including all matters relating to security policy,
 - instructs its Political Affairs Committee to prepare a draft containing practical proposals for the improvement of cooperation between the European Community and the United States to be incorporated in a final report,
 - instructs its delegation for relations with the United States to submit to the Political Affairs Committee proposals as to how interparliamentary and other contacts between the European Community and the United States can be strengthened;
7. Instructs its president to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation, the United States Congress and the United States Administration.

RESOLUTION

on the draft European Act submitted by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Italian Republic

The European Parliament,

A. having regard to the draft European Act and progress in consideration thereof, more specifically:

- its submission to the European Council on 6 November 1981 by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Italian Republic,
- its presentation to the European Parliament on 19 November 1981 by Mr Genscher and Mr Colombo and the ensuing parliamentary debate,
- the decision by the European Council of 27 November 1981 to invite the Foreign Ministers to examine and clarify the draft in conjunction with the Commission,
- the activities of the *ad hoc* working party set up by the Foreign Ministers during the Belgian Presidency of the Council in the first half of 1982, with a view to the study requested,
- the outcome of the Foreign Ministers' Council of 20 June 1982,
- the interim report of the Danish President-in-Office of the Council submitted to the European Parliament on 7 July 1982,

B. pointing out that during 1982 political and socio-economic circumstances have since deteriorated both internationally and within the Community to such a degree that any delay in the process of European integration warrants criticism of lack of political insight, courage and a sense of responsibility for the future of the peoples of Europe,

whereas the planned and imminent accession of Spain and Portugal means that it is essential to strengthen the Community and speed up European Union,

C. whereas the draft European Act should be seen in the context of recent initiatives at institutional level emanating from the different Community bodies: Council, Commission and Parliament,

recalling that the European Parliament in particular has taken a number of important initiatives such as the eight resolutions designed to improve inter-institutional relations within the framework of the existing Treaties (1981 and 1982), and above all the resolution of 6 July 1982 on the European Parliament's guidelines for the reform of the Treaties and the achievement of European Unions ⁽¹⁾,

convinced that the intention enshrined in the draft European Act to give Parliament a greater collaborative role will be credible to the legitimate representatives of the citizens of Europe only when the Council, within the framework of inter-institutional agreements, translates into reality Parliament's past proposals on inter-institutional relations in a manner satisfactory to it,

D. having regard to the interim report by the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 1-648/82),

1. Regards the draft European Act as a welcome contribution to fresh progress in the Community and the creation of a European Union;

2. Points out that the implementation of the European Act must be accompanied by progress on a common policy to combat unemployment and to protect the natural environment, if the idea of European union is to gain acceptance among the citizens of the Community;

3. Considers that the Council should continue its investigation and consideration of the draft with speed and strength of purpose so that decisions can be taken by the beginning of 1983 at the latest;

(¹) OJ No C 238, 13. 9. 1982, p. 25.

4. Proposes that this consideration should be carried out bearing in mind:
 - 4.1. the fundamental principles of the Community, in particular the decision-making and voting procedures, laid down in the Treaties;
 - 4.2. the Community's obligation to respond to the growing needs of its citizens in the area of economic and social solidarity and, more specifically, the role that should be played by the Community institutions in counteracting the dramatic increase in unemployment;
 - 4.3. the institutional standpoints of the European Parliament — the democratic and directly elected representative body of the citizens of Europe — with a view to harmonizing as far as possible the objectives and action programmes of the different institutions of a single Community, in both the short and long term, in the context of the existing Treaties and also in anticipation of a new Treaty;
 - 4.4. the forthcoming enlargement;
 - 4.5. the repeated statements, including those of the Council, on the need to achieve real European Union in the near future;
5. Requests the Council and the Commission to devote particular attention to the provisions in the draft European Act regarding the prospects of a new 'Treaty on the European Union', taking into account the initiatives of an institutional nature already taken by the European Parliament;
6. Requests the Council to make every effort to ensure that Parliament is involved in further consideration of the draft European Act in a manner consonant with true democracy and in particular:
 - 6.1. that the President-in-Office of the Council should report to the Political Affairs Committee and Parliament at regular intervals on the progress made by the *ad hoc* working party and on the discussions within the Council itself;
 - 6.2. that Parliament, through conciliation procedure, should be involved in the study of the provisions of the Act that concern inter-institutional relations with Parliament itself, and urges that without delay account should be taken of the resolutions adopted by Parliament in 1981 and 1982 on interinstitutional relations within the framework of the existing Treaties;
7. Calls upon the Council therefore to make the further consideration of the resolutions adopted by Parliament since 1981 on relations between Council and Parliament, on Parliament's right to initiate legislation and its role in the negotiation and ratification of accession agreements and other treaties and agreements between the Community and third countries the central items of the meeting between the 10 Foreign Ministers and the Bureau of the European Parliament in December 1982;
8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council, to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and to the national parliaments of the Member States of the Community.

RESOLUTION

on European security and European political cooperation

The European Parliament,

- A. confident of the contribution which the Member States of the European Community can make to international peace and stability by acting in unison,
- B. calling for a European peace and security policy which aims at stabilizing East-West relations and promoting detente, a constructive North-South dialogue and effective crisis management,
- C. recognizing that questions related to European security are not the exclusive concern of Member States, but of vital importance to all the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as to all the countries in the world,
- D. gravely disturbed by the continued increase in the number of nuclear weapons in the world and by the vast amount of money spent on these and on ever more sophisticated conventional weapons,
- E. whereas the ever-accelerating arms race represents an increasingly unacceptable cost to many countries, resulting not only in the accentuation of their budgetary imbalance but also in the diversion of ever more resources away from more necessary programmes, including those of a social or cultural nature,
- F. associating itself with the preoccupation of the peoples of the Community with both European and global security problems,
- G. understanding the widespread concern with the threat of a nuclear war expressed by way of demonstrations, mass meetings, books, pamphlets and petitions,
- H. whereas adequate defence measures and arms control are two sides of the same coin: a balanced security policy designed to prevent conventional and/or nuclear war,
- I. deploring the lack of progress in disarmament and arms control negotiations,
- J. expressing its support for the ongoing arms control and arms reduction talks dealing with Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF), Strategic Arms Reduction (START), and Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) in the hope that they will ensure European and global peace and security and reduce the vast arms arsenal of the superpowers and others,
- K. convinced that arms control negotiations between East and West are important for both sides, that they should take the form of a continuous process and that they should be aimed at mutual security based on balanced military relations at the lowest possible arms level,
- L. recommending continued close consultations within European Political Cooperation (EPC) with regard to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE),
- M. having regard to the importance of measures to promote genuine trust as a prerequisite for and complement to mutual balanced arms reduction in both East and West,
- N. recognizing that, while the European Community and its institutions have no explicit responsibility for defence and military security, the Parliament can discuss any matter that seems to it relevant,
- O. realizing the impossibility of separating a large number of foreign policy issues of vital interest to Europe from their direct or indirect security implications,
- P. taking into account that the concept of European peace and security goes beyond those issues which are related to military defence and embraces non-military aspects of security such as the furtherance of global peace and stability, international order and the protection of world trade,

- Q. supporting the decision by the governments of the Ten to include questions related to political security in their deliberations and consultations within the context of European political cooperation,
- R. convinced that a new war in Europe is not the solution to our political problems and that a nuclear war would result in the destruction of European civilization,
- S. concerned that there has been an increasing tendency in the world to solve political problems between States using war as an instrument of policy,
- T. recognizing that peace is also threatened by economic crises and that worldwide tensions are increased when, as in Poland, the population and particularly the working population are denied the right to participate in the construction of a free and just political order,
- U. having regard to the report by Willy Brandt (1980): 'In the world context genuine security cannot be attained by accumulating an ever-increasing arsenal of weapons — defence in the narrow sense — but by creating the basic conditions for peaceful relations between nations and solving not only the military problems but also the non-military difficulties facing these nations',

V. having regard to the following motions for resolutions presented by:

- Mr Schall and others, on behalf of the Group of European People's Party (Christian Democrat Group), on European political cooperation on matters of security policy (Doc. 1-931/80),
- Mr Lomas and others, on peace and détente (Doc. 1-30/81),
- Mr Schall and others, on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democratic Group), on the two-part NATO decision (Doc. 1-497/81),
- Mr Efremidis and others, on the European Parliament's support for the Member States of the EEC in their endeavours for peace (Doc. 1-700/81),
- Mrs Gaiotti De Biase and others, on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD Group), on balanced and controlled disarmament (Doc. 1-760/81),
- Mrs Lizin and others, on peace in Europe (Doc. 1-766/81),
- Mr Glinne and others, on behalf of the Socialist Group, on the USA-USSR disarmament negotiations in Geneva (Doc. 1-904/81),
- Mr van Aerssen and others, on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (CD Group), on the violation of Swedish territorial waters by a Soviet submarine (Doc. 1-784/81),
- Mr Ephremidis and others, on the second UN Special Session on Disarmament (Doc. 1-268/82),

W. having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 1-946/82),

States as its conviction that:

1. The Member States of the European Community share a number of vital security concerns even if the Community has no military dimension of its own;
2. These shared security concerns should be fully explored and elaborated, particularly within the context of European political cooperation, in order to give substance to a true concept of European peace and security and to promote them for the benefit of all European peoples;
3. Efforts should be made to bring about a wider understanding by the public, political parties and governments of the many diverse elements which contribute to the evolving European security concept, without infringing the rights and responsibilities of national governments in defence matters;

4. The European Parliament can play a significant role in bringing about such an understanding by its active and growing participation in European political cooperation, by identifying and debating common European security concerns and by arranging hearings and seminars on security-related issues;

5. As all present and probable Community Member States but one are members of the Atlantic Alliance, it is urged that a more effective coordination take place between the consultations in EPC and the Atlantic Council when political and economic subjects touching on matters related to European peace and security are under discussion;

6. The determination of a common European policy on security matters presupposes:

- (a) commitment to the principles of détente policy and to a policy aimed at limiting arms levels;
- (b) the peaceful co-existence of all States and all peoples on the basis of the principles of the UNO and the Helsinki Declaration of 1975;

7. Consultations in EPC must not negate political consultations within the Atlantic Alliance but should on the contrary strengthen such consultations;

8. While efforts to sustain close relations and intimate cooperation with the United States and Canada as a vital element of European security should be maintained and, if possible, further increased, improvements should be sought in the East-West relationship in Europe in full compliance with and on the basis of the Helsinki Declaration of 1975 with the aim of reducing existing tensions and enlarging the scope and the role played by the CSCE process;

9. Increased competition in the fields of armaments constitutes a grave threat to security and peace in Europe, and so the voices of the peace movements which have spoken out in Western Europe, Eastern Europe and the USA against the growing arms race and the admonitions and warnings coming from Christian churches are of great importance;

10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the 10 Community Member governments and the governments of Spain and Portugal, and further to the governments of the United States, Canada, Norway, Iceland, and Turkey.

RESOLUTION

on the draft European Act submitted by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Italian Republic

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the draft European Act submitted to the European Council on 6 November 1981 by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Italian Republic,
 - having regard to the intervening deliberations on this draft in the Council, Commission and Parliament,
 - having regard to its resolution of 15 October 1982 ⁽¹⁾,
 - having regard to the declarations subsequently made before the European Parliament by the Danish and German Presidents of the Council in December 1982 and January 1983 respectively,
 - having regard to the discussions between the Council and the Bureau of the European Parliament on 24 January 1983 pursuant to the resolution of 15 October 1982 and concerning the further consideration of the draft European Act and the implementation of the institutional resolutions adopted by Parliament in 1981 and 1982,
 - having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee and the opinion of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport (Doc. 1-1328/82),
- A. noting that the consideration of the draft Act by the Council resulted in a minimum level of agreement being reached on a number of points, namely:
- the need to strengthen and extend Community policy in the social, economic and financial fields,
 - the strengthening of political cooperation and the widening of its scope to include a number of political and economic aspects of security,
 - the definition of new areas of European cooperation: cultural matters, harmonization of legislation, action against international, transfrontier crime,
 - closer correlation between the various Community and political functions of the Council of Ministers,
 - the role of the European Council,

whereas the positions adopted on a number of the above issues are still too vague and ill-defined and whereas no agreement has been reached on such very important matters as:

- decision-making and voting procedures with the Council,
- the powers of the European Parliament,
- the prospects for a new Treaty on European Union,

whereas at the meeting of 24 January 1983 it was decided to hold discussions between the Presidents of the Council and the Parliament in order to establish a procedure for considering Parliament's views,

- B. pointing out once again that both international and intra-Community political and socio-economic circumstances are now evolving in such a way that further delays in the process of European integration cannot be justified to the peoples and citizens of Europe,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 292, 8. 11. 1982, p. 197, Croux interim report Doc. 1-648/82.

C. confirming that the draft European Act should be seen in the context of recent initiatives at institutional level emanating from the different Community Institutions: Council, Commission and Parliament,

D. whereas, in connection with the future financing of the Community, the institutional functions and powers of the European Parliament are becoming an increasingly important issue,

E. noting that in the last few months the European Community and its institutions have entered a phase in which it has become a matter of urgency and of vital importance for the Community and all Member States to ensure that the functioning of the Community institutions is improved, consolidated and broadened in scope, that their resources are adjusted and used more effectively and that integration and cooperation take place more extensively and in greater depth,

that this has become apparent not only as a result of the unfavourable social and economic developments which have occurred, particularly with regard to unemployment, and the needs and requisites arising from the impending accession of Spain and Portugal, but also as a result of the increasingly numerous debates on the internal state of the Community: the tasks and functioning of the Council, Parliament and Commission, financial and budgetary problems, Community law, the internal market and relations with the rest of the world,

that the European Council of June 1983 will therefore be of vital importance and must conclude the European Act as a contribution to the achievement of European Union, a prospect which was intimated by the European Council as early as 1973 and subsequently on repeated occasions,

F. drawing attention to the need for a major effort to educate the public in the various Member States on the exact significance of, and the necessity for, European cooperation and integration — at institutional as well as other levels — with a view to protecting the rights and interests of the individual more effectively, combating unemployment more efficiently, and safeguarding the role of Europe and the peoples of Europe in the world,

1. Calls solemnly upon the Council to bring the deliberations on the draft European Act to a swift, constructive and forward-looking conclusion in such a manner as to ensure that it does not merely formalize what has already been sanctioned by custom but represents a major new landmark along the road to European Union;

2. Urges that the decision of 24 January 1983 by the joint meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the Bureau of the European Parliament be swiftly and effectively implemented;

requests that consultations be held between the Presidents of the Parliament and Council to ensure that decision-making by the proposed contact group can soon commence;

3. Draws attention to the fact that the European Act must be seen in the broader context of institutional development, as proposed by the European Parliament in its initiatives on future progress in this field;

4. Takes the view that the Act must necessarily be accompanied by new Community policies in the social, economic and financial fields, the aim here being to counter the economic crisis in an effective manner and to improve the prospects of employment;

considers that, among other things, strengthening and advancing the institutions will improve the means by which such new Community policies will be achieved;

urges also that in this context the financial resources and budgetary policy be reviewed and adjusted, provided such policies can be shown to be more effective at a Community than at a national level;

5. Stresses once again the need to improve the operation of the Community's institutions before the accession of Spain and Portugal;

6. Considers it indispensable for fresh policies and the enlargement of the Community to be accompanied by an increase in own resources, on condition that such new own resources are not used as a pretext for a less stringent control of existing policies, nor disbursed in such a fashion as to make economic convergence between Member States more difficult;

7. Feels that, where the Council's decision-making procedure is concerned, the European Act should not depart from the rules laid down in the Treaties;

8. Makes the following recommendations to promote and guarantee adherence to the rules laid down in the Treaties on the Council's decision-making procedures:

- (a) implementation of the resolutions of 9 July 1981 adopted by the European Parliament, in particular: the requirement of justification for a claim by a Member State that an issue is of 'vital interest'; use of abstention in voting ⁽¹⁾;
- (b) exclusion of 'vital interest' claims in the case of implementation measures;
- (c) broader conferral of power on the Commission (Article 155 of the EEC Treaty) ⁽¹⁾;
- (d) the introduction of an internal Council decision-making procedure so that, even if a new fundamental issue is claimed to be of 'vital interest' with a written justification, a decision can be taken in accordance with the Treaties, that is to say after a limited period of reflection, after which the Council is obliged in any event to take a decision;
- (e) in the absence of a decision by the Council within six months after a proposal has been submitted to the Council by the Commission, the organization of conciliation between the Council, Parliament and Commission;

9. Affirms that, with regard to the role of the European Parliament, the European Act must take account of the resolutions already adopted by Parliament in 1980, 1981 and 1982;

urges that the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament on the following issues be brought into effect without delay during the first half of 1983 by means of a joint declaration by the Council, Parliament and Commission:

- Parliament's right of legislative initiative ⁽²⁾,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 234, 14. 9. 1981, p. 52; Hänsch report, Doc. 1-216/81.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 234, 14. 9. 1981, p. 69; Van Miert report, Doc. 1-207/81, OJ No C 234, 14. 9. 1981, p. 52; Hänsch report, Doc. 1-216/81.

- the role of the European Parliament in the negotiation and ratification of international treaties and treaties of accession ⁽¹⁾,
- the extension of the conciliation procedure ⁽²⁾,
- relations between the European Parliament and the Commission ⁽³⁾;

10. Affirms that it attaches particular value to the draft European Act on the prospects for a new treaty on the European Union and requests the Council and Commission to pay particular attention to this, while taking account of the institutional initiatives already taken by Parliament;

11. Confirms the need for continuous reciprocal contacts and consultations between the European Parliament and the national parliaments with a view to achieving the institutional objectives;

Decides to create suitable procedures and channels for such cooperation and requests its Bureau to draw up proposals to this effect as soon as possible;

recalls, in this connection, its resolution of 9 July 1981 on this matter ⁽⁴⁾;

12. Calls for greater efforts to be made, in all Member States and through the intermediary of all competent European and national institutions, to educate the public of Europe on the exact significance of, and the need for, European integration with a view to consolidating the Community's progress towards European Union;

13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Governments and parliaments of the Member States.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 66, 15. 3. 1982, p. 68; Blumenfeld report, Doc. 1-685/81.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 234, 14. 9. 1981, p. 52; Hänsch report, Doc. 1-216/81.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 117, 17. 4. 1980, p. 53; Key report, Doc. 1-71/80,

cf. also Commission proposals on the same subjects, Bulletin of the European Communities 3/82.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 234, 14. 9. 1981, p. 58; Diligent report, Doc. 1-206/81.

RESOLUTION
on the European Act

The European Parliament,

- A. Having regard to its deliberations on the draft European Act submitted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany;
- B. Having regard to the statements made by these ministers to the European Parliament;
- C. Having regard to the initiatives it has taken in the field of institutional affairs and in particular its resolution of 12 April 1983 ⁽¹⁾ and the work it has undertaken with regard to the drafting of a new treaty between the Member States;
- D. Whereas only a clear and courageous gesture by the Heads of State and Government would restore confidence in the Community and in its institutions in the eyes of public opinion and, in particular, of young people;
 1. Appeals to the Heads of State and of Government, on the eve of their meeting in Stuttgart, to take constructive steps towards the political union of the European Community;
 2. Demands most earnestly that the planned solemn declaration should take account of the requirement formulated by the European Parliament in its resolution of 12 April 1983 ⁽¹⁾ which was adopted by a large majority;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Governments of the Member States, the Council and the Commission.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 128, 16. 5. 1983, p. 28: Croux report Doc. 1-1328/82.

RESOLUTION

on relations between the European Community and the East European State-trading countries and the CMEA (COMECON)

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to its resolution of 15 October 1980 on the follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Madrid ⁽¹⁾, in which Parliament outlined the major themes and basic principles of relations in the economic sphere between the Community and its Member States and the East European States,
- B. gravely concerned that developments in Poland have become even more critical as a result of the withholding of democratic freedoms, thus further aggravating the tensions between the Western countries and the CMEA,
- C. convinced that the Community must therefore examine in greater depth the aims and conditions of its relations with the various East European State-trading countries,
- D. considering it advisable for the Community then to enter into consultations with its other major trading partners,
- E. expressing the hope that relations between the European Community and the East European countries might be placed on a more realistic basis, particularly in the areas of economic affairs and trade,
- F. pointing out that, as emphasized in the Helsinki Final Act, the expansion of trade between East and West Europe must not result in disruption of the market, or be detrimental to domestic producers or manufacturers,
- G. recognizing that the Polish crisis has made the lack of creditworthiness of many CMEA countries apparent,
- H. drawing attention once again to the powers conferred on the Community in the field of commercial policy by Article 113 of the EEC Treaty,
- I. having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Christopher Jackson (Doc. 1-750/80),
- J. having regard to the conclusions of the report by Mr Aigner (Doc. 1-846/81),
- K. having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 1-531/81),

The present state of relations and agreements between the Community and the individual CMEA countries

- 1. Considers that East-West trade should be encouraged within the general framework established by the Helsinki Final Act, and that the development of trade relations between the signatory States ought therefore to be accompanied by the removal of restraints on the exchange of persons and information;
- Draws attention to the risks involved in the granting of unlimited cheap credit facilities;
- regards East-West trade as possible only in the context of close, direct and bilateral relations between the European Community as a whole on one side and the individual signatory States of the CMEA on the other;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 291, 10. 11. 1980, p. 24.

2. Requires the Commission, in formulating or carrying out economic and trading policy towards the Soviet Bloc, to take due and full account of the political interests and objectives of the Community enunciated by the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation or as expressed by the Parliament from time to time;
3. Regrets that most CMEA countries maintain no diplomatic relations with the EEC, although 113 third countries already do so;
4. Regards as unacceptable the fact that trade between the Community and the individual CMEA countries is still not regulated by trade agreements despite the offer of negotiations by the Community in 1974;
 - Regards recognition of the Community by the CMEA countries as essential for the further development of trade between the European Community and the CMEA countries;
5. In this connection welcomes the conclusion in 1980 of the Agreement with Romania on an EEC-Romania Joint Committee and trade in industrial products, and also welcomes the first steps taken by Hungary to facilitate international trade with the CMEA countries;
6. Calls on other CMEA countries to take similar steps to conclude agreements with the European Community;
7. Warns against the use of the ambiguous nature of many of the bilateral cooperation agreements between Member States of the Community and individual CMEA countries as a means of circumventing the common commercial policy;
8. Emphasizes that in its view the Community is authorized to conclude cooperation agreements directly by virtue of its responsibility for formulating the common commercial policy, which covers in particular export policy (Article 113 of the EEC Treaty);
9. Calls also on the Member States to take account of this in future and to take steps to ensure that the Community is given the instruments necessary to implement such a policy;
10. Also requests that the consultation procedure for cooperation agreements decided on in 1974 should be amended to provide effective Community supervision of these agreements while respecting the powers of the Community and giving the Community a comprehensive basis for a cooperation policy;
11. Stresses among the conditions for an active trade policy by the Community:
 - the harmonization of trade and credit terms,
 - the use and development of a credit recording centre for credits and credit terms, in cooperation with the Bank for International Settlements,
 - the setting up and progressive development of a Community reinsurance system for export credits, which must be adapted to market conditions,
 - the abandoning of interest subsidies and other trade control measures liable to stimulate damaging competition in respect of credit terms between the Community States,
 points out that in its resolution of 15 October 1980, Parliament has already called for a coordination of credit policies;
12. Calls on the Commission to submit proposals within six months for a common credit policy to serve as a basis for future trade relations, on which Parliament expects the Council to reach a swift decision;

The situation as regards institutional relations between the EEC and the CMEA

13. Notes that the talks instituted at the initiative of the CMEA countries on an agreement with the Community have failed to produce any concrete results so far and that negotiations are still very laborious;

14. Considers the conclusion of an agreement between the Community and the CMEA to be useful but stresses that differences between the conditions in the various CMEA countries rule out the inclusion of trade provisions in such an agreement, and notes the Community's proposal that a reference to the importance of trade between the CMEA and the Community be included in the preamble to the framework agreement;

15. Is opposed to an agreement with the CMEA being allowed to govern bilateral agreements between the Community and the individual CMEA countries;

16. Supports the Commission in the negotiations it has conducted so far in which it has consistently upheld the aims of the Community;

The specific problems of trade between the EEC and the CMEA countries

17. Requests the Commission to report on further action taken on the resolution of 15 October 1980, in which the Parliament called for the necessary steps to be taken to solve the problems associated with certain obstacles created by the imposition of linked trade agreements and dumping by State-trading European States on Community markets;

18. Compensation arrangements

- Points to the increasing number of compensation transactions in the last few years between firms in the Community and the CMEA countries;
- Notes that these practices sometimes have drastic effects on existing or potential EEC industries, threatening existing markets and new employment opportunities;
- Notes that difficulties arise from the non-convertibility of East European currencies and that difficulties of this kind recently forced Hungary to reconsider its policies;
- Calls on the Commission to step up its efforts to find ways of controlling compensation transactions and to submit proposals on means by which the adverse effects of compensation transactions on the Community's economy can be reduced;
- Requests the Commission to draw up a detailed report for communication to the Council and the European Parliament, on the operation of compensation arrangements, including an opinion as to whether the adaptation of competition rules is desirable;

19. Dumping

- Is disturbed by the increasing cases of dumping by the CMEA countries which mainly affect a number of economically sensitive sectors in the Community as well as end products, and which are also increasingly impeding the transport and services sectors;
- Considers that the Community must examine the possibility of liberalizing import quotas in the context of a jointly agreed open trade policy involving reciprocal obligations, and calls for the liberalization of trade to be made conditional on the conclusion of bilateral agreements with CMEA countries containing effective protection clauses and laying down proper consultation procedures;
- Again urges the Community authorities to act consistently and effectively in the transport sector to prevent dumping by the CMEA countries;
- Wishes the Commission to publish its findings on the operation of the system introduced in 1978 for monitoring the activities of the merchant fleets of third countries and calls on the Commission to inform Parliament of its new plans in this respect in good time;
- Urges that an effective price clause be made a regular feature of any future cooperation agreements;

20. German internal trade

- Recalls that German internal trade is covered by a special protocol to the Treaty of Rome;
- Requests the Commission to publish, on a regular basis, statistics under a special heading in Euro-Stat concerning intra-German trade;

21. Trade in agricultural products

- Asks the Commission to look into the possibility of expanding agricultural exports from the Community to CMEA countries without granting special preferences and without disadvantage for the common agricultural policy, in the context of a Community credit policy;

22. Economic sanctions

- Asks the Community authorities to adopt a common position on the effectiveness of sanctions as an instrument of Community trade policy and on their application to the CMEA countries, with credit restrictions being used, like import and export restrictions, as an instrument of economic sanctions;
- Emphasizes the particular problem involved in the export of advanced technology products to CMEA countries;
- Instructs the appropriate parliamentary committee to draw up an own-initiative report on the question of the COCOM arrangements, which should also take account of reactions to events in Poland;

23. The burden of debts

- Points to the growing indebtedness of the East European countries towards the industrialized countries and especially to the problem of the debt repayment ratios of some of these countries;
- Believes that, with a view to creating a Community credit policy, the Community must keep a close eye on this indebtedness and that concerted international efforts are necessary to solve the problem;
- Considers that the indebtedness of the CMEA countries has reached a level which constitutes a serious threat to Western credit markets;
- Considers that, in the absence of a clearly agreed Community credit policy, there is little prospect of an increase in the volume of trade or the number of trade agreements between the European Community and the CMEA countries;
- Considers it necessary to take account of the possible economic risks as a matter of principle;

The energy crisis and the CMEA countries

- 24. — Notes that by virtue of its large energy and raw material resources the Soviet Union has been able to strengthen its trade position within the CMEA and *vis-à-vis* the Western countries;
 - Expects that the energy crisis is likely to have adverse repercussions on EEC relations with the CMEA countries, since only by increasing exports and simultaneously reducing imports will the latter be able to achieve the foreign exchange surplus necessary to finance their energy requirements;
 - Calls for closer cooperation on energy between the Community and the individual CMEA countries, in order to expand the latter's trade policy options, but sees no reason for further promoting energy investment in CMEA countries, and the Soviet Union in particular, on anything but strictly commercial terms and with due regard to the wider political and strategic implications;
 - Points out that in its resolution of 15 October 1980 it reaffirmed a considerable interest in the development of cooperation and in the study of suitable projects, particularly in the energy field, and welcomes the preliminary work to this end in the ECE;
- 25. — Observes a slowdown in East-West trade because of the economic and political situation,
 - Believes that, provided the Community's powers are unequivocally recognized, the conclusion of the framework agreement between the Community and the CMEA

and of trade agreements between the Community and individual CMEA countries will contribute to normalizing the trade policy aspects of economic relations with the CMEA countries;

Strategic information

26. In addition to the foregoing and to provide information of continuing strategic value to the European Community, requests the Commission in consultation with Member States:

(a) to institute a thorough review of all trade and terms of trade between the Community and CMEA countries;

(b) to carry out an analysis of such trade and terms of trade to ascertain:

- whether products and know-how are being sold to Comecon countries, and in particular to Russia, which might directly or indirectly aid Russian military effort,
- whether products and know-how are being sold which have a high content of technology not readily available in CMEA countries and which therefore are of particular advantage to those countries,
- whether products and know-how are being sold to CMEA countries on terms which can bring damage to European industry or commerce through subsequent imports resulting from such sales or terms of sale,
- whether the Community is becoming reliant in any important respect on imports from CMEA countries;

27. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission and to the governments of the Member States.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 52/83

by Mr Gordon Adam (S - GB)

to the Commission of the European Communities

(11 March 1983)

Answer given by Mr Haferkamp
on behalf of the Commission

(6 May 1983)

Subject: Peace and East-West trade

The European Community, it is often said, was created to promote peace through trade.

Will the Commission provide a table showing the value of trade between the 10 Member States of the Community and the nine of Comecon?

What proportion of the Community's, and each of its Member State's trade is with Comecon?

Will the Commission provide a very brief résumé of its own and Member States' negotiations on trade with Comecon States during the last four years?

The following table presents the value of imports and exports between the European Community and its Member States and Eastern Europe for the year 1981. Eastern Europe comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR. The table also contains the Community's and each of its Member States' trade with Eastern Europe as a percentage of total extra-EC trade of the Community and its Member States.

As trade negotiations are of the exclusive competence of the Community only, there are no new trade agreements between individual Member States of the European Community and East European countries, signed during the last four years.

Trade between the European Community and its Member States with Eastern Europe, 1981
(million ECU)

	Import		Export	
	Value	As % of extra-EC imports	Value	As % of total extra-EC exports
Federal Republic of Germany ⁽¹⁾	6 843	9,0	6 820	8,2
France	4 043	7,2	3 510	7,4
Italy	4 297	8,8	2 257	6,0
Netherlands	2 391	8,5	1 245	7,6
Belgium/Luxembourg	1 330	5,9	994	6,9
United Kingdom	2 146	3,7	1 842	3,3
Ireland	94	4,0	68	3,4
Denmark	574	6,9	263	3,4
Greece	537	13,4	322	14,7
EUR-10	22 255	7,3	17 321	6,5

⁽¹⁾ Excluding inner-German trade.

Source: Monthly External Trade Bulletin, special number, 1958-1981, Eurostat.

The following presentation lists trade agreements and trade arrangements between the Community and East European countries:

BULGARIA

- Agreement on trade in textile products (a new agreement was initialled on 20 July 1982)
OJ No L 330/1982
- Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters on trade in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector
OJ No L 43/1982

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters on trade in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector
OJ No L 204/1982
- Agreement on trade in textile products (initialled on 18 September 1981). A new agreement was initialled on 16 July 1982

HUNGARY

- Agreement on trade in textile products. A new agreement was initialled on 23 July 1982
OJ No L 332/1981

POLAND

- Agreement on trade in textile products. A new agreement was initialled on 7 July 1982
OJ No L 107/1982
- Exchange of letters on trade in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector
OJ No L 137/1981

ROMANIA

- Agreement on trade in industrial products
OJ No L 352/1980

- Agreement on the establishment of the Joint Committee
OJ No L 352/1980

- Agreement on trade in textile products (signed on 27 November 1980). A new agreement was initialled on 23 July 1982

- Exchange of letters on trade in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector
OJ No L 137/1981

Moreover, five arrangements concerning the export of steel products originating from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania were signed in February and March 1983 between the Commission and the authorities of these countries.

The Community still keeps open its 1974 offer for broad contractual agreements on trade between the Community and interested State-trading countries.

RESOLUTION

on the meeting to be held in Madrid in November 1980, as provided for in the Concluding Document of the Belgrade Meeting, within the framework of the follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

The European Parliament,

- whereas the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, formally signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975, by initiating a complex multilateral process signified the start of a new phase in the policy of cooperation and détente,
- whereas this multilateral process was continued in the Belgrade Meeting held from 4 October 1977 to 9 March 1978, and which, although its results were admittedly limited, is to be followed up in November 1980 in Madrid,
- whereas the Meetings of Experts during the period from July 1978 to March 1980 helped to further this process,
- having regard to the progress, however modest, achieved in some sectors following the signing of the Helsinki Final Act,
- welcoming any further initiative towards international détente and cooperation between all the states of Europe and North America,
- welcoming the political alignment shown by the nine Governments of the European Community at all stages of the CSCE negotiations, an alignment which found expression in the definition of common approaches and positions on the most important subjects of the negotiations,
- drawing attention to the public hearing held by the Political Affairs Committee in Brussels on 23 and 24 June 1980 on the forthcoming meeting in Madrid,
- drawing attention to its five previous resolutions of principle ⁽¹⁾,
- having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 1-445/80),

1. Expresses the conviction that :

- détente, which is indivisible and at the same time regional and global in character, can only be pursued successfully when equal efforts are made by all participating States towards the implementation of the Helsinki Agreement;
- there is a close correlation between peace and security within Europe and outside Europe, as expressly confirmed in the Final Act, particularly in its second principle;
- the present state of tension in international relations gives rise to deep concern and demands measures capable of bringing about a solution to the crisis triggered by Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and by the aggravation or prolongation of the crises in the Middle East, in South East Asia and in southern Africa;
- the unitary character of the Final Act requires all the principles and provisions contained in it to be applied without exception ;
- in consequence, the only realistic basis for détente is a balance in the military strength of the parties, as this balance is a precondition for concerted action by East and West towards a mutual and balanced reduction in the armed forces and armament systems in Europe and outside Europe;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 95, 28. 4. 1975, p. 28; OJ No C 133, 6. 6. 1977, p. 30; OJ No C 133, 6. 6. 1977, p. 32; OJ No C 36, 13. 3. 1978, p. 26; OJ No C 131, 5. 6. 1978, p. 47.

- the 35 signatory countries must therefore do their utmost to stop the arms race;
- respect for human rights and fundamental liberties by all States is one of the bases for a profound, material improvement in their mutual relations and in international cooperation at all levels, that is, not only between States but also between individuals, as was explicitly recognized, thanks to the firm and united stance of the Western countries, in the Concluding Report of the Scientific Forum in Hamburg of March 1980;
- true respect for these rights is incompatible with the alarming increase in the exercise of ideological control over individuals by some East European countries, in particular the Soviet Union, proof of which is furnished by:
 - (a) the repressive measures adopted against those who call for human rights and fundamental liberties to be respected;
 - (b) the treatment of individuals and groups who seek proper enforcement of the principles and provisions of the Final Act; the Sacharov case, which is the episode best known to the international public at large, is only the most recent of these;
 - (c) the very many cases of infringements of human rights and fundamental liberties, even though these differ in scale and degree, recorded extensively in the East European countries;
 - (d) the jamming of outside broadcasts to the Soviet Union during the recent events in Poland;
- it is sophistry to claim that all reports of infringements of the principles of human rights are 'intervention in internal affairs': neither the text itself nor a proper interpretation of the text of the VIth Principle of the Final Act form a basis for any such claim; rather, it must be reaffirmed that there is no contradiction between Principles VI and VII of the Final Act and that all participating States have a duty to investigate abuses of human rights so as to reaffirm their commitment to the successful pursuit of détente;
- it is the inalienable right of each of the signatory States to the Final Act to require its co-signatories to respect the undertakings given in the Final Act,
- it is, at all events, vital that every one of the 35 signatory States of the ECSC should act in such a way as to allow the restoration of a climate of trust, which is indispensable if concrete results are to be achieved at the Madrid Meeting.

2. Therefore requests that the Governments of the nine Member States and the Commission should:

1. Make every effort to further the CSCE process, in line with the desire stated in the Concluding Document of the Belgrade meeting in which all the participating States 'stressed the political importance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and reaffirmed the resolve of their Governments, to implement fully, unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally, all the provisions of the Final Act';
2. Ensure that the agenda of the Madrid Conference permits a full review of the progress of events since Belgrade, including the harassment of those groups who are dedicated to monitoring the implementation of the Final Act;
3. Ensure that, in the developments which it is hoped will ensue, a balance is maintained between all the elements contained in the Final Act;
4. Propose, at the Madrid Conference, that a procedure be laid down to enable the hearing of certain non-governmental organizations that have dedicated themselves to 'monitoring the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act';
5. Consider proposing that, between the meetings provided for under the procedures laid down in Helsinki, a committee be convened with the specific task of evaluating the progress made in the field of human rights by each signatory State to the Final Act;

in respect of the declaration on the principles governing relations between participating States :

6. State the absolute necessity for all the participating States to maintain strict respect for all the 'Principles' contained in the Final Act, both in their relations with one another and in their relations with all other States;
7. Condemn as unacceptable and contrary to the Helsinki Final Act any recourse to the threat or the use of force and declare solemnly that the violation of the national sovereignty of a signatory State to the Helsinki Final Act by another State — under whatever pretext — would be considered as a flagrant violation of the spirit of this Act and would therefore represent a danger to peace;
8. Stress the extreme importance of the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental liberties, including freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for the development, while protecting the individual, of all societies and States, and for maintaining and promoting peace between nations;
9. In this context, make it unequivocally clear that a definite commitment by the participating States to the respect for human rights and fundamental liberties is not only an essential aspect of détente but is indispensable if the CSCE process is to be continued to good purpose;

as regards military security and confidence-building measures:

10. Continue to proceed in conformity with the guidelines contained in the statements published following the meeting of the EEC Foreign Ministers of 20 November 1979;
11. Develop further precise and detailed confidence-building measures by taking significant steps at a military level which can be monitored and are applicable to the whole continent of Europe;
12. Consider constructively all the proposals for a conference on disarmament in Europe and seek, if possible, to coordinate them;

as regards economic questions:

13. Continue, on the basis of a concerted Community policy, to make genuine and practical improvements as regards the numerous administrative and technical provisions of the Second Basket, especially in respect of exchanges of economic and commercial information and the facilitation of business contacts;
14. Examine whether the policy of security and cooperation may through common action be widened into a coordinated policy of protection and preservation of the natural environment;
15. Stress, in this context, the need for new agreements between the participating States to help businessmen, especially those running small and medium-sized undertakings, to pursue their economic and commercial activities, taking into account the differences between the various economic systems;
16. Reaffirm the interest in the development of cooperation and in the study of suitable projects, particularly in the energy field;
17. Adopt the measures necessary to ensure that:
 - the benefits deriving from economic cooperation between the signatory States of the CSCE are mutual and balanced;
 - particular attention is given to the question of the coordination of the credit policies of the Nine and the amount of Western credits intended to facilitate imports by the East European countries, and to the solution of the problems created by the practice of dumping by these countries on Community markets, and by the imposition of linked trade arrangements;

18. Raise their aid to the developing countries as rapidly as possible to the target of 0.7 % of GNP fixed by the UN;
19. Invite the East European countries also to make a significant increase in their aid to the developing countries so that the industrialized countries at last share equitably the responsibility for the development of these countries;
20. Do everything to ensure that the Commission participate and that the role of the European Parliament be taken into account in all negotiations on matters for which responsibility has been transferred by the Member States to the Community;

in respect of questions relating to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean:

21. Point out that the signatory States to the Final Act have recognized both the close connection between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean area and the importance of their economic relations with the other Mediterranean States which did not sign the Final Act, and therefore their common interest in developing further cooperation;
22. Continue, in consequence, to urge all 35 signatory States to abide consistently by the undertakings given in respect of the Mediterranean area, in the light of what is said in the Belgrade Concluding Document and taking into account the results of the Meeting of Experts at Valletta;

in respect of cooperation in humanitarian fields:

23. Stress that the credibility of the whole CSCE process will in particular be judged on the basis of the progress made by all the participating States in implementing more fully in this fundamentally important area the relevant provisions of the Final Act;
24. Continue to emphasize that the provisions in the Third Basket of the Final Act which commit the signatory States to guarantee the right of free movement of persons in every sense of the term, free access to information of all kinds, the improvement and extension of cooperation and exchanges in the field of culture and education as expressly provided for by the Final Act are fundamental for understanding between nations and therefore for the strengthening of peace;
25. Support in the same spirit all moves to promote contacts between young people in all European countries;
26. Attempt, as part of an endeavour to bring about a genuine improvement in the working conditions of journalists, to put an immediate end to the restrictions recently imposed on journalists by certain Eastern European Countries;

in respect of the follow-up to the Conference:

27. Declare themselves in favour of continuing the CSCE process;
 28. Take the most appropriate measures as regards organizational forms and levels in order to ensure that genuine progress is made in the follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, particularly as regards armaments control and disarmament; request the Council to submit a report to the European Parliament at the beginning of 1981 on the state of progress of the Madrid Meeting;
3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council and the Commission.

RESOLUTION

on the Madrid Conference on security and cooperation in Europe

The European Parliament,

- A. recalling that in 1975 all 10 Community countries, as well as the Community itself, signed the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on security and cooperation in Europe,
- B. regretting that the first review of the Conference ended in Belgrade in 1978 without a substantive concluding document,
- C. disturbed by the fact that the discussions during the present review in Madrid have become protracted and that the participating States are encountering great difficulties in their efforts to reach agreement,
- D. reaffirming its previous resolutions on CSCE,
- E. noting that these negotiations are approaching a decisive state and may well reach a conclusion during April 1983,
 1. Recognizes with deep satisfaction that provisional agreement has been reached on a greater part of a substantive and balanced document with which to conclude the Madrid meeting, in particular on the entire section known as Basket Two covering the field of economics, science, technology and the environment;
 2. Recognizes however that the participating states have yet to reach agreement on a number of questions of principle, such as the rights of citizens to monitor their governments' compliance with the agreement, and on the details of a Conference on disarmament in Europe as proposed by the French Government;
 3. Recognizes also that no satisfactory agreement has yet been reached on cooperation in humanitarian and other fields, known as Basket Three, especially as regards human contacts between eastern and western Europe (including reunification of families), the working conditions of journalists and the abolition of radio jamming;
 4. Calls on the Foreign Ministers of the Ten, acting in political cooperation, to strive towards the maintenance of balance between the three baskets of the Final Act and to demand a satisfactory resolution of the points listed in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and to the Governments of the other 25 participating States.

RESOLUTION
on human rights in the world

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the following motions for resolution:

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Van Miert on the trial and conviction of Rudolf Battek (Doc. 1-444/81),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Boot and others on Ethiopian children in Cuba and the GDR (Doc. 1-867/81),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Lizin and others on the situation of the people in Eritrea (Doc. 1-881/81),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Gontikas and others on the violation of human rights of the Greek minority in Albania (Doc. 1-947/81),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Glinne on the situation in Uruguay (Doc. 1-879/81/rev.),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Van Miert on the abduction of Serge Berten in Guatemala (Doc. 1-108/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Jaquet and others on action to secure respect for human rights (Doc. 1-841/79),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Capanna on the fate of Father Edicio de la Torre (Doc. 1-365/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke on the situation in Kosovo (Doc. 1-337/81),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Israël and others on the situation in Kosovo, Yugoslavia (Doc. 1-500/81),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Théobald-Paoli and others on the charges made against the KOR militants by the Polish authorities (Doc. 1-619/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Glinne and others on the defence of the rights of American Indians in the face of the genocide being perpetrated against them (Doc. 1-767/80),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Théobald-Paoli on the denunciation of the violations of the provisions contained in the Final Act of the Conference of Helsinki (Doc. 1-416/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Pedini and others on events in Uruguay (Doc. 1-874/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Luster and others on the establishment of human rights in Uganda (Doc. 1-875/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Moorhouse on the disappearance in Uganda of Stephen Mulira and Beatrice Kyomugisha (Doc. 1-948/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Lomas on the Sioux Indians of the Black Hills, USA (Doc. 1-1067/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Wedekind and others on the fate of Pastor Alfonsas Svarinskas (Doc. 1-1272/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Habsburg and others on the measures taken by Romania with regard to the freedom of movement of its citizens (Doc. 1-1282/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Théobald-Paoli on greater respect for human rights and public freedoms in Brasil and the defence of two priests and 13 farm workers held in prison (Doc. 1-530/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Van Hemeldonck and Mrs Viehoff on the imprisonment of Czechoslovak citizens (Doc. 1-825/82),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Lomas on human rights in the Philippines (Doc. 1-934/82),

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Glinne on the situation in Iran (Doc. 1-748/81),
 - motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Enright on the plight of the Iranian people under the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini (Doc. 1-111/82),
 - motion for a resolution tabled by Mr de la Malène on the situation of the Bahai Community in Iran (Doc. 1-381/82),
 - motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Glinne on arbitrary arrests in Iran (Doc. 1-634/82),
 - motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Ghergo and others on the fate of the Kurdish people (Doc. 1-437/79/rev.),
 - motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Almirante and others on the genocide of the Kurdish people in Iran (Doc. 1-413/80);
 - having regard to the resolutions adopted by Parliament since 17 July 1979 on human rights ⁽¹⁾
 - having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee and to the opinions of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport (Doc. 1-83/83);
- A. Believing that the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms is an essential and indispensable task both for political authorities and for the public at large;
 - B. Convinced that no government or form of government can be justified if it denies basic human rights to its people;
 - C. Convinced that no end can be justified if the means to reach it involve the suppression, even as an interim measure, of basic human rights;
 - D. Believing that it is a primary role of all Parliaments to strive to promote and to defend human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - E. Convinced that in so doing they are responding to steadily growing public concern about human rights issues, reflected in part by the impressive growth of membership, during the past 10 years, of non-governmental organizations specifically concerned with the protection of human rights;
 - F. Whereas the countries of the European Community, under the UN charter, have a duty within the international community to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;
 - G. Whereas these human rights and fundamental freedoms have been clearly defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ⁽²⁾ adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948, and the International Covenants on Civil and Political rights ⁽³⁾ and on Economic, Social and Cultural rights ⁽³⁾ which entered into force in 1976, and in the United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1979;

⁽¹⁾ See Annex IV to Doc. 1-83/83.

It should be noted that matters concerning human rights in the countries of the European Community fall within the competence of the Legal Affairs Committee; the Political Affairs Committee is competent for human rights matters in third countries.

⁽²⁾ See Annex V to Doc. 1-83/83.

⁽³⁾ See Annex VI to Doc. 1-83/83.

- H. Whereas all European Community countries are High Contracting Parties to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ⁽¹⁾ of 4 November 1950 and the Additional Protocol of 20 March 1952;
- I. Recalling the terms of the Declaration on the European Identity made by the Heads of State or of Government of the Community Member States in December 1973, the Joint Declaration on Fundamental Rights, signed in April 1977 by the Parliament, the Council and the Commission, and the Declaration on Democracy made by the European Council in April 1978;
- J. Whereas all Community Member States and the Community as such were signatories of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki on 1 August 1975;
- K. Conscious that the European Parliament as an outward looking multinational Parliament is seen by citizens throughout the world as having a particular role to play in drawing attention to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- L. Mindful of the steadily increasing number of such violations being brought to the attention of the European Parliament, leading to the creation by its Political Affairs Committee in 1980 of a Working Group on Human Rights to examine these matters in detail;
- M. Whereas since its direct election in July 1979 the European Parliament has passed more than 70 resolutions and taken up in a variety of other ways a large number of cases involving violations of human rights;
- N. Conscious of the importance of publicity and public condemnation where violations of human rights are concerned;
- O. Convinced that far more could be achieved if other Community institutions gave higher priority to human rights, and regretting in this connection the paucity of information provided to Parliament, by the Commission, Council, and in particular, the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation, notably in response to written and oral questions;
- P. Regretting that there is no clearly defined Community human rights policy with respect to third countries, although on occasion the Community has taken steps to limit cooperation with third countries where it was felt that fundamental human rights were being violated, or where aid was not reaching those for whom it was destined;
- Q. Conscious of the impact that the countries of the Community can make if they take a common position on human rights issues, as has been increasingly the case in international fora such as the United Nations and the CSCE Review Conferences in Belgrade and Madrid;
- R. Regretting nonetheless that human rights concerns have not figured more prominently in the context of European Political Cooperation, and that the Foreign Ministers have not more frequently taken concerted action over human rights issues;
- S. Regretting that the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation in 1981 rejected the request of the Working Group on Human Rights and the Political Affairs Committee that the President-in-Office should submit an annual report to Parliament on human rights in the world, similar to the US State Department's annual report to the US Congress;
- T. Regretting that many governments consider Community denunciations of human rights violations as an unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other countries, but

⁽¹⁾ See Annex VII to Doc. 1-83/83.

convinced that where violations of human rights are concerned the Community has a duty to make its position clear;

- U. Aware that not all governments take the same view about what constitute fundamental human rights and that some would regard social and economic rights as more important than civil and political rights, and furthermore would consider development to be a fundamental right;
 - V. Convinced that although these different categories of rights are interlinked, respect for civil and political rights is one of the conditions of development and that the systematic violations of human rights leads to unstable government and impedes social and economic progress;
 - W. Reaffirming in this connection that fundamental human rights are universal and that the Community has a duty to encourage respect for these rights — particularly in countries with which it has close ties;
 - X. Concerned that the Community and its Member State governments should accept fully their responsibilities to those victims of human rights violations who seek refuge in the territory of the European Community;
 - Y. Recalling that at its meeting of 21 June 1977 the Council agreed to take steps within the framework of its relations with a particular ACP country, to ensure that any assistance given by the Community to this State under the Lomé Convention would under no circumstances help to intensify or prolong the deprivation of fundamental rights of the people of that country;
 - Z. Welcoming the progress made towards the establishment of regional human rights conventions in various parts of the world, most notably the American Convention on Human Rights which entered into force in 1978 and the adoption in 1981 by the Heads of State and Government of the OAU of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights;
 - AA. Welcoming the initiatives undertaken by the International Labour Organization to promote respect for human rights and in particular trade union freedom;
1. Expresses its most profound concern that during 1982 there was evidence of gross and systematic violations of human rights in a significant number of countries in the world, and that in the majority of instances these violations were perpetrated by governments or their agents;
 2. Draws particular attention to and condemns unreservedly the following violations of human rights considered by the six co-authors ⁽¹⁾ of this report to be among the most serious:
 - (I) Countries which have close ties with the Community, and South Africa ⁽²⁾
 - (a) The widespread violation of human rights in South Africa arising from an aberrant social system based on a legal code which sanctions the predominance of the white over the non-white populations. This system has resulted in the detention of prisoners of conscience, imprisonment without trial, torture and the subjection of detainees to inhumane conditions and treatment, and in the frequent use of the death penalty for persons convicted of homicide and other serious acts of violence. In addition, notwithstanding the demands of the United Nations, South Africa continues to wield power in Namibia, where it pursues a policy of brutal repression;
 - (b) The detention of numerous opponents of the Syrian regime or of more suspects, held without trial, tortured and killed under cover of the state of emergency which has been enforced since 1963. The bloody, repressive measures adopted by the government in February 1982, which claimed hundreds, if not thousands, of victims in the city of Hama;
 - (c) The systematic violation of human rights in Turkey by the military government, notwithstanding the adoption in November 1982 of a new constitution guaranteeing

⁽¹⁾ A list of the countries covered by each co-rapporteur is contained in Annex III to Doc. 1-83/83.

⁽²⁾ Co-rapporteur: Mr Antonio Cariglia

fundamental human rights and the accession of Turkey to the European Convention of Human Rights. Thousands of opponents of the regime are still in prison, including countles trade union leaders;

- (d) The failure fully to respect human rights and fundamental liberties in Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Jordan and in Egypt;
- (e) The violation of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel, albeit against a background of continuous warfare and notwithstanding Israel's strong democratic institutions and popularly elected government. An independent judicial committee of inquiry set up in accordance with the law has established that certain elements within the Israeli authorities, by instructing the Phalangists to enter the Palestinian refugee camps, were guilty of grave negligence and indifference, the consequence of which was that Lebanese units were able to perpetrate the Sabra and Chatila massacres;

(II) Countries of the American continent ⁽¹⁾

- (a) The use of brutal methods of repression including the killing of large numbers of civilians, among them many children, in El Salvador and of political assassination in those countries;
- (b) The continued use of torture and imprisonment without trial, the denial of basic democratic rights and civil liberties which in varying degrees characterize Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Paraguay and Uruguay;
- (c) The killing of thousands of people, including children, in Argentina, the government of which, although officially admitting this, refuses to take any steps to bring those responsible to justice;
- (d) The disappearance of thousands of people, including children, in Argentina and Chile, most of whom, following the discovery of mass graves in Argentina, must be presumed to be dead;
- (e) The disregard for the right of the indigenous people practised or connived at by the authorities in Brazil, Nicaragua and Paraguay;
- (f) The widespread harassment of the press, trade unions, churches and individuals even in countries with some pretensions to democracy;

(III) Countries of Asia and Australasia ⁽²⁾

- (a) The violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in China on a considerable scale, including the use of the death penalty, though the situation has improved since chairman Mao's death in 1976;
- (b) The gross violation of human rights in Afghanistan in direct consequence of the war in that country following the Soviet invasion of 1979;
- (c) The use by the Government of Pakistan of arbitrary arrest, summary judicial procedures and tortures as part of a general pattern of repression, although Pakistan, in accepting nearly three million Afghan refugees on its territory, has acted in a genuine spirit of international solidarity;
- (d) The continued occupation of Kampuchea and Laos by Vietnam and the consequent deprivation of the people of those countries of their political and civil liberties on a national scale;

⁽¹⁾ Co-rapporteur: Mr Jas Gawronski

⁽²⁾ Co-rapporteur: Mrs Ien van den Heuvel.

- (e) The detention without trial in Vietnam in re-education camps of thousands of members of the former administration;
- (f) In North Korea the detentions without trial, inhuman treatment of prisoners and non-respect of basic political and civil freedoms;
- (g) The extensive use of the death penalty in South Korea for political offences as part of a general pattern of repression;

(IV) African countries and middle eastern countries which are not party to the Lomé Convention and do not have preferential agreements with the Community ⁽¹⁾

- (a) The mass executions in Iran;
- (b) Torture and cruel and degrading treatment, especially in Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mozambique and Angola, but also in application of Islamic Law in the Emirates and North and South Yemen;
- (c) Arbitrary arrest and imprisonment and refusal of the right to a fair trial, especially in Iran, Iraq and Libya;
- (d) The withholding of civil and political rights, e.g. freedoms of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom of movement, in all the countries of the group in question; in particular, the severe restriction of religions consisting in some cases in systematic persecution of the adherents of other religions (especially in Iran, where countless adherents of the Bahai sect have been executed); also the action, in contravention of international law, by Iranian embassies against 'anti-revolutionary persons' living in Community States, in particular students, with refusal to extend the validity of passports;
- (e) Restriction of the rights of women, especially in Iran, the Emirates and Saudi Arabia;
- (f) The policy of repression and denial of civil rights of Kurds where they are in a minority;
- (g) The sexual mutilation of girls and women under the pretext of tradition or custom;

(V) Lomé Convention countries ⁽²⁾

- (a) The violations to a greater or lesser degree of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in many ACP countries, in certain of which these violations could be considered to be 'gross and systematic', most notably in Ethiopia, Guinea and Uganda ⁽³⁾;
- (b) The recently disclosed torture and murder of at least 15 persons, as reported in UN document E/CIII.4/1983/55 of 28 February 1983 and the destruction of the democratic constitutional State in Surinam and thereby of fundamental democratic rights and freedoms and the systematic elimination of the leaders of all currents of social opinion;

(VI) Countries which have signed the Helsinki Final Act and Albania ⁽⁴⁾

- (a) The persistent breaches of human rights in all countries of the Warsaw Pact and Albania, ranging from the total Stalinist rigidity of Romania, through the continued totalitarianism of the Soviet Union, to the relative — but only relative — liberalization of Hungary and (before the imposition of martial law) Poland;

⁽¹⁾ Co-rapporteur: Mrs Marlène Lenz

⁽²⁾ Co-rapporteur: Mr Jean Penders

⁽³⁾ The rapporteur was not prepared to single out individual countries in this criticism. His detailed policy conclusions are included in the explanatory memorandum.

⁽⁴⁾ Co-rapporteur: Mr Derek Prag.

- (b) The persistent breach by all of those countries of every single human right provision of the Helsinki Final Act;
- (c) The refusal to allow the existence of free trade unions, and the suppression of Solidarnosc in Poland, the only Warsaw Pact country in which they have been able to emerge;
- (d) In Poland, the continued suppression of human rights, which had been developing faster than in any other Warsaw Pact country, during the continued imposition of martial law;
- (e) The deliberate concealment of the multifarious violations of human rights by the widespread use of such charges as 'slandering the State';
- (f) The preferring of false charges, such as 'illegal currency dealing', totally unrelated to the real reason for detention, against those who fight for human rights, who publicly express their religious views and seek to practise their religion freely;
- (g) The resurgence — particularly since the troubles in Poland — of attempts at thought control reminiscent of Stalinism, for example in Czechoslovakia, where prison sentences of between 20 months and seven years are again being imposed for 'expressing incorrect views', or failure to 'conform to societal norms';
- (h) The deliberate persecution in all Warsaw Pact countries of those who attempt to monitor the application of the Helsinki Final Act;
- (i) The use of psychological institutes effectively as prisons, to which those who fight for human rights are arbitrarily banished and often held incommunicado;
- (j) Soviet Union, but now also in other Warsaw Pact countries, even in those where it had earlier been eased — to allow freedom of movement within the national borders or travel abroad, except to restricted categories such as reliable Communist party members and performing artists;
- (k) The continued withholding of visas to leave the country for political or religious reasons, especially in the Soviet Union;
- (l) The continued flagrant racial discrimination, notably in the Soviet Union against Germans, Jews, the Crimean Tatars and other national minorities;
- (m) The draconian and inhuman checks carried out by the GDR at its frontiers with the Federal Republic of Germany;
- (n) The continued flagrant discrimination in Romania against notably the Hungarian minority and the German minority, and the restrictions on freedom to travel abroad.

3. Calls on the President-in-Office of the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation to make a written statement to the Political Affairs Committee outlining what action, if any, has been taken at Community level with regard to the violations cited above.

Community Policy

4. Calls on the Commission to draw up proposals to incorporate human rights considerations into Community external relations and development policies, with a view to the gradual establishment of a comprehensive and consistent Community human rights policy, and to submit them to Parliament before the new annual report on human rights is drawn up by its Political Affairs Committee.

5. Calls on the Commission to create a budget item to promote and develop educational projects in the field of human rights in schools and universities, as well as projects designed for police forces, the armed forces, journalists, the legal profession, etc.

6. Calls on the Commission to study ways in which the Community can contribute in the development of the Huridocs ⁽¹⁾, formally instituted in Strasbourg in July 1982.
7. Asks its President to examine in what way the Parliament can make use of the Huridocs to prepare a human rights policy and the next annual report on human rights.
8. Calls on the Commission and Council respectively to monitor and coordinate their policies towards refugees from human rights violations in other countries in the most positive manner regarding rights to settlement and work in the Community.
9. Calls on the Commission and the Council to take every opportunity during the negotiations for the renewal of the Convention of Lomé to press for the protection of human rights to be enshrined in the Convention.
10. Invites the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly to set up a working party to study the situation with regard to respect for human rights in those countries which have signed the Lomé Convention, in keeping with the resolution adopted with just one abstention by the Joint Committee at Kingston, Jamaica, in February 1983.

European Political Cooperation

11. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation to study ways in which information collected by national foreign ministries concerning human rights violations can be made available to the European Parliament and to Huridocs.
12. Asks the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation to make agreements and develop policy on the granting of asylum to, and reception of, the victims of violations of human rights.
13. Believing that, while discreet pressure can achieve results in individual cases of human rights violations, public condemnation and concerted international pressure may also be needed to influence governments which practise gross and systematic violation of human rights, calls on the Foreign Ministers both meeting in Political Cooperation and through the governments of the Member States to:
 - (a) coordinate their positions on human rights issues in all they do in the United Nations and CSCE Review Conferences;
 - (b) take up more actively instances of violations of human rights, including those which are brought to their notice by the European Parliament or its Political Affairs Committee; and
 - (c) issue public statements as for example has been done over specific cases in the Soviet Union and South Africa.
14. Calls on the Foreign Ministers to make greater efforts to harmonize and reappraise their bilateral policies with third countries with respect to human rights, particularly where trade relations with third countries involve such matters as arms sales and transfer of nuclear and advanced technology.
15. Calls on the Foreign Ministers to make clear to the Libyan Government that any repetition of murders of Libyans by agents of Colonel Ghadaffi in Member States of the European Community would lead to economic reprisals and possibly to the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

⁽¹⁾ Human Rights International Documentation System.

16. Calls on the Member States of the European Community to assist governments, especially in ACP countries, in training their police to respect human rights.

The United Nations

17. Calls on the European Community, through the President-in-Office of the Council and its representatives, to work vigorously at the United Nations:

- (a) to support and make more effective those UN bodies concerned with the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (b) to reserve the trend for the United Nations human rights programme to become politicized and used for the achievement of political rather than human rights goals;
- (c) to support current moves to establish a High Commissioner for Human Rights;
- (d) for further consideration to be given to proposals for the establishment of an Attorney General for Human Rights;
- (e) for the institution by the United Nations of a Convention against Torture.

18. Calls on those European Community countries which have not ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its optional protocol on the right of individual recourse, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, to do so forthwith; and calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation actively to persuade those third countries which have not already done so, similarly to ratify them.

Action by Parliament

19. Believing that parliamentary and inter-party contact can be of the utmost importance in drawing attention to cases of human rights violations and in raising public consciousness about human rights issues, undertakes:

- (a) to make greater use of its inter-parliamentary delegations ⁽¹⁾ to raise human rights issues with delegations from third countries, both informally and formally;
- (b) to seek to establish working parties with parliamentary delegations from third countries to consider human rights issues, along the lines of the working party set up by the European Parliament-US Congress meeting in 1977; and
- (c) to consider the possibility of cooperating with other parliaments on joint missions of inquiry, parallel resolutions, and joint hearings.

20. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to the governments and parliaments, in so far as they exist, of the countries mentioned by name in this resolution.

⁽¹⁾ For a summary of the activities of EP delegations with regard to human rights, see Annex II to Doc. 1-83/83.

RESOLUTION

on human rights in the Soviet Union

The European Parliament,

- A. recalling the terms of the United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights, passed by the General Assembly in 1948, and of the subsequent International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights (1966) to both of which the Soviet Union adhered,
- B. reaffirming the terms of the human rights provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed by 35 States in Helsinki in 1975, including all 10 Member States of the European Community and the Soviet Union,
- C. noting that the Soviet constitution of 1977 guarantees the implementation of all United Nations instruments concerning human rights and that according to Article 50 of this constitution citizens of the Soviet Union are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly, meetings, street processions and demonstrations,
- D. noting that Article 51 of the Soviet constitution guarantees all citizens the right to associate in public organizations and that Article 52 guarantees the right to religious worship,
- E. conscious of the great contribution to European civilization and culture made by the nations that now comprise the Soviet Union and envisaging the day when these nations may be in a position to apply for European Community membership,
- F. having regard to the following motions for resolutions:
 - (a) on grave 23.791 at Vologda (Doc. 1-210/81),
 - (b) on the liberation of Anatoly Shcharansky (Doc. 1-307/81),
 - (c) on the treatment of Jews in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Doc. 1-833/81),
 - (d) on the right of Semion Glouzman to leave the USSR (Doc. 1-334/82),
 - (e) on emigration requirements for Jews in the USSR (Doc. 1-487/82),
 - (f) on the denunciation of the violations of the provisions contained in the Final Act of the Conference of Helsinki (Doc. 1-416/82),
 - (g) on the suspension of automatic telephone links between the USSR and the European Community (Doc. 1-618/82/rev.),
 - (h) on the position of Germans in the USSR (Doc. 1-644/82),
 - (i) on the use of prison labour in the Soviet Union for the construction of a gas pipeline between the USSR and Western Europe (Doc. 1-769/82),
 - (j) on emigration problems for manual workers of the Jewish faith in the USSR (Doc. 1-917/82),
 - (k) on the imprisonment of Yuri Orlov (Doc. 1-1252/82),

G. having regard to the following resolutions:

- (a) on measures to be taken by the EEC following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and on the outrageous treatment of Professor Sakharov adopted on 15 February 1980 (Doc. 1-773/79) ⁽¹⁾,
- (b) on arrest of the scientist Andrei Sacharov adopted on 15 February 1980 (Doc. 1-778/79/rev. II) ⁽²⁾,
- (c) on Moscow Olympic Games adopted on 15 February 1980 (Doc. 1-779/79/rev.) ⁽³⁾,
- (d) on the situation of Anatoly Shcharansky adopted on 23 May 1980 (Doc. 1-178/80) ⁽⁴⁾,
- (e) on the meeting to be held in Madrid of the CSCE in November 1980 adopted on 15 October 1980 (Doc. 1-445/80) ⁽⁵⁾,
- (f) on the continuing problems of Soviet Jewry adopted on 13 May 1982 (Doc. 1-23/82) ⁽⁶⁾,
- (g) on the refusal by the Soviet authorities to grant an exit visa to Ida Nudel, a Soviet Jew, adopted on 17 December 1982 (Doc. 1-810/82) ⁽⁷⁾,
- (h) on the reduction in 1982 of the number of Jews authorized to leave the USSR adopted on 13 January 1983 (Doc. 1-1117/82) ⁽⁸⁾,
- (i) on the liberation of Anatoly Shcharansky (Doc. 1-1219/82) ⁽⁹⁾,
- (j) concerning Andrei Sakharov (Doc. 1-1229/82) ⁽¹⁰⁾;

H. having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 1-1364/82),

1. Condemns the systematic violation by the Soviet Government of the civil, political, social, economic, cultural and religious rights of the Soviet citizens;
2. Condemns the Soviet Government's institutionalized discrimination against various national minorities and racial groups, in particular the Crimean Tatars and those of Polish, Jewish and German nationality;
3. Denounces detention in psychiatric hospitals and condemns the unprofessional use by Soviet psychiatrists, under the direction of the security police, of pain-inducing drugs as a means of punishing political dissenters;
4. Condemns the official penal regime for the convicts in so-called 'labour camps', under which a high percentage of those serving long sentences suffer permanent damage to health or even death as a result of the combination of hard physical labour, totally inadequate nutrition, insufficient medical care and hygiene in often extreme climatic conditions and also owing to accommodation unfit for human habitation and inhumane treatment by the camp guards, and calls on the Soviet Union to introduce a humane penal system in conformity with the conventions on human rights;
5. Condemns the Soviet Government's repression of non-government-controlled trade unions and other citizens' initiatives, in particular the committees for peace and for the monitoring of the Helsinki Conference's Final Act;
6. Condemns the Soviet Government's arbitrary interference with their citizens' privacy, family, home and correspondence, which contravenes Article 12 of the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights and Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 59, 10. 3. 1980, p. 56.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 59, 10. 3. 1980, p. 55.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 59, 10. 3. 1980, p. 57.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 147, 16. 6. 1980, p. 120.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No C 291, 10. 11. 1980, p. 24.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No C 149, 14. 6. 1982, p. 83.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No C 13, 17. 1. 1983, p. 207.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No C 42, 14. 2. 1983, p. 52.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No C 68, 14. 3. 1983, p. 60.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No C 68, 14. 3. 1983, p. 61.

7. Condemns the Soviet Government's refusal to grant their citizens freedom of movement and residence within their borders and the right to emigrate from the Soviet Union, as laid down by Article 13 of the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights and Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8. Condemns the Soviet Government's practice of jamming the broadcasting of foreign radio programmes, censorship of foreign books, newspapers and other publications and restrictions on the movement and the contacts of foreign journalists in the USSR with Soviet citizens in contradiction with the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki;

9. Invites the Soviet authorities to ensure the resumption and proper functioning of the automatic telephone links between the Community and the USSR;

10. Calls on the Soviet Government to honour its human rights obligations under the Helsinki Final Act, in particular:

- (i) by releasing from prison Anatoli Shcharansky and all other Soviet Jews persecuted because of their wish to emigrate,
- (ii) by releasing from prison Yuri Orlov and all other people persecuted for attempting to monitor the Final Act's human rights provisions,
- (iii) by releasing from prison camp the scientist Alexander Paritsky and all other scientists who have been deprived of their titles and of the possibility to lecture and participate in scientific work because of their request to emigrate,
- (iv) by releasing Sonja Krachmalnikowa, Josif Begun and all others discriminated against and persecuted because of their religious publications and Hebrew teaching work,
- (v) to release from internal exile Academician Andrei Sakharov, Nobel prize winner, and to allow him to return to his home in Moscow and to continue his scientific and public activity and to release all other people persecuted for their non-violent dissent,
- (vi) to cease the KGB tactic of discrediting dissidents by accusing them of immorality and homosexuality,
- (vii) to cease the persecution of religious believers,
- (viii) to cease the persecution of members of the feminist movement,
- (ix) to cease the persecution of homosexuals,
- (x) to grant exit visas to those wishing to join their families outside the Soviet Union, particularly Jews, whose situation in the USSR is especially desperate, their emigration having virtually ceased since the beginning of 1983;

11. Invites the governments of the 10 Member States to consult together on this question and to make clear to the Soviet Government by every available means, both privately and publicly, the dangerous effect of these Soviet internal policies on European Community public opinion, with consequent damage to any chance of real East-West détente and the protection of world peace;

12. Demands, in the light of reports reaching the European public concerning the utilization of about 100 000 detainees, including 10 000 political prisoners in the construction of the gas pipeline between the USSR and Western Europe in living and working conditions unfit for human beings, official verification of these reports by the Commission and a report thereon as soon as possible.

13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation, and the Government of the Soviet Union.

RESOLUTION

on the situation in the Middle East

The European Parliament,

- A. desiring a comprehensive, just and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East,
- B. desiring a solution to the problems of the Lebanon that will ensure the independence, sovereignty and integrity of that country and the security and further development of the different communities living there,
- C. having regard to resolutions 242 and 338 of the United Nations Security Council,
- D. recalling its resolution of 11 October 1978 on the result of the conference at Camp David and its resolution of 26 April 1979 on the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the contribution of the Community to a comprehensive peace settlement ⁽¹⁾,
- E. having regard to the statement on the Middle East by the European Council on 13 June 1980 in Venice,
- F. welcoming the participation of four EEC Member States in the Sinai multinational peace-keeping force and the participation of two Member States in the international peace-keeping force in Lebanon,
- G. noting the Fahd Plan, made public for the first time on 7 August 1981,
- H. recalling its resolutions of 12 October 1978, 10 April 1981, 22 April 1982, 17 June 1982, 16 September 1982 and 15 October 1982, on the Lebanon ⁽²⁾,
- I. having regard to various statements on Lebanon by the European Council and the Foreign Affairs Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation,
- J. taking the view that the *de facto* annexation by Israel of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, the settlement policy pursued in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank and the policy of dismissing elected mayors in the West Bank are not compatible with progress towards a comprehensive peace settlement,
- K. believing that recent events in the area, such as the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Israeli siege of West Beirut and the war between Iraq and Iran have made the need for a political solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict even more urgent,
- L. deploring the assassination of President Beshir Gemayel, President of the Lebanese Republic, the subsequent entry of Israeli forces into West Beirut, and the massacres in the Palestinian camps in September 1982,
- M. extremely worried by the resumption of fierce fighting in Northern Lebanon and to the east of Beirut which threatens to jeopardize any possible developments in the negotiations commenced on 28 December 1982 between the Lebanese and Israeli governments,
- N. having regard to the motions for resolutions tabled by Mrs Charzat and others on the situation in the Middle East (Doc. 1-101/80), by Mr Lalor on the situation in Southern Lebanon (Doc. 1-99/80/rev.), by Mr Fanti and others on the expulsion of Palestinian mayors (Doc. 1-774/80), by Mr d'Ormesson and others on Lebanon (Doc. 1-819/80),

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 261, 6. 11. 1978 and OJ No C 127, 21. 5. 1979, p. 59.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 261, 6. 11. 1978, p. 38, OJ No C 101, 4. 5. 1981, p. 112, OJ No C 125, 17. 5. 1982, p. 79, OJ No C 182, 19. 7. 1982, p. 52, OJ No C 267, 11. 10. 1982, p. 42 and OJ No C 292, 8. 11. 1982, p. 111.

by Mr van Aerssen and Mr Blumenfeld on the stabilization and extension of peace efforts in the Middle East (Doc. 1-601/81), by Mr Kyrkos on the decision taken by the Israeli Knesset to annex the Golan heights (Doc. 1-892/81), by Mr Ephremidis and others on the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel (Doc. 1-902/81), by Mr Segre and Mr Cardia on the annexation of the Golan Heights by the State of Israel (Doc. 1-906/81), by Mr Marshall and others on the Israeli annexation of the Golans (Doc. 1-956/81), by Mr Kyrkos on the occupied Arab territories on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip (Doc. 1-158/82), by Mr Romualdi and others on the Israeli invasion of Southern Lebanon (Doc. 1-333/82) and by Mr Glinne and others on the imposition of martial law in the territories occupied by Israel (Doc. 1-59/82),

O. having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 1-786/82),

1. Is convinced that resolutions 242 and 338 of the United Nations Security Council constitute a good and workable framework for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East;
2. Is also convinced that the Camp David agreements can and must be one of the basic elements on which to build a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict;
3. Notes, however, that a new initiative will be necessary if the negotiations on autonomy in the Camp David context fail;
4. Considers the Venice Declaration as a useful contribution towards such a settlement;
5. Is of the opinion that any European initiative should follow in the footsteps of Camp David, and should therefore be coordinated with the United States;
6. Appreciates the proposals made on 1 September 1982 by President Reagan as a means of giving a new impetus to the Camp David process;
7. Urges the European Council and the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation to start from the following principles:
 - 7.1. the use of force and annexation is unacceptable as a means of gaining control of territory,
 - 7.2. Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories immediately and end the occupation of territories held since 1967,
 - 7.3. the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every State in the region, including Israel, must be upheld together with their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries,
 - 7.4. self-determination for the Palestinian people to be implemented by a procedure compatible with the right of Israel to existence and security as part of a comprehensive peace settlement, including the option of a possible Palestinian State;
8. Takes the view that the Fahd Plan in the form adopted by the Arab Summit at Fez in September 1982 contains new, important and usable elements;
9. Believes that the Franco-Egyptian draft resolution could play a useful role in establishing common ground for a settlement of the problems of the region;
10. Considers that the Palestinians themselves should decide by whom they are to be represented, and that the PLO can only be accepted as a legitimate participant in the negotiations when all paragraphs of its charter calling explicitly or implicitly for the destruction of Israel are formally deleted;

11. Considers it essential for Israel and the Palestinian people, including the PLO, to hold talks with each other and to initiate a process leading to mutual acceptance and recognition;

12. Urges the European Council and the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation to consult with the United States on Lebanon with a view to securing:

- (a) the withdrawal of all foreign troops;
- (b) the stationing in Beirut and other parts of the country of an international peace force in which the EEC Member States would participate, preferably to replace UNIFIL;
- (c) the disbanding of the militias;
- (d) the re-establishment of an effective Lebanese police force and Lebanese armed forces;
- (e) the rebuilding of the Lebanese society in a manner that does justice to all sections of the population;

13. Takes the view that any contribution from the European Community and its Member States to a comprehensive settlement must include the following:

- 13.1. an offer to make Member State contingents available to a peace-keeping force, possibly under UN auspices, to ensure observance of military and security provisions;
- 13.2. offers of economic, financial and technical aid to all States in the area and to the Palestinian people as participants in the settlement;

14. Considers that, in the meantime, the European Community and its Member States must continue supplying humanitarian aid, particularly to Lebanon;

15. Takes the view that the authority of any comprehensive peace settlement will ultimately depend on a UN Security Council follow-up resolution to resolution 242, making explicit reference to the State of Israel and to the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people;

16. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation, to the parliaments of the Member States of the Community and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization.

RESOLUTION

on Lebanon

The European Parliament,

- A. convinced that a return to peace in Lebanon will only be possible following the withdrawal of all uninvited foreign forces from Lebanese territory,
 - B. convinced also that the establishment of full sovereignty over the entire territory of the country by the Government of Lebanon is the primary prerequisite for a return to peace.
1. Supports the efforts of the Lebanese Government to exercise its rights to secure the withdrawal of foreign forces, especially since the treaty regulating the withdrawal of Israeli troops has been signed and ratified by the Lebanese and Israeli Governments and Parliaments;
 2. Reiterates its demand that all foreign troops in Lebanon present without the approval of the Lebanese Government be withdrawn immediately;
 3. Recognizes with appreciation the difficult and dangerous role being played by the members of the multinational force, including troops from Community Member States, stationed in Lebanon, and calls for their presence to be maintained, if necessary in increased number, for as long as may be required;
 4. Urges the governments of the Member States to show the utmost generosity in providing technical and material assistance to help make good war damage sustained by Lebanon;
 5. Calls on the Commission to continue to supply emergency aid to Lebanon for as long as it is needed;
 6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States and to the Government of Lebanon.
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RESOLUTION

on the situation in the Middle East

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its resolutions on the Middle East and in particular that of 11 January 1983 ⁽¹⁾,
 - having regard to the Council Decision of 9 June 1982,
 - having regard to the European Council's most recent declaration on the Middle East of 22 March 1983,
 - having regard to the dramatic escalation of the situation in the Middle East following the assassination of Mr Sartawi,
 - having regard to the efforts of King Hussein of Jordan,
 - having regard to the horrifying attack on the American Embassy in Beirut,
 - whereas Israel is continuing and intensifying its policy of settlement in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip,
 - having regard to the desperate plight of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and its effect on their health,
1. Condemns all violent attacks on persons and property which can only aggravate the situation;
 2. Calls on the Foreign Ministers of the Community meeting in Luxembourg at the end of May 1983 to take a decision reaffirming the Community's vital role in finding a solution to the political problems of the Middle East and to take steps to implement their recommendations, that is, to use every available means in the context of the common foreign and external economic policy to urge Israel to call an immediate halt to its settlement policy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in order to avoid placing further pressure of time on the negotiations;
 3. Urges the Community to take part in the Conference on the Palestinian question called by the UN General Assembly;
 4. Calls on the Council of Ministers and the European Council to use all their influence to find a solution to the crisis in the Middle East so that children and young people are no longer the victims of political conflicts in this part of the world;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation, the Council and the Commission.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 42, 14. 2. 1983, p. 11; Penders report Doc. 1-786/82.

RESOLUTION

on the Iran-Iraq war and the resulting oil pollution in the Gulf

The European Parliament,

- A. concerned at the great loss of life in the war between Iran and Iraq,
- B. alarmed by the catastrophic oil pollution in the Gulf, the impact of which is also being felt by regions which are not involved in the military clashes between Iran and Iraq,
- C. having regard to the reactions throughout the world to the disastrous environmental consequences of this oil pollution,
 - 1. Appeals to the warring parties to agree on a ceasefire so that everything can be done to halt this environmental catastrophe;
 - 2. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation:
 - (a) to exert their political influence on the warring parties and in the relevant international bodies to secure an immediate end to the hostilities;
 - (b) to offer their services in mediation;
 - 3. Calls on the Commission to offer the Gulf States assistance in combating and containing the oil pollution and to provide the services of internationally recognized experts and equipment as requested by the affected parties;
 - 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation, to the Commission, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Governments of the Gulf States and to the Gulf Cooperation Council.

RESOLUTION

on an aid programme for Palestinian refugees

The European Parliament,

- A. Whereas the 60 000 or more Palestinian refugees living in southern Lebanon are facing a hopeless personal situation and conditions of both moral and material discomfort;
 - B. Having regard also to the extremely difficult living conditions experienced by the Palestinian refugees in the camps of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut and in all the other refugee camps in Lebanon;
 - C. Whereas any measures aimed at the social integration of these people, particularly the children and young people, represent a genuine and necessary contribution to peace and security in the Near East;
1. Calls on the Commission to launch an immediate aid programme to meet these needs, administered by the Lebanese Government and with special emphasis on the following aspects:
 - (a) social and medical assistance for the families living in refugee camps;
 - (b) educational assistance for children and young people (by means of finance for the building of teaching premises and the provision of suitable teaching materials);
 - (c) suitable and immediately usable aid for vocational training for young people;
 2. Calls on the Commission to inform the European Parliament within two months of the adoption of this resolution of the humanitarian aid measures it has implemented to assist the Palestinian refugees in southern Lebanon and in all the other refugee camps in Lebanon;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs meeting in political cooperation.

RESOLUTION

on sending an International Red Cross delegation to Iran

The European Parliament,

- A. Concerned at reports of appalling tortures and the inhumane conditions in which political prisoners are being held in Iran and, in particular, at the fate of the Secretary of the Toudeh Party, N. Kianouri who, according to latest government sources, is to be executed;
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- B. Having regard to its resolution of 10 March 1983 on the death sentences passed on the Bahaei in Iran ⁽¹⁾ in which it expresses concern at the fate of N. Kianouri and his fellow prisoners and calls on the Council to intervene to save their lives;
1. Calls on the Iranian Government to allow an International Red Cross delegation to visit N. Kianouri and other political prisoners in Iran to investigate prison conditions at close hand;
 2. Calls on the Council to take new steps to ensure their safety since the situation has deteriorated since the European Parliament adopted its earlier resolution;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Governments of the Member States, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Iranian Government.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 96, 11. 4. 1983, p. 63 — von Hassel report (Doc. 1-1372/82).

RESOLUTION

on the violation of human rights in Iran

The European Parliament,

- A. perturbed at the reports of death sentences still being imposed in Iran without due legal procedure and the right of defence for the accused,
- B. having regard to its resolution of 9 June 1983 on sending an International Red Cross delegation to Iran (Doc. 1-418/83),
- C. having regard to its resolution of 17 May 1983 on human rights in the world (Doc. 1-83/83),
- D. having regard to the universal declaration on Human Rights and the United Nations charters and conventions

- E. having learnt with consternation that on 16 June six men of the Baha'i faith were hanged in Iran for refusing to renounce their religion,

having also learnt that on 18 June ten women, five of them aged between 18 and 20, were hanged for refusing to sign a declaration that they had converted to Islam,

deeply concerned about the fate of the Baha'is imprisoned in Chiraz, in particular,

- F. repudiating the claim by the Government of Iran that the Baha'is are a political party,
- G. recalling that freedom of religion is a right recognized by democratic countries and by the Member States of the Community in particular,

- 1. Condemns such acts which are the product of unspeakable fanaticism;
- 2. Calls on the Governments of the Member States to draw attention in negotiations with the Government of Iran to the growing concern at persistent violations of human rights and, if necessary, to draw the appropriate conclusions and act accordingly;

3. Hopes that the Islamic conference will take a stance on this type of practice;
4. Hopes that the Ministers meeting in political cooperation will give voice to the emotion and condemnation of the peoples of the European Community;
5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Secretary-General of the Islamic conference, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1463/82

by Mr Gérard Israël (DEP - F)

to the Council of the European Communities

(29 October 1982)

Subject: PLO and the Fez Declaration

Have the Foreign Ministers been informed that the Palestinian organizations known as the 'Saika' and the 'Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine', both of which form part of the PLO, have announced their rejection of Article VII of the declaration by the Arab Heads of State and Government meeting on 9 September 1982 in Fez?

Article VII, which calls for peace between all States of the region to be guaranteed by the Security Council, has generally been taken to imply recognition of the State of Israel by the signatories to the Fez Declaration, that is to say the Arab States and the PLO. In its statement of 20 September the Council of Foreign Ministers appeared to agree with this interpretation, since it welcomed the unanimous desire of the participants (of the Fez Summit), including the PLO, to strive for a just peace in the Middle East for all States in the region, including Israel.

Does the Council of Foreign Ministers feel moved to comment on the fact that two of the most important organizations belonging to the PLO have rejected this apparently peaceable provision of the Fez Declaration? Does the Council intend to make a fresh statement in the light of this new and apparently unexpected development?

Answer

given by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 Member States of the European Community meeting in political cooperation ⁽¹⁾

(16 February 1983)

In their declaration of 20 September 1982, the Foreign Ministers of the 10 stated that a peace settlement in the Middle East should be based on the principles of security for all States in the region, including Israel's right to exist, justice for all peoples, including the right of self-determination for the Palestinians with all that this implies, and mutual recognition by all the parties involved. Furthermore, the Foreign Ministers welcomed the latest American initiative contained in President Reagan's speech on 1 September 1982 and underlined the importance of the statement adopted by Arab Heads of State and Government at Fez on 9 September 1982.

The Fez Declaration containing the will of the parties including the PLO to recognize - although indirectly - Israel's right to exist, represents a positive step in the view of the Ten. This development has meant that today the possibilities of progress towards a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East are better than they have been for a long time. During their contacts with the parties to the conflict and in their conclusions of the latest meeting in the European Council on 3 and 4 December 1982, the EC countries have urged the parties to take advantage of the favourable situation created and to progress towards mutual recognition.

It is the opinion of the Ten that a coming meeting in the Palestinian National Council (PNC) may be of decisive importance to the future development in the area.

⁽¹⁾ This reply has been provided by the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, within whose province the question came.

RESOLUTION

on the violation of human rights in Guatemala

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Schmid and others on the safeguarding of human rights in Guatemala (Doc. 1-530/79),
- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Coppieters on the increasing terror, kidnapping and savage murders perpetrated on missionaries and development assistants in Guatemala (Doc. 1-172/80),
- having regard to the report of the Human Rights Committee of the Organization of American States,
- having regard to reports by Amnesty International,
- having regard to the report by the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 1-835/80),

1. Considers that

- despite the fact that the Government of Guatemala has signed the American Convention of Human Rights and Conventions 87 and 98 of the ILO, trade union freedom does not exist in Guatemala and no protection is afforded to those who are striving to attain such freedom;
- leading members of political movements have been assassinated, abducted or tortured;
- the report published by Amnesty International in February 1981 demonstrates that the Government of Guatemala has been directly involved in repression;

2. Expresses its abhorrence of the constant violation of human rights in Guatemala;

3. Appeals urgently to the Governments of the Member States and to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation:

- to protest to the Government, the leaders of the opposition and the foreign governments which are encouraging the guerrillas against such violations of human rights and to press for the immediate release of all political detainees,
- to do everything possible to improve the situation of the people of Guatemala;

4. Believes that an end to the violence is a prerequisite for the restoration of democracy since only then will the people of Guatemala be given the opportunity to have their say by means of free elections;

5. Instructs its delegation for Latin America to make an objective examination of the situation in Guatemala in the context of its contacts with Latin America States;

6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Governments of the Member States, to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and to the Government of Guatemala.

RESOLUTION

on El Salvador

The European Parliament,

- concerned at the situation in El Salvador, where a near civil war is accompanied by an increasing refugee problem and a profound economic crisis,
- moved by the plight of the people of El Salvador, where over 7 000 persons have died violent deaths since the beginning of 1981, families are forcibly separated and many thousands suffer violations of human rights, terror and violence,

1. Calls on all parties concerned to cease the hostilities in El Salvador, in order to bring an end to the suffering of its people, and to pave the way for a lasting political and democratic solution based on the principle of self-determination;
2. Condemns the violation of human rights, terrorism and violence in all their forms, regardless who is responsible, and demands that they cease forthwith;
3. Supports all efforts to facilitate negotiations between the Junta and the government on the one hand and the opposition FDR on the other, and will encourage all efforts to this end;
4. Proposes that the European Community make available more emergency aid from the Community's disaster relief fund, to be placed at the disposal of international humanitarian bodies such as the Red Cross or Church relief organizations for the specific purpose of relieving the distress of the refugees and the victims of violence;
5. Expects the Commission to report to it by 17 November 1981 on the aid granted to date, and on the possibilities of increasing humanitarian aid to El Salvador;
6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

RESOLUTION

on the situation in El Salvador

The European Parliament,

- deeply disturbed by the situation in El Salvador and in a number of other countries of Central America,
- believing that a conflict is under way in this area in which the principle of equal rights for the various population groups is at stake,
- considering that steps must be taken to prevent this struggle from becoming part of the East-West conflict,
- considering that there must be no outside military intervention of any kind,
- considering that secure prospects for the future can only be brought about through a solution based on a political dialogue between the government and opposition and an agreement on the main policy lines,
- considering that the policy pursued by the United States will not bring about such a solution,
- considering that on 21 February 1982 the President of Mexico announced his willingness to mediate between all the parties to the conflict,
- considering that it is essential to put to stop to all acts of violence — possibly by calling in a UN peace force — and to release the political prisoners,
- considering that the FDR/FMLN has introduced into the debate a new and positive proposal for a solution,
- considering that the forthcoming ballot in El Salvador, to be held on 28 March 1982, cannot be regarded as free elections, as no political liberties have been guaranteed and opposition politicians have to face the possibility of assassination,

1. Calls upon the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation to work towards such a solution in consultation with the USA;
2. Urges the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation to establish contacts with the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs so as to examine the practical role which the Member States of the European Community could jointly play in order to contribute to the success of this mediation effort;
3. Requests the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation to take steps to place the serious infringements of human rights in El Salvador and other Central American countries on the agenda of the UN Human Rights Commission;
4. Requests the Council and Commission to give humanitarian aid to the affected populations;
5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation, the Council, the Commission and the governments of the USA, Mexico and El Salvador.

RESOLUTION

on economic relations between the European Community and Central America

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the Guidelines for intensifying Community action *vis-à-vis* Central America (COM(81) 737) of 20 November 1981,
- B. having regard to the European Council decision of 29 March 1982 concerning Central America, which stated that 'the aid given by the Member States of the Community and by the Community itself for development in Central America and the Caribbean should be coordinated and increased within the limits of their possibilities',
- C. having regard to the fact that the European Community is of major economic and political importance for Central America; for example, the Community States represent Central America's second largest market after the USA, accounting for 24 % of its foreign trade (1979), and, likewise after the USA, the second largest source of investment,
- D. recognizing that the European Community has already granted substantial aid in the past to this region and that it has committed itself to greater responsibility,
- E. seeking to support the independent self-determined development and autonomy of the region and its efforts towards integration and to assist in its concern to diversify its economic and political relations,
- F. recognizing that the development of the Community's policy towards Central America must be viewed in conjunction with its existing obligations towards the ACP States under the Convention of Lomé and towards the associated countries in the Mediterranean area and other countries,
- G. having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations and the opinion of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. 1-645/82),
 1. Welcomes in general the European Community's approach to Central America as laid down in the Commission's guidelines (COM(81) 737);
 2. Welcomes the fact that the Commission has formulated a proposal for specific Community action in Central America, based on the European Council decision; hopes that this action will be implemented immediately under the 1982 budget and that the relevant amount of 65 million EUA proposed by the Commission will be spent; is in favour of continuing Community action in Central America in the years to come, since isolated measures can only be of limited effect;
 3. Feels that the European Community should formulate a global policy towards Central America which incorporates the various factors and instruments at present operating individually;
 4. Calls on the Commission and Council to propose an economic cooperation agreement as a further visible sign of the EEC's commitment to Central America;
 5. Further calls on the Commission and Council to supplement this general offer of a cooperation agreement through bilateral agreements with the countries in the region which have or are developing democratic structures, such as Costa Rica, or which are particularly under-developed and do not belong to the ACP group of countries, such as the Dominican Republic;
 6. Would like to see the creation of a joint cooperation committee between the EEC and the countries of Central America with which such agreements are concluded;
 7. Urges the European Community to support the region of Central America in its efforts to achieve integration or to establish intra-regional cooperation (e.g. development of communications and a joint infrastructure; Costa Rica — Nicaragua — Honduras) and to assist intra-regional land reform projects (e.g. in the context of the Interamerican Institute for Cooperation of Agriculture);

8. Assumes that the development of individual States and of the region on the basis of an enlarged market is an important economic prerequisite for regional integration and for the more self-determined development of the area, and is therefore particularly interested in encouraging, through cooperation, new and effective forms of an enlarged 'Central American common market'; recognizes at the same time that an increase in mass purchasing power in the countries of the region is absolutely essential for this strategy;

9. Considers, therefore, that cooperation between Central America and the large neighbouring States of Mexico and Venezuela is particularly important and offers a form of tripartite cooperation on matters relating to development finance, energy supplies and industrial cooperation;

10. Assumes that a greater economic commitment by the European Community to Central America must in the long term entail substantially higher payments by the Community, particularly in the field of financial and technical cooperation, trade promotion, regional integration, energy policy cooperation and the development of education, and with regard to funds for cooperation agreements; suggests that consideration could also be given to the ways in which existing Community institutions (European Investment Bank) or Community instruments (e.g. Ortolí facility) could help through increased credit facilities; takes the view, however, that in the light of the financial resources available to the Community and the burden of its existing obligations, it is impossible for the Community alone to cover the requirements of Central America's development; believes that an additional multilateral development programme is necessary. For this purpose the European Community should cooperate with other countries and the relevant financial institutions;

11. Would like to see these resources used in particular to promote the reforms needed in the countries of Central America:

- agricultural reforms to encourage the development of agriculture and ensure permanent indigenous food supplies for the whole population and more effective rural development; development of the food industry,
- creation of local associations for the production and marketing of agricultural products,
- specific aid for the general education and training of the population (literacy campaigns),
- extension of the internal market for certain industrial consumer goods and the agricultural supply industries (specific import substitution),
- industrial development on the basis of the resources available in the region (agricultural raw materials),
- development of local alternative energy sources (hydroelectric potential as a substitute for oil imports),
- reduction of the balance of payments deficit by selective increases in exports of products not traditionally exported to markets outside Central America,
- development of the transport infrastructure as part of a programme of greater decentralization;

12. Draws attention to the possibility of making better use of the European Community's generalized system of preferences, which is at present underexploited by the countries of Central America, and would like to see an extension of the European Community's advisory facilities and resources designed to promote exports from these countries;

13. Repeats its call for the EC to accede to the International Sugar Agreement in order to put an end to extreme fluctuations in world prices for this commodity and the consequent adverse effects on the Central American and Caribbean countries which are so greatly dependent on it;

14. Hopes that the EC will open an office in Central America in the near future as a token of its commitment to that region;

15. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council.

RESOLUTION

on the communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council concerning special action in favour of the economic and social development of Central America and closing the procedure for consultation of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a decision completing the general guidelines for 1982 concerning financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the communication from the Commission to the Council (COM(82) 257 final),
- having regard to the proposal from the Commission to the Council ⁽¹⁾,
- having been consulted by the Council pursuant to the EEC Treaty (Doc. 1-559/82),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 1-784/82),
- A. having regard to the European Council decision of March 1982 that aid granted by the Member States of the European Economic Community and by the Community in its own right to Central American and Caribbean countries should be coordinated and increased as far as possible,
- B. having regard to the basic Regulation governing non-associated developing countries, the main objective of which is to make a practical contribution to rural development in these countries, which are among the poorest in the world,
- C. having regard to its resolution of 14 October 1982 on economic relations between the European Community and Central America,
- D. having regard to the Pisani action programme, the main aim of which is to combat hunger in the world by concentrating on rural development (COM(82) 320 final),
- E. having regard to the Commission memorandum of September 1982 on the Community's development policy and, in particular, to the desire expressed by the Commission to seek a political dialogue with the governments of countries receiving Community aid covering more than just negotiations on projects to be financed (COM(82) 640 final),
- F. having regard to the above memorandum and, in particular, to the Community's determination to continue its development activities in Central America, concentrating on areas where it can help to combat poverty and hunger by providing financial and technical assistance to the poorest developing countries and, in particular, the neediest groups of people,
- G. having regard to the priorities laid down on several occasions by the Council in the course of past and current budgetary debates whereby the Community lays stress on the fight against hunger and rural development in the developing countries,
- 1. Strongly supports the Commission proposal and hopes that the Council will decide without further ado to implement it, as any additional delay would threaten its effectiveness and psychological impact in Central America and would call into question the Community's credibility in this part of the world;
- 2. Approves the two facets of the programme proposed by the Commission as they meet the two-fold need to provide immediate assistance by means of an aid programme designed to maintain import capacity and to carry out action in depth, particularly with those countries in the process of implementing agrarian reforms;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 223, 27. 8. 1982, p. 5.

3. Requests that the appropriations proposed for this purpose, i.e. 65 million ECU, be committed as soon as possible so that the projects to be financed can be given substance without delay and immediate financial assistance can be provided for the economies of the countries concerned;
4. Underlines the positive role which the Community can play in this region, a role which reflects the wishes of the countries concerned, and will give a new dimension to relations between the Community and these countries;
5. Endorses the realistic financial and strategic approach adopted by the Commission in selecting rural development as the sector on which to concentrate its long-term activities and thus recognizing that, taken together, the current economic problems in Central America necessitate financial assistance in excess of the Community's present financial resources;
6. Also approves the priority given by the Commission to the implementation of the agrarian reforms necessary for the economic and social development of these countries and, above all, for the welfare of their people;
7. Underlines the specific and original character of the proposed Community action, as support for agrarian reforms will complement other programmes launched in this region which have different objectives and procedures;
8. Approves the regional character of the initiative which means that all the non-associated countries in the area, i.e. the countries of the Central American Common Market (El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama) and those on Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) will be eligible;
9. Supports the granting of aid on the basis of objective criteria as proposed by the Commission, since account should be taken when granting aid, of the principles and criteria governing cooperation in the field of development and of the demonstration by the governments concerned of a genuine desire to carry out agrarian reforms;
10. Welcomes the Commission's intention to coordinate three financial instruments to finance the special programme, namely appropriations earmarked for the programme itself, the appropriations available for technical and financial assistance to the non-associated developing countries, and the counterpart funds for food aid; requests that all the necessary guarantees be given that the resources will be used in a manner consistent with the objectives of these funds;
11. Notes that, despite the many declarations by the Member States of the Community and the Council resolutions, there is still no coordination between the Community's development policy and the various bilateral policies of the Ten;
12. Recognizes that the lack of coordination is due in particular to the fact that the Community and its Member States are pursuing different objectives in the countries concerned and hopes that fresh efforts can be made within the framework of the special programme to seek ways of establishing such coordination, notably by co-financing pilot projects, which is a promising possibility;
13. Welcomes the fact that the special programme has been inspired by the action programme to combat hunger in the world, since its objective is to reduce food shortages in a region where undernutrition is an ever-present reality;
14. Stresses that any agrarian reform must be based on a more equitable distribution of land, and that practical action must also be taken to enable the peasants to farm the land allocated to them;

15. Is convinced that any agrarian reform imposed from above without the active participation of the peasant farmers concerned would be doomed to failure and, in this connection, endorses the Commission's intention to finance a pilot project designed to establish cooperatives in each recipient country;

16. Stresses the prime importance of training, a sector in which the Community has a decisive role to play, as the continuous training of peasant farmers and encouragement of the local population are preconditions for any genuine progress;

17. Is convinced that, notwithstanding the present economic crisis, the main effects of which — the fall in world prices for raw materials, and the drop in external demand caused by world recession — are outside the control of the countries concerned, sustained Community action should be planned in the context of the programme to help the non-associated developing countries;

18. Points out that the main objectives of the action should be:

(a) to restructure the economies of the non-associated developing countries,

(b) to improve and diversify their food and agricultural production so that they can achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuff,

(c) to promote the process of industrialization, notably by on-the-spot processing of their agricultural products and raw materials;

19. Urges the Community once again to play a positive role in international fora, particularly the International Monetary Fund, and in the establishment of a common fund within the framework of UNCTAD;

20. Instructs its President to forward to the Council and the Commission, as Parliament's opinion, the proposal from the Commission as voted by Parliament and the corresponding resolution.

RESOLUTION

on the situation in Guatemala

The European Parliament

- A. recalling its resolution of 17 September 1981 on the violation of human rights in Guatemala ⁽¹⁾,
 - B. alarmed at the scale of the campaign of repression which, in the guise of an anti-guerilla operation, is mainly affecting the defenceless rural populations, particularly the Indians,
 - C. having regard to the repeated condemnations by Amnesty International and the recent conclusions of a fact-finding mission by the Council of North American Churches reaffirming this genocide of the Indian population,
 - D. whereas 40 political prisoners are liable to be executed at any time,
 - E. whereas some one million people are continually on the move to avoid the massive slaughter,
 - F. whereas thousands of Guatemalans have fled from this violence and sought refuge in adjacent countries, mainly in the neighbouring part of Mexico, where there are now 250 000 refugees living in wretched circumstances,
 - G. having regard to the fact that in the last 18 months these actions, carried out by government troops, have cost 15 000 innocent citizens their lives,
 - H. disturbed at the change of course by the new regime which is failing to provide the necessary guarantees for the launching of a genuine process of democratization,
1. Condemns the criminal actions of the Guatemalan authorities, who are controlling and covering up these operations;
 2. Asks its President to take measures to allow a Parliament delegation to examine on the spot what support can be given by the Community and appeals to the United Nations to set up an international committee of inquiry;
 3. Regrets the fact that Mexico has turned back a thousand refugees to Guatemala who were shot by the Guatemalan army as soon as they crossed back over the border and calls on the Mexican Government to give every possible help and reception facility to refugees trying to escape from these massacres;
 4. Calls for urgent humanitarian aid to be granted by the EEC to the displaced populations who are threatened with hunger and to those who have sought refuge in the Mexican border area;
 5. Calls on the Commission to ensure that European aid reaches the populations affected, through the intermediary of organizations which are independent from the authorities and with full guarantees as to the management and delivery of the aid;
 6. Asks the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to protest strongly to the Guatemalan Government against these massacres and make diplomatic representations to the Guatemalan authorities;
 7. Calls on the Council to ask the US Government to take this resolution into consideration with regard to its aid policy to Guatemala;
 8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Secretary-General of the UN, the UNHCR and the Governments of Guatemala, Mexico and the United States.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 260, 12. 10. 1981, p. 70; van den Heuvel report Doc. 1-835/80.

RESOLUTION

on Nicaragua

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas the Miskitos, the Sumos and the Ramas, the original inhabitants of Nicaragua, are particularly affected by the tense political situation in the country,
 - B. having regard to the fact that, of the 170 000 members of the three races, about 15 000 are living as refugees in Honduras and, in the wake of the government's rehousing schemes, about 13 500 are living in the Sumobilia, Wasimona, Trojilaya and Sahsa camps in the interior,
 - C. disturbed at the news that both the refugees in Honduras and the inhabitants of the camps are suffering from malnutrition and an inadequate supply of medicines,
 - D. concerned at the fact that, because of the destruction of hospitals, dwellings and fields and the slaughter of cattle, the Miskitos, Sumos and Ramas who remain are also in a situation of acute hardship,
 - E. particularly concerned at the fate of the children, who inevitably suffer particularly much in this situation,
1. Calls on the Commission to make 1 000 000 ECU available for emergency measures from the Disaster Fund for food such as maize, beans, flour, meat and milk and also medicines;
 2. Demands that humanitarian aid should be organized and distributed through suitable, non-State or church organizations for aid such as Misereor, taking account of local needs and giving priority to the refugees in Honduras and the inhabitants of the four camps;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission.

RESOLUTION

on the murder of Marianella Garcia Villas

The European Parliament,

- A. deeply shocked at the murder of Mrs Marianella Garcia Villas, President of the Commission on Human Rights in El Salvador, who had gone into a combat zone to check reports of the alleged use of napalm and phosphorous bombs,
- B. alarmed that this murder could have negative consequences for the work of the human rights agencies in El Salvador,
- C. recognizing the valuable work carried out by all the organizations concerned with human rights issues in El Salvador — helping the families of those who have been killed, preparing expert testimonies on the violence for international bodies such as the UN, documenting the murders and methods of killing,
 1. Condemns this murder and all other murders and violations of human rights, which are the consequence of constant violence, in El Salvador;
 2. Calls on the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in European political cooperation to seek the assurance of the Government of El Salvador that the human rights agencies will be able to fulfil their work without threat from whatever side;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Salvadorean authorities;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, to the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in European political cooperation.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1326/82

by Mr Mario Sassano (PPE - I)

to the Commission of the European Communities

(15 October 1982)

Subject: Exchanges of technology with the USA

Can the Commission say what the economic implications for Europe are of its exchanges of technology with the USA, giving details of Europe's present position in each sector?

Which of the sectors in which Europe is most dependent on the USA offer scope for further development to reduce this dependence?

What is, and what could be, the role of the Community in this context?

Answer given by Mr Davignon
on behalf of the Commission

(21 February 1983)

The economic effects of international trade in technology, whether between the Community and the United States or in a broader context, are very difficult to measure because of the complex nature of the subject matter. For example, technology may be high/medium/low, embodied (i.e. products), disembodied (i.e. know-how), R & D intensive. In addition, technology flows through a wide variety of channels e.g. product sales, turnkey factories, licensing agreements, joint ventures, scientific and technical exchanges, study visits, training programmes, acquisition of documentation and technical data. Because of this multiplicity of forms and channels the statistical measurement of the transfer of technology is very difficult.

No comprehensive studies of trade in technology between the Community and the United States appear to have been made up to the present. It is not, therefore, possible to quantify with any degree of precision the relative position of the Community and the United States in each of the major sectors of economic activity. However, there is evidence to indicate that the Community has been in a relatively weak position compared with the United States in some sectors such as computers and vegetal protein.

On the other hand a recent Commission report⁽¹⁾ suggests that 'European companies have a very significant technological capacity *vis-à-vis* their main competitors, American and Japanese companies . . . they now hold strong positions in the nuclear sector and in exploiting the results of the conquest of space. On the contrary, they are somewhat behind in the growing sectors of micro-electronics and biotechnology. In other fields with high technological intensity which are more market oriented they have secured significant shares of the international market, in competition with some American companies which have huge R & D capacities, . . .'

The Community has an important role to play in strengthening Europe's technological capacity. It provides a market which is of itself of sufficient dimension to encourage the required research and development. It can facilitate systematic intra-Community cooperation at both the private and public level and, thereby, help to minimize wasteful duplication of costly research and development activities.

It is for this reason that the Commission has recently proposed a framework programme for a European scientific and technical strategy⁽²⁾. Amongst the sectors covered by the proposed programme are agriculture, raw materials, energy and industry. In the latter sector, particular emphasis has been placed on biotechnology and information technology.

In the very important area of information technology the Commission has already presented a communication to the Council on a 'European Strategic Programme for Research and Development in Information Technologies' (ESPRIT)⁽³⁾.

As has been underlined in two recent Commission communications on innovation⁽⁴⁾ the Community has also quite clearly a role to play in initiating and supporting measures required (e.g. the completion of the internal market, technical norms and standards, intellectual property rights, financial and fiscal measures, public purchasing . . .) to stimulate technological innovation in strategic sectors.

⁽¹⁾ 'Scientific potential and policies in the EEC Member States' (1982, EUR 1973).

⁽²⁾ COM(82) 865 final.

⁽³⁾ COM(82) 287 final.

⁽⁴⁾ COM(81) 620 final and COM(82) 251 final.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 2025/82
by Mr Mario Pedini (PPE — I)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(24 January 1983)

Subject: American fusion reactor

The press has recently reported that physicists in Princeton, in the United States of America, have succeeded in 'putting into operation a nuclear fusion reactor'.

What is the actual scope of the American experiment?

Does the Americans' success suggest that, when launching the second phase of the fusion experiment in Culham, the Community should implement a practical programme of cooperation with the USA?

Answer given by Mr Davignon
on behalf of the Commission

(10 March 1983)

The press report to which the Honourable Member refers concern the entry into service in December 1982 of the Princeton Tokamak fusion test reactor. Since this involved merely initial operating tests, the results obtained, i.e. the parameters of the plasma produced, were naturally of a very modest order, in particular because the machine still lacks the input energy and the various components required for the achievement of higher performances. Several more years' work will be necessary to complete the facility and to conduct the test measurement campaigns so as to obtain the performance levels and scientific information desired.

The importance of the event lies not so much in the results of the experiment itself as in the fact that, for the first time, a large reactor of the new generation has entered into service. This generation also includes the JET (Joint European Torus), which is due to commence operation towards the middle of this year, and the JT-60 (Japanese Tokamak), which is expected to enter into service in 1985.

Pursuant to Parliament's recommendations, the Commission is endeavouring to intensify cooperation between the Community's fusion programme and the other major fusion programmes now in hand throughout the world. Following a meeting in May 1982 between Mr Davignon, Vice-President of the Commission, and Mr Keyworth, Senior Scientific Adviser to the President of the United States, discussions between leading European and American scientists in the fusion field were held in Germantown in September 1982 in an effort to identify the most desirable areas for cooperation. The Working Party set up at the Versailles Summit, within which the Commission was assigned responsibility for the coordination of activities in the fusion sector, has acknowledged that greater international cooperation in this field is advisable and that political support at the higher level is indispensable. As regards cooperation between the European Community and the USA, in particular, preliminary contacts are being made with a view to discussing a possible framework agreement relating to cooperation in the fusion sector as a whole. Lastly, with regards to cooperation between the JET Project and its American (TFTR) and Japanese (JT-60) counterparts during the operational phase, a proposal has been submitted for the preparation of an implementing Agreement within the framework of the International Energy Agency, and this has already been approved by the JET Council.

RESOLUTION

on visa reciprocity between the United States and the European Community

The European Parliament,

- A. noting that United States' law still requires citizens of the European Community Member States to obtain visas when visiting the United States, even though US citizens are not subject to visa requirements when visiting any of the 10 Member States of the European Community,
- B. believing that this lack of reciprocity is inherently unjust,
- C. recalling that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in a representation to the United States' mission to the Communities in Brussels on 14 June 1982, drew attention to the imbalance and urged that it be rectified,
- D. convinced that such a move would contribute to improving the climate of relations between the United States and the European Community at this time,
 - 1. Welcomes the passage on 17 August 1982 by the US Senate of a bill authorizing the creation of a pilot non-immigration waiver programme for up to eight countries;
 - 2. Expresses the hope that a similar bill now before the House of Representatives will be approved before the end of the present session, thus enabling a pilot visa waiver programme to be signed into law by the President before the end of this year;
 - 3. Expresses the hope that such a programme, once implemented, will be widened as soon as possible to include all the ten Member States of the European Community;
 - 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Speakers of the two Houses of the US Congress and the President of the United States.