

# 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 23rd interparliamentary meeting between the European Parliament and the United States Congress.

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR COMMITTEES  
AND INTERPARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Annex

22 December 1983



Tuesday, 17 May 1983

## 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),

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- 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 <sup>(1)</sup>
  - 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 <sup>(2)</sup> adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948, and the International Covenants on Civil and Political rights <sup>(3)</sup> and on Economic, Social and Cultural rights <sup>(3)</sup> 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;

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<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Annex V to Doc. 1-83/83.

<sup>(3)</sup> See Annex VI to Doc. 1-83/83.

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- H. Whereas all European Community countries are High Contracting Parties to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms <sup>(1)</sup> 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 government consider Community denunciations of human rights violations as an unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other countries, but

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Annex VII to Doc. 1-83/83.

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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<sup>(1)</sup> of this report to be among the most serious:
    - (I) Countries which have close ties with the Community, and South Africa<sup>(2)</sup>
      - (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

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

<sup>(2)</sup> Co-rapporteur: Mr Antonio Cariglia

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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 countless 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 <sup>(1)</sup>

- (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 <sup>(2)</sup>

- (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;

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<sup>(1)</sup> Co-rapporteur: Mr Jas Gawronski

<sup>(2)</sup> Co-rapporteur: Mrs Ien van den Heuvel.

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- (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 <sup>(1)</sup>
- (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 <sup>(2)</sup>
- (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 <sup>(3)</sup>;
  - (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 <sup>(4)</sup>
- (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;

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<sup>(1)</sup> Co-rapporteur: Mrs Marlène Lenz

<sup>(2)</sup> Co-rapporteur: Mr Jean Penders

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

<sup>(4)</sup> Co-rapporteur: Mr Derek Prag.



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- (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 Tartars 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.

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6. Calls on the Commission to study ways in which the Community can contribute in the development of the Huridocs <sup>(1)</sup>, 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 Ghaddafi in Member States of the European Community would lead to economic reprisals and possibly to the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Human Rights International Documentation System.

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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 <sup>(1)</sup> 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.

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



Thursday, 7 July 1983

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 <sup>(1)</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution of 17 June 1981 on possible improvements to the CAP <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution of 16 November 1982 on the GATT Ministerial Conference in November 1982 <sup>(3)</sup>,

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 265, 13. 10. 1980.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 172, 13. 7. 1981.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 334, 20. 12. 1982.

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- having regard to its resolution of 17 November 1982 on Mediterranean agriculture and the problems of the enlargement of the EEC towards the South <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having regard to its resolution of 17 November 1982 on the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - having regard to its resolution of 10 March 1983 on sales of American wheat to Egypt <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - 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,
  - 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 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,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 334, 20. 12. 1982

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 96, 11. 4. 1983.

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- 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 20 years,
- R. recognizing that, as forecast by the FAO, the increase of two 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 subsidized 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;

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6. Emphasizes 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. Recognizes 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 Generalized 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 the 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;



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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 organization 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 stabilize 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.



Wednesday, 12 October 1983

## RESOLUTION

## on EEC-Cyprus economic and trade relations

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the motions for resolutions tabled by Mr Cottrell (Doc. 1-910/82/corr.) and Mr Plaskovitis and others (Doc. 1-1287/82),
  - having regard to its resolution of 19 June 1981 <sup>(1)</sup>,
  - intending to ensure compliance with both the letter and the spirit of the EEC-Cyprus Agreement,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 1-501/83),
- A. whereas improved economic and trade relations between the Community and the Republic of Cyprus would facilitate an equitable and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem which would ensure the unity and integrity of the island, pursuant to the recent resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 May 1983 (A/Res/37/253),
- B. having regard to the particular importance and special role of the Republic of Cyprus in international relations and in particular in the complex political equilibrium of the eastern Mediterranean,
- C. whereas the creation of cooperation links between the Community and countries bordering on the Mediterranean implies concessions on the part of the Community's Mediterranean countries
1. Confirms the need to strengthen economic and trade relations with the Republic of Cyprus;
  2. Takes note of the outcome of the negotiations on the trade arrangements for 1983;
  3. Recalls the Community's undertaking to begin, before the end of 1983, negotiations with the Government of Cyprus on the attainment of a customs union between the Community and Cyprus;
  4. Welcomes the Council's decision to give the Commission a brief to negotiate the second Financial Protocol;
  5. Notes with satisfaction that the Government of Cyprus has taken steps to ensure that the entire population of the island benefits from the first Financial Protocol;
  6. Hopes that the Government of Cyprus will undertake to apply the second Financial Protocol in the same way;
  7. Draws attention to the need to pursue a Community Mediterranean policy that takes account of the interests of all countries bordering on the Mediterranean and of the forthcoming enlargement;
  8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Commission and the Council and to the Government of Cyprus.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 172, 13. 7. 1981, p. 110; Deschamps report Doc. 1-233/81.

Thursday, 13 October 1983

## RESOLUTION

on the crisis in the European steel industry

*The European Parliament,*

- A. whereas the difficulties experienced by the steel industry have not by any means been resolved since the situation is still worsening in terms of both the quantities produced and prices,
- B. having regard to the problems that were highlighted at the meeting of the World Steel Institute in Vienna,
- C. whereas in a situation of this kind it is particularly urgent to arrive at a solution to the structural problems,
- D. having regard to the additional difficulties on the Community steel market caused by imports from third countries,
- E. having regard to the protection measures decided by the United States in respect of certain categories of steel,
1. Demands that the voluntary restraint agreements concluded with a number of third countries should be substantively improved along the lines of the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 19 May 1983 <sup>(1)</sup>. Moreover quantities should be adapted to developments on the steel market;
  2. Calls upon the Council, following its decision of 19 March 1983, to take a further decision concerning the financial resources to be made available for the accompanying social measures proposed by the Commission;
  3. Urges the need for a decision on the allocation of part of the appropriations in the non-quota section of the Regional Fund for measures to assist the steel-making regions which are particularly hard-hit by the crisis;
  4. Calls for an immediate decision to extend the quota system until 1985 and appeals to the Council and to the Eurofer Association to reach a positive conclusion in the very near future;

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 161, 20. 6. 1983, p. 142.

5. Pursuant to its resolutions of 18 November 1982 <sup>(2)</sup> and 19 May 1983 <sup>(1)</sup>, calls upon the Commission and the Council to take full account, in the context of restructuring as part of the anti-crisis system, of the efforts already made (reduction in production capacities and in the number of jobs) since 1977 in which the Community took its first anti-crisis measures;
6. Demands that the European steel conference called for by the European Parliament in its May 1983 resolution <sup>(1)</sup> should at long last be held;
7. Strongly supports the Commission in its efforts to persuade the US Government to refrain from imposing new import restrictions on certain categories of steel (special steels);
8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

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<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 334, 20. 12. 1982, p. 82.

Wednesday, 26 October 1983

## RESOLUTION

on arms procurement within a common industrial policy and arms sales

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the following motions for a resolution:
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Druon and others, on behalf of the EPD Group, on Community armaments procurement programmes within the framework of industrial policy (Doc. 1-340/79),
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Jaquet and others, on Community armaments procurement programmes within the framework of industrial policy (Doc. 1-350/79),
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Marchais and others, on Community armaments procurement programmes within the framework of industrial policy (Doc. 1-352/79),
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Fergusson and others, on Community armaments procurement programmes within the framework of industrial policy (Doc. 1-357/79),
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Ghergo and others, on the protection of the civilian population against possible attacks by atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons (Doc. 1-169/80/rev.),
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Lomas and others, on arms sales to third world countries (Doc. 1-262/80),
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke on the supply of Belgian military equipment to Uruguay (Doc. 1-354/81),
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Ms Clwyd concerning the use and production of chemical weapons (Doc. 1-1026/81),
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr d'Ormesson and others, on behalf of the EPP Group, on the need to provide better civil defence for the peoples of Europe (Doc. 1-356/82);
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke on the arms trade (Doc. 1-1017/82),
  - the motion for a resolution tabled by Sir Peter Vanneck and Mr Fergusson on cooperation between the Assembly of the Western European Union and the European Parliament (Doc. 1-1050/82),
- having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee and to the opinions of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 1-455/83),
  - I. A. recalling its resolution of 14 June 1978 on European armaments procurement <sup>(1)</sup>;
  - B. having regard to Article 224 of the EEC Treaty, in particular that Member States shall consult each other, with a view to taking together the steps needed to prevent the functioning of the common market being affected by measures which a Member State may be called upon take in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security;
  - C. noting the Greenwood report on a policy for promoting defence technology cooperation among Western European countries, transmitted to Parliament by the Commission in December 1980;
  - D. noting the work being carried on by the Independent European Programme Group (IEPG) concerning armaments production cooperation;
  - E. noting that defence purchasing is a very important field where action is required to ensure that European industries, especially in the area of information technology,

(1) OJ No C 163, 10. 7. 1978, p. 23; Klepsch report (Doc. 83/78).

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shall be able not only to compete with US and Japanese firms but shall also be able to strengthen Europe's own defence capability;

*Calls upon the Council, as concerns conventional armaments procurement within a common industrial policy*

1. to encourage member governments taking part in the work of the IEPG to give its Panel I — concerned with equipment planning — the functions of a European Defence Analysis Bureau which could serve as a clearing house for information on defence needs and military production capabilities, identifying collaborative procurement possibilities and analyzing the options available;
2. to approve the 80 Directives that relate to the internal market and to technical barriers to trade;
3. to urge those member governments taking part in the work of the IEPG:
  - (a) to replace bilateral Memoranda of Understanding between the individual members of the Atlantic Alliance by Memoranda in which the European participants act collectively *vis-à-vis* the US and Canada;
  - (b) to develop dual production programmes, under which European consortia would produce US-designed equipment and the US would produce European designed equipment, through the enlargement of the present IEPG list of sets of equipment suitable for production in this way;
  - (c) to attempt to reach an agreement between the US and the IEPG aimed at the development of types and groups of weapons, which together with the points suggested above, would strengthen the so-called triad approach; and to negotiate with the United States Government the equalization of tariffs on arms-related equipment, including civil aircraft, traded between the Community and the United States;

*Calls upon the Commission, as concerns the same subject*

1. to extend the principle embodied in the second Directive on supplies relating to public procurement to the defence contracts sector and to remove the barriers resulting from the lack of standardization and from national testing and certification procedures;
2. to continue its work on fundamental research and development in the Joint Research Council having particular regard to the requirements of the defence sector, as defined by the IEPG, as well as to those of Europe's overall technological base, viz. Esprit (European Strategic Programme of Research on Information Technology);
3. to increase its efforts toward joint European research in areas involving a particularly large degree of innovation;
4. to carry out research into the areas of technology which could most usefully be developed in Western Europe, possibly also in cooperation with Japan and the USA;
5. to develop a programme concerning computer-aided design and manufacturing systems and artificial intelligence;

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6. to promote research, financed by the Community, into the development of advanced software, and to investigate ways and means of bringing together companies from different Community countries in collaborative research and development projects;
  7. to report annually, in writing, to the European Parliament on the action taken to implement this resolution.
- II.
- A. considering the continuing differences between the national arms sales policies of the Member States of the European Community;
  - B. considering the need for the Member States of the European Community to agree on fundamental principles governing their arms exports to third countries;
  - C. recognizing that arms sales policies pursued individually by Member States without regard to the common interest or the interests and policies of others may lead to instability or war elsewhere in the world;
  - D. believing that competitive arms sales outside the Alliance could be limited to those politically desirable or justifiable if a coherent Community procurement policy were established;
  - E. recognizing that arms sold by Member States have, in some cases, been used for aggressive and oppressive purposes;
  - F. noting that during meetings of Unctad, measures have repeatedly been proposed with a view to curbing today's arms trade, the effects of which are regarded as harmful not only for world peace but also for the social and economic development of the less-developed countries of the Third World, which will experience increasing difficulty in securing their economic development if they have to devote scarce financial resources to the procurement of weapons which are in any case often quickly overtaken by progress in warfare technology;
  - G. recognizing the enormous economic cost and the dangers to security caused by competition to acquire armaments in the Middle East, Latin America, Asia and Africa, where local conflicts are sometimes exacerbated by super-power intervention and promoted by competitive arms sales;

*Calls upon the Council, at the level of the competent ministers, as regards arms sales*

1. to establish rules governing the export of arms from Member States to third countries;
2. to agree on the restrictions to be placed on the export to certain third countries of specified types of arms;
3. to keep these restrictions continually under review;
4. to submit an annual written report to the European Parliament on progress towards these objectives;
5. instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council and the Commission.





16/11/83

RESOLUTION

on the deployment of missiles in Western Europe

The European Parliament,

- A. Recognising and understanding the widely felt concern of European citizens for the dangers of war;
- B. Stating its conviction that pacifism and appeasement cannot provide an answer to the threat with which Western Europe is faced;
- C. Dismayed by the attempt on the part of one Member Government to exploit the process of European political cooperation by raising the issue of medium range missiles in Europe which are the subject of decisions solely within the Atlantic Alliance;
- D. Taking into account the fact that one member country of the Community is not a member of the Atlantic Alliance and that another member country, while a full member of the Alliance, is not part of its integrated military defence organisation;
- E. Recalling its report of January 1983 on European Political Cooperation and Security (Doc. 1-946/82) which stated "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";
- F. Noting with satisfaction the broad political support for the right and duty of the European Parliament to discuss matters related to European security while at the same time recognising that the institutions of the European Community have no explicit competence in military matters.
  1. Rejects attempts by the Government of one member country and of some political forces to use the process of European political cooperation to alter the agreed position of Member Governments and of other countries inside the Atlantic Alliance on the vital issue of missile deployment.
  2. Supports the Governments of Member States which are displaying a firm resolve to maintain the necessary balance of power to safeguard the security of our countries and of the West as a whole.

3. Hopes that current and future negotiations on arms control, arms reduction and on confidence building measures will significantly add to the peace and security of Europe.
4. Calls attention to the serious risk of undermining the Western negotiating position in Geneva by supporting proposals which would deprive the Western side of an important type of weaponry while leaving a significant number of such weapons deployed intact on the other side.
5. Calls therefore, on all Member States to support a twin policy of sincere arms control negotiations to bring about a reduction of all arms, nuclear, chemical and conventional alike, to the lowest possible level commensurate with the security of Western Europe, and until this objective is achieved to maintain a position of sufficient military strength to deter external aggression and intimidation, and thus to provide the necessary incentive to the other side to reach negotiated agreements on mutual and verifiable arms reductions.
6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

on the situation in Grenada

The European Parliament,

noting the intervention in Grenada by the United States and democratic States of the Caribbean region following a period of serious disturbances and Cuban attempts to destabilize the region,

1. Reiterates its constant concern for the effective exercise of peoples' right of self-determination under genuine democratic regimes;
2. Considers, with this in mind, that a process leading to free elections and to the existence of a new democracy is now under way in Grenada;
3. Reaffirms its solidarity with the democratic States of the Caribbean, which have special links with Europe under the Lomé Convention;
4. Calls on the European Community to resume its programme of aid for Grenada and together with other donors to provide special emergency aid to deal with the problems created by recent events;
5. Emphasizes the importance of maintaining good relations between the United States and Member States of the European Community;
6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, to the Caribbean States party to the Lomé agreements and the authorities of Grenada.

17/11/83

RESOLUTION

on the 'declaration of independence' by the Turkish Cypriot party

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the extremely critical situation facing Cyprus,
- B. whereas the United Nations Secretary-General has taken the initiative of proposing a solution to this grave problem on the basis of a dialogue between the two communities,
- C. affirming its resolutions on the independence, integrity and unity of Cyprus as a member state of the United Nations Organization,
  1. Condemns the action taken by the Turkish Cypriot party to declare an independent Turkish Cypriot State in Cyprus;
  2. Calls on all the parties concerned to support the initiative of the UN Secretary-General;
  3. Invites the Council of Ministers to take all the necessary measures so that this action by the Turkish Cypriot party remains null and void;
  4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the governments of the Ten Member States of the Community, the Turkish Government and the UN Secretary-General.

17/11/83

RESOLUTION  
ON EL Salvador

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the conclusions of the latest annual report by Amnesty International on El Salvador according to which the political murders committed by the government forces and paramilitary death squads are continuing,
- B. profoundly disturbed by the arrest on 20 September of the Economic Chancellor of the Government and leader of the Christian-Democratic Party of El Salvador, Mr Amilcar MARTINEZ ARGUETA, for which the death squads have claimed responsibility, accusing him of encouraging a dialogue with the FDR/FMLN,
- C. alarmed by the first public threats recently made by the death squads against Monsignor Rivera Damas, Archbishop of San Salvador and his auxiliary bishop, Mgr. Gregorio Rosa Chavez,
- D. surprised by the public declarations of the President of the Constituent Assembly of El Salvador, Major D'Aubuisson, who affirmed to the Kissinger Commission that the death squads had their origins in the Salvadoran Armed Forces and were run by its high-ranking officers,
- E. believing that such actions are intended to thwart efforts by the representative political forces to find a political solution to the conflict in El Salvador through negotiations,
  1. Expresses its deep concern at the persistent and serious violations of human rights in El Salvador;
  2. Demands emphatically the immediate release of Mr Amilcar MARTINEZ ARGUETA and other persons arrested or who have disappeared at the hands of the death squads;
  3. Calls on the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to obtain assurances from the Government of El Salvador that human rights will be respected by all of its armed forces;
  4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

17/11/83

RESOLUTION

on the solemn declaration on European Union

The European Parliament,

- A. aware that the failure of the Community institutions and the Governments of the Member States to take decisions or to implement decisions already made, threatens the whole future of the Community,
  - B. believing that the prime responsibility for this failure rests with the Council and the European Council,
  - C. greatly concerned at the prospects of further indecision at the forthcoming meeting of the European Council in Athens,
  - D. recalling its resolutions of 18 May 1983 (OJ N° 161/83) on the European Council Meeting in Stuttgart and of 27 October 1983 (PE 87.104) on the Draft General Budget of the Communities for 1984,
  - E. recalling the Stuttgart Declaration on European Union and the undertaking of the Council of Ministers of 24 January 1983 to begin tripartite talks with the Commission and the Parliament on the implementation of the institutional resolutions adopted by Parliament,
1. Makes a new solemn appeal to the Heads of State and Government in order that, during the European Council in Athens, decisions should be taken on the main questions which are still pending and in respect of which it repeats the following requests :
- a precise undertaking concerning the increase of the Community's own resources,
  - the adaptation of the Common Agricultural Policy with the aim of ensuring that this policy is maintained,
  - a lasting solution to the problem of contributions by certain Member States to the Community Budget,
  - the expansion and development of common policies;
2. Reaffirms that any genuine solution will not be possible unless the inseparable nature of these various dossiers is taken into account;

3. Recalls its belief that a long-term solution to the problems of the Community and its development towards a European Union can best be achieved through the adoption of a new treaty and asks the European Council to positively consider the initiative undertaken by the European Parliament to this end;
4. Believes that in case of a new failure it will be the duty of its Members in the European elections to make clear to public opinion that it is in the Council and the European Council that the main responsibility for the increasing paralysis of the Community lies;
5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Heads of Government of all Member States.





18/11/83

RESOLUTION

on the Communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the Common Agricultural Policy - proposals of the Commission

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the Council (Doc. 1-645/83 - COM(83) 500 final)
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr DIANA and others on the abolition of monetary compensatory amounts (Doc. 1-559/83)
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr MARSHALL and others on the sale of subsidised butter to the confectionery industry (Doc. 1-595/83)
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr FRÜH and others on measures to restore a balanced milk market (Doc. 1-614/83)
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and the opinions of the Committee on Budgets, the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and the Committee on Budgetary Control (Doc. 1-987/83),
- A. having regard to its resolution of 17 June 1981 on possible improvements to the Common Agricultural Policy<sup>1</sup>,
- B. having regard to its resolution of 16 June 1982 on fruit and vegetables,<sup>2</sup>
- C. having regard to its resolution of 17 November 1982 on Mediterranean agriculture and enlargement of the Community<sup>3</sup>,
- D. having regard to its resolution of 9 July 1982 on the wine sector<sup>4</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> OJ No C 172, 13.7.81, p. 32; Plumb report (Doc. 1-250/81)

<sup>2</sup> OJ No C 182, 19.7.1982, p. 29; Maffre-Bauge report (Doc. 1-279/82)

<sup>3</sup> OJ No C 334, 20.12.1982, p. 63; Sutra de Germa report (Doc. 1-785/82)

<sup>4</sup> OJ No C 238, 13.9.1982, p. 87; Colleselli report (Doc. 1-412/82)

- E. having regard to its resolution of 12 January 1983 on the market in oils and fats and the olive oil sector<sup>5</sup>,
- F. having regard to its resolution of 18 September 1980 on hunger in the world<sup>6</sup>,
- G. having regard to its resolution of 7 July 1983 on the impact of the CAP on the external relations of the European Community<sup>7</sup>,
- H. having regard to its resolutions of 26 March 1982 and 10 March 1983 on farm prices for the 1982-1983 and 1983-1984 marketing years respectively<sup>8</sup>,
- I. having regard to the objectives of Article 39 of the EEC Treaty,
- J. considering that the CAP is the only fully integrated Community policy in operation and is therefore an essential component in the process of European integration,
- K. whereas the aim of adjusting the CAP must be to adapt it to present-day requirements, not to restrict it,
- L. whereas the Community's agricultural policy can only work effectively if a solid Community policy covering areas other than agriculture is also formulated,
- M. whereas the prices policy must remain the principal instrument for ensuring that the agricultural population earn a reasonable income,
- N. whereas the main competing nations give at least as much support to their agriculture as does the EEC,
- O. whereas in primarily agricultural areas and especially in the less favoured areas of the Community the maintenance of the farming population is vital to prevent the economic, social and cultural decline of whole areas and the disintegration of rural communities,
- P. considering that any changes in the CAP should assist rather than hinder both on and off-farm employment in the rural regions and so prevent a further drift of people towards the urban areas where unemployment is already at record levels,
- Q. whereas in any review of the CAP account must be taken of the growing disparities among the various regions of the Community and the disparities in rural incomes,

<sup>5</sup> OJ No C 42, 14.2.1983, p. 34; Vgenopoulos report (Doc. 1-964/82)

<sup>6</sup> OJ No C 265, 13.10.1980, p. 37; Ferrero report (Doc. 1-341/80)

<sup>7</sup> OJ No C 242, 12.9.1983, p. 76; Catherwood report (Doc. 1-248/83)

<sup>8</sup> OJ No. C 104, 26.4.1982, p. 25;  
OJ No. C 96, 11.4.1983, p. 54;

- R. whereas the adjustment of the CAP must be based on a long-term view and cannot only be influenced by high stock levels brought about by fluctuations in production on the world market,
1. Reaffirms its belief that all adjustment of the CAP must be based on the need to create conditions which will permit the three central principles of the single market, namely uniform prices, financial solidarity and Community preference, to be achieved and respected;
  2. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to the Treaty obligation to create a fair standard of living for the agricultural community;
  3. Regrets that since the mandate of 30 May 1980 the Community has wasted more than 3 years in bringing about any reform of the common agricultural policy, partly because the Council has failed to act on the documents submitted to it by the Commission; considers that the document presented on 28 July 1983 must be followed up as a matter of urgency by legislative proposals and notes that the Commission did at long last begin to do so at the end of September;
  4. Requests that the Commission make available immediately to the European Parliament any studies carried out by the Commission that clearly indicate the social and economic impact of its proposals, and particularly in relation to farmers' incomes, or if they have not been carried out requests them to be made; in the light of these studies the Commission must work out specific measures to limit the adverse effects on farmers and their families;
  5. Considers it essential to improve the existing instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy since they have proved to be unsuitable for the achievement of balanced production, homogeneous regional development and equitable distribution of farmers' income;
  6. Recognises the contribution which agriculture has made to fighting inflation;
  7. Considers especially the renewal of the structural policy and its integration with the social and regional policy as proposed in the THAKEAU report (Doc. 1-923/83) to be of essential importance;
  8. Stresses once more that greater account must be taken of the particular problems resulting from the varying rates of inflation in the Member States and calls on the Council and the Commission to take urgent and effective measures to reduce inflationary pressures and bring about convergence of the national economies;

9. Insists that any adaptation of the CAP on the basis of proposals put forward by the Commission should not be to the detriment of the viability of the family farms or of the small farmers in the poorer regions of the Community; therefore considers that producers in underdeveloped regions should not be subjected to measures which will prevent them from achieving a comparable state of development to that which exists in other regions of the Community;
10. Believes that if a better balance is to be achieved among the Member States, the adjustment of the CAP must strengthen the support mechanisms for Mediterranean products, which have hitherto been at a disadvantage as regards their coverage by the common organizations of the markets;
11. Welcomes the fact that, with the recent decisions on strengthening market guarantees in the fruit and vegetables sector, a first step has been taken towards providing more adequate support for Mediterranean products by facilitating the solution of the problems connected with enlargement; to this end, however, considers it extremely urgent to resolve the problem of olive oil in the context of an overall policy on oils and fats. In this connection, considers that the imposition of a tax on oils and fats should be adjusted in such a way as to reduce the difference in price between seed oils and olive oil;
12. Considers that price policy must remain a decisive instrument for safeguarding farm incomes, but that it has been expected to achieve too many objectives, and underlines in particular the fact that it has not proved possible to rely on price policy alone to ensure reasonable incomes for producers, to promote economic vitality in the regions, and at the same time, to guide adequately the pattern and level of agricultural production and achieve market equilibrium;
13. Considers therefore that while pricing policy must continue to play an important role in guaranteeing farmers a fair income, it can be used to help to regulate production and encourage consumption and to restore the equilibrium of the market in certain sectors with structural surpluses;
14. Stresses the fact that reform of the CAP can no longer be postponed, both to ensure the possibility of financing this policy and also if all the aims set out in Article 39 of the Treaty are to be attained; points out that in the absence of this reform the EAGGF may already cease to be able to meet its obligations in 1984 through a lack of financial resources in the Community;

15. Believes that prices must be fixed on the basis of the objective method and therefore rejects the restrictive prices policy proposed by the Commission;
16. Reminds the Commission of its obligation to ensure respect for the Treaties, including the provisions thereof concerning the balance between budgetary expenditure and revenue and the limitation of the Community's own resources; in this connection believes that new price proposals from the Commission must form part of an overall agreement on agricultural reform;
17. Agrees that, averaging over a period of years, the growth in spending on agriculture should not be more rapid than the growth in Community own resources, on condition that this level of spending enables farmers to secure an adequate standard of living, while accepting the urgent need to increase the Community's own resources in order to permit it to embark on new policies which can be clearly undertaken more effectively at European than at national level;
18. Fully agrees with the Commission statement in COM(83) 500 final, paragraph 1.6 - "the adaptation of the policy cannot be made according to exclusive budgetary criteria, but rather with the aim of fulfilling the fundamental objectives in the most cost-effective way. A cost-cutting exercise, without regard to the social and economic consequences, would render no service to the development of the Community. It would lead to the fragmentation of the common policy, and to the reappearance in the national budgets of expenditure now assumed by the Community ;
19. Accordingly, believes that this adaptation of the CAP should not be carried through purely in respect of budgetary or economic considerations and that employment and living standards in agriculture, together with the social and regional importance of agriculture, by nature difficult to express in budgetary terms, should receive full acknowledgement ; particular attention should be paid to the social and economic situation of the most disadvantaged regions of the Community and the necessity of improving their agricultural structures;
20. Understands and considers necessary the development of other common policies but would find it unacceptable that they should be at the expense of the CAP; invites therefore the Member States to increase the 1% VAT ceiling without further delay, so that other policies can be developed without jeopardizing the only existing integrated policy;

21. Underlines in this context the need for budgetary transparency and therefore requests that all expenditure incorrectly attributed to the CAP, notably expenditure incurred by bilateral and multilateral agreements, food aid programmes and MCA costs, should be transferred to another chapter;
22. Believes that the elimination of monetary compensatory amounts is indispensable to the achievement of a genuine open market and common prices, and that a decision should be taken to dismantle these MCAs as quickly as possible, at the most within three years, without any reduction in farmers' earnings;  
believes moreover that a permanent solution to these currency problems requires economic and monetary union within the Community;
23. Believes that the European Community has a vital and strategic role to play in world food policy and that all adjustments must be made to strengthen this notion and not to weaken it to the sole benefit of our major competitors;
24. Takes the view that the export of agricultural products is of great importance to developing countries for stimulating their economies and the development of their agricultural sectors, thereby contributing to the fight against hunger in the world;
25. Points out that it has always stressed the importance of the smooth functioning of GATT for the purpose of avoiding trade wars and protectionism;
26. Calls on the Commission to come forward with proposals to enable European consumers to buy butter at lower prices;
27. Believes also that as part of the management of markets the Community must be able to make adjustments in the conditions applying to imports as well as to its own support systems;
28. Believes, in particular, that it is essential to negotiate Community controls of volumes and/or conditions for the import of products which compete directly with Community-produced agricultural products;
29. Regrets the absence of any concrete proposals concerning alternative production and notably in the protein sector; demands therefore that the Commission draw up the necessary proposals to encourage the production of protein products, and thereby greatly reduce our dependence on third country imports;

30. Believes that consumers have a legitimate interest in seeking food from Community resources at reasonable prices which the CAP has hitherto always ensured, that this principle should be retained and that the CAP should continue to encourage farmers to adapt their production to consumer demand; believes that the development of Community agriculture represents a guarantee to consumers of the security of supplies;
31. Believes that the instruments used to manage the CAP and to support agricultural production should be reviewed periodically to ensure that the objectives established by the Treaty of Rome are achieved and that the policy meets the economic, social and political aims of the Community;
32. Believes that any adjustment must address itself to certain essential features of policy, notably the level of guarantees and aid, direct subsidies for disposal, the Community's external trade in agricultural products, the monetary situation, and the evolution of markets, internal and external, for the Community's products;
33. Believes that, in certain sectors with structural surpluses, its absolute price guarantee for unlimited output is no longer appropriate, and that the guarantee must therefore be limited to the needs of the Community for the internal and external markets and to cover strategic supplies;
34. Believes that the most practical way of doing this is to regulate the market through the applications of guarantee thresholds, but that these thresholds should not be of an inflexible nature but should be adapted to the requirements of individual products and to the special situation of certain producers;
35. Accepts for the milk sector the principle of a quota system limited in time;
- Urges flexibility in the application of such a system as it applies to small farmers and disadvantaged regions;
- Urges further that mountain areas, where natural constraints mean that only very limited quantities can be produced and where agriculture needs to be safeguarded for environmental reasons and to protect the countryside, should be exempt from the application of quotas;
- Considers that these exemptions should not increase total Community production;

36. Considers that the linear basic co-responsibility levy has not resulted in a limitation of surplus production but has - on the contrary - created a stimulus for increased production, and that it has been accompanied by a fall rather than an increase in demand;
37. Stresses the social policy implications of price support in the milk sector and therefore advocates variable price support by means of a co-responsibility levy graduated according to the level of production so that the charge to the producer increases in proportion to the quantity produced;
38. Points out that an improvement of the marketing policy, especially for Mediterranean products, will make an essential contribution to the development of these regions and the reinforcement of Community preference;
39. Stresses the need to adopt measures designed to discourage the production resulting from activities not connected with the land area of the farm;
40. Rejects any solution based on the use of un-coordinated, unauthorized national financing since this would lead to a progressive breakdown of the common agricultural market, an increase in discrepancies in income, greater distortions in production and intolerable conditions of unfair competition;
41. Calls on the Commission to act more vigorously against national aids on the basis of an up-to-date inventory which states the actual aids paid and not merely those aids Member States find it convenient to notify to the Commission;
42. Calls upon the Commission to use its power to withhold advances to Member States when there are proven cases of deliberate infringement of regulations;
43. Calls on the Commission to investigate without delay the areas of financial management, checks and subsidy rules to ensure that proper and efficient use is being made of Community funds and to publish annually a comprehensive report on its findings and the measures it has taken;



44. Calls for the strengthening of the internal market, among other things by the harmonization of veterinary and plant health regulations and by the removal of all other technical barriers to trade;
45. Recognizes the need to extend the regulation of markets to sectors which have so far been excluded and which are of great importance for the economy of certain regions of the Community;
46. Requires the Commission to give a firm and unequivocal undertaking that whatever measures are agreed to adapt the CAP to changing conditions will be applied with equal vigour and effectiveness in all the countries of the Community so that, taking into account any specifically exempted categories, the law may apply without discrimination to all farmers across the Community;
47. Calls for the elaboration and application of a valid forestry policy, involving better use of existing timber, and the development of energy uses of wood, in order to provide a supplementary source of income for disadvantaged farms in peripheral regions, to exploit the massive potential for reducing the Community's external trade deficit and for contributing, above all through short-rotating forestry, to reducing consumption of imported energy;
48. Calls for an intensified agricultural research programme devoted to more economical production of existing crops and to the development of new crops suitable for European conditions which at present have to be imported;
49. Emphasises the need for rapid development of the Common Fisheries Policy, recognising the importance of the fishing industry to many peripheral areas;
50. Observes that these proposals form a package and that no further restrictions can be imposed on European producers unless duty-free imports of directly competing products are limited;
51. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission of the European Communities and to the European Council meeting in Athens.



18/11/83

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 (EEC) on the conclusion of the protocol concerning the arrangements to be applied during 1983 in the framework of the decision adopted by the EEC-Cyprus Association Council on 24 November 1980 establishing the process into the second stage of the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the proposal made by the Commission to the Council (Doc. COM(83) 389 final)<sup>1</sup>,
- B. having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 238 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 1-637/83),
- C. having regard to the resolution adopted by the European Parliament (Doc. 1-501/83) on 12 October 1983,
- D. having regard to the report by the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 1-978/83),
- E. whereas improved economic and trade relations between the Community and the Republic of Cyprus would facilitate an equitable and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem which would ensure the unity and integrity of the island, pursuant to the recent resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 May 1983 (A/Res./37/253),
- F. having regard to the particular importance and special role of the Republic of Cyprus in international relations and in particular in the complex political equilibrium of the eastern Mediterranean,

<sup>1</sup>OJ No. C 183 of 9 July 1983, pp 3 and 4

- G. whereas the creation of cooperation links between the Community and countries bordering on the Mediterranean implies concessions on the part of the Community's Mediterranean countries,
- H. having regard to the vote on the Commission proposal,
1. Confirms the need to consolidate economic and trade relations with the Republic of Cyprus;
  2. Welcomes the outcome of the negotiations on the trade arrangements which should be felt by 1983, for the benefit of the population as a whole, and recalls the Community's undertaking to embark as soon as possible on the attainment of a customs union between the Community and the Republic of Cyprus;
  3. Recalls the Community's undertaking to start before the end of 1983, negotiations on the attainment of the Customs Union between the Community and the Republic of Cyprus;
4. Draws attention to the need to pursue a Community Mediterranean policy that takes account of the interests of the Mediterranean regions of the EEC and of non-member Mediterranean states in view of the forthcoming enlargement.
5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the accompanying report to the Commission and the Council.

RESOLUTION

12/12/83

on taxation of companies by American States

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

- A. Noting that a number of American States have adopted a world wide system of taxing companies on an imputed percentage of their profits known as Unitary Tax, effectively taking profits earned outside the USA,
- B. Aware that the US Supreme Court has accepted the legality of such a system for domestic US corporations,
- C. Concerned that this decision may be taken to extend to American companies with subsidiaries in Europe and the American subsidiaries of Community based companies,
  - 1. Considers that the principle of Unitary Tax is contrary to the spirit of the various double taxation treaties and discriminates unfairly against European based companies with operations in the United States.
  - 2. Regrets that the United States Administration did not file an Amicus Curiae Brief in the Supreme Court case of Container Corporation of the US vs. California Trustees which would have enabled the position of overseas Companies to be clarified.
  - 3. Urges the Administration to give full hearted support to legislation before the Congress which would exempt overseas Companies from this discriminatory form of tax.
  - 4. Urges the Commission to instruct its Delegation in Washington to continue to press this matter which can only damage relations between the Community and the United States to the detriment of their mutual economic and political interests.
  - 5. Believes that failure by the Administration and Congress to act in this way would justify the suspension of the double taxation treaties by the Member States.
  - 6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the President of the Commission, the Head of the US Mission to the European Communities and the Chairman of the Delegation of the US Congress to the European Parliament.

13/12/83

RESOLUTION

on the failure of the Athens Summit

The European Parliament,

- A. deploring the fact that the European Council in Athens has once again shown that it is powerless to resolve the major issues and noting that this failure clearly reveals a decline, amongst those statesmen who bear the highest responsibilities, of the Community spirit which should enable them to recognize the need for the common interest of Europe to prevail over even the most legitimate of national interests,
  - B. stressing that the failure in Athens also reveals the serious inadequacies which for some years have marked the Community's institutional practices, particularly within the Council, where all decision-making power is fruitlessly concentrated in defiance of the spirit and the letter of the Treaties,
  - C. affirming that the time has come to demonstrate sufficient political will to resolve the fundamental economic, social and political problems on which the present destiny of the peoples of Europe depends, taking account of the proposals of the European Parliament,
  - E. noting that, instead of pursuing this task, the European Council in Athens became lost in technicalities and failed to take any political decisions on these matters or to open the way for any prospects for the political and economic revival of the Community,
  - F. noting that it is not only in Athens that the European Council has lost sight of its prime and most vital task of providing the Community with firm political leadership and giving fresh impetus to European integration,
  - G. noting that although it was invited to do so, the Council failed to adopt a position on the various proposals made by the Commission, which had to take action itself to bring these proposals to bear,
  - H. recalling that, in its resolution of 18 December 1981 on the role of the European Parliament in its relations with the Council, Parliament reaffirmed that 'the role of the Commission and political control of its activities by the European Parliament remain unimpaired',
  - I. stressing that the European Parliament, which shares the concerns and frustrations of the peoples of the Community following the failure in Athens, can under no circumstances accept responsibility for the situation thereby created,
1. Stresses that a considerable strengthening of the Community institutions, particularly the European Parliament, is vital if Europe is to play an effective world role in future;
  2. Considers that the Council could help to reverse the situation created by the failure to take decisions in Athens by responding positively to the proposals advanced by the European Parliament for facilitating the restructuring of the budget and establishing conditions and prospects for a genuine European recovery in the context of the 1984 budget;
  3. Expresses its deep disturbance at the European Council's silence with regard to the accession of Spain and Portugal and recalls Parliament's view that enlargement to include these two countries should take place in 1986 at the latest;
  4. Points out that, in the event of a definitive failure by the Heads of State and Government, only a vigorous reaction on the part of public opinion could give Europe the possibility of survival and progress, and that the elections in June 1984 provide an opportunity to do so which must be fully exploited at all costs;
  5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the European Council, the governments of the Member States and the Commission.

RESOLUTION

15/12/00

on the situation in the Lebanon

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to its previous resolutions on the situation in the Middle East,
  - B. deeply concerned by the aggravation of the crisis in this region and, in particular, in the Lebanon,
1. Resolves to send immediately to the Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Jordan and Egypt a delegation at the highest level headed by its President to examine the possibilities for finding a solution and to report back to it with a view to tabling an emergency resolution on all of the problems currently affecting the Lebanon;
  2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Governments of the abovementioned countries.

**WRITTEN QUESTION No 309/83**

by Ms Joyce Quin (S — GB)

to the Commission of the European Communities

(4 May 1983)

**Subject:** Comparison between forms of agricultural protection in the United States and in the EEC — and their effects on consumers

Would the Commission comment on the following statement taken from 'The Economist', 8 January 1983? 'Import levies make internal EEC prices higher — often much higher — than they would be without tariff protection. This is a disguised transfer of resources from consumers to farmers. While the United States has import quotas and tariffs on beef, sugar, dairy products, tobacco and peanuts, the cost to consumers is less than the comprehensive system of levies imposed on farm imports into the EEC. Britain's Institute for Fiscal Studies reckons levies 'cost' EEC consumers 15 billion ECU (\$ 19,1 billion) in 1978.'

Answer given by Mr Dalsager  
on behalf of the Commission

(22 June 1983)

A central feature of the common agricultural policy is the refund and levy system, which is designed to stabilize agricultural prices within the Community. The amount of levy or refund for a given product at a given time reflects not only the level of common prices fixed by the Council, but also supply and demand in Community markets and in world markets.

In a normal year, the Community has more of certain products available than are required for domestic use, and it exports some of its produce with the aid of refunds. This method of disposal is generally the most cost-effective from the budgetary point of view, as was indicated with recent figures in the Commission's answer to Written Question No 2400/82 of Mr Provan<sup>(1)</sup>. Import levies, on the other hand, constitute a receipt for the Community in the context of its 'own resources'. Therefore the Commission would not agree that the refund/levy system 'represents a disguised transfer of resources from consumers to farmers'.

The systems of support enjoyed by agricultural producers in the United States of America are complex, wide-ranging and are not limited to quotas and tariffs. The different instruments used by the American authorities are tailored to their own priorities. According to the latest information available to the Commission, the budgetary outlays of the US Federal Government for 1983 for agriculture are estimated at about 20 billion US dollars. The corresponding figure for the Community's European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund is about 15 billion US dollars. The Commission does not have the resources to analyze the impact of American policies on American consumers.

Assessments of the impact of the CAP on European consumers are fraught with difficulty, and in view of the methodological and empirical difficulties inherent in this type of calculation, and the uncertainty of any result, the Commission has not made such estimates. It cannot therefore comment on the figure of 19,1 billion dollars quoted in the question of the Honourable Member, except to remark that other studies have given quite different results. For example, in the Brandt Commission's 1983 report ('Common Crisis') one finds: 'The EEC's common agricultural policy (CAP) was reckoned to cost consumers four billion dollars above world prices in 1978 (though that figure would have to be reduced if the price effects of the Community's buying in world markets were allowed for).'

Finally, the Commission would remind the Honourable Member that the maximum long-term impact of the Commission's proposals for agricultural prices for 1983/84 is estimated at only 2,6 % on average on consumer prices for food in the Community, and that agriculture has made a real contribution to the restraint of inflation in recent years. Between 1978 and 1982 agricultural producer prices rose at a yearly rate of 9,4 %, food prices at 11,6 %, and consumer prices in general at 12,3 %.

(<sup>1</sup>) OJ No C 216, 11. 8. 1983, p. 7.



**WRITTEN QUESTION No 911/83**

by Mr Luc Beyer de Ryke (L - B)

the Commission of the European Communities  
(1 September 1983)**Subject:** EEC-US agricultural dispute

Various information on the first series of informal discussions between the United States and the EEC on agricultural exports has become available since they concluded on Thursday, 23 June 1983.

Mr von Vershuer, EEC Deputy Director-General of Agriculture, indicated that they facilitated the creation of an atmosphere of constructive cooperation.

Can the Commission indicate what is meant by 'constructive cooperation' and what it intends to do in relation to the American declaration concerning export aids in the three agro-foodstuffs sectors?

Answer given by Mr Dalsager  
on behalf of the Commission  
(27 September 1983)

In response to questions raised at the meeting of the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture on 13 July, Mr Dalsager has sent the Committee a report on the recent discussions between the Commission and the United States Administration. A copy of this report will be forwarded directly to the Honourable Member and to the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

The report shows that these talks helped towards a better understanding in bilateral relations. Moreover, the two sides agreed that information should be exchanged on a more systematic basis and an informal bilateral working group set up to assist the GATT's Group on Agriculture during its forthcoming work on clarifying a number of provisions currently contained in the Subsidies Code. It is in this area that 'constructive cooperation' has been developed.

As to the matter referred to by the Honourable Member of American agricultural exports being subsidized, the Commission will be sure to use the appropriate means to defend firmly the Community's rights and interests.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 789/83  
by Mrs Henriette Poirier (COM -F)  
to the Commission of the European Communities  
(21 July 1983)

*Subject:* Imports of maize gluten from the United States

In the space of a few years, imports of maize gluten from the United States have increased five-fold, largely because it was bound under GATT at zero duty during the Tokyo Round. The rise in such imports has speeded up still further in 1983. These imports have undoubtedly harmed the interests of Community cereal producers and cost the Community budget a great deal of money. At its part-session of September 1982, the European Assembly called (in the Baduel-Glorioso report) for such imports to be stabilized.

1. Can the Commission confirm that these imports rose considerably in the first few months of 1983? Can it supply me with the figures month by month, showing the distribution by Member State, and comparing them with the corresponding months in 1982?
2. Has the Commission begun the negotiations with the United States as it undertook to do in its answer to my Oral Question H-256/82 <sup>(1)</sup> of 26 June 1982? Can the Commission inform the European Parliament as to the outcome of these negotiations?
3. Will the Commission ask for the unbinding of the zero duty rate currently applied?
4. Is it the Commission's view that this unbinding must be carried out without compensation by the EEC, since GATT does not provide for compensation in the case of products enjoying production subsidies, which is precisely the case with maize gluten, through the subsidies granted for the production of maize alcohol?

<sup>(1)</sup> *Debates of the European Parliament* No 1 - 288 (September 1982), p. 171.

Answer given by Mr Dalsager  
on behalf of the Commission  
(5 October 1983)

1. Imports of corn gluten feed from the United States have increased sharply since 1974; from 600 000 tonnes they rose to around 2,8 million tonnes in 1981; after faltering in 1982 the upward trend seems to have acquired even greater momentum since the beginning of 1983 with the first five months showing an increase of nearly 30% over the corresponding period in 1982.

The trend in imports by the Member States from the USA is given in the following table.

Imports of corn gluten feed (23.03 - 15)  
from the United States

(Quintals)

Importer	Year	January	February	March	April	May
Netherlands	1982	666 559	401 720	663 189	1 102 633	-
	1983	1 218 732	1 005 388	1 336 855	1 644 685	-
United Kingdom	1982	535 283	381 664	484 277	523 062	540 312
	1983	345 995	287 885	423 166	334 763	442 283
Federal Republic of Germany	1982	656 063	692 018	345 080	1 046 459	-
	1983	638 917	771 845	923 852	1 043 707	-
BIEU	1982	9 848	7 564	2 550	20 374	-
	1983	35 334	60 379	56 590	88 504	-
France	1982	20 790	17 359	17 121	6 096	-
	1983	9 305	2 156	4 444	22 210	-
Italy	1982	2 881	3 779	980	4 000	100
	1983	-	1 048	2 150	1 675	465
Ireland	1982	-	-	-	-	-
	1983	-	-	10 135	-	20 000
Denmark	1982	-	-	-	-	-
	1983	-	-	8 009	7 977	7 945
Greece	1982	-	-	-	-	-
	1983	-	-	-	-	-
EUR-10	1982	1 891 424	1 504 104	1 513 197	2 702 624	-
	1983	2 248 283	2 128 701	2 765 199	3 143 521	-

Importer	Year	Total January to April
Netherlands	1982	2 834 101
	1983	5 205 660
United Kingdom	1982	1 924 286
	1983	1 391 809
Federal Republic of Germany	1982	2 739 620
	1983	3 378 321
BIEU	1982	40 336
	1983	240 807
France	1982	61 366
	1983	38 115
Italy	1982	11 640
	1983	4 873
Ireland	1982	-
	1983	10 133
Denmark	1982	-
	1983	15 986
Greece	1982	-
	1983	-
EUR-10	1982	7 611 349
	1983	10 285 704

Source: Cronos - Sef Mica.

2. During the high-level bilateral talks on agriculture which have taken place between the EEC and the USA since January 1983, the Commission has asked the United States for a statement that it was willing to enter into negotiations with the Community. Although such a commitment has not been forthcoming, the United States has not denied that the Community is entitled to exercise its rights under GATT.

3 and 4. The Commission has already presented the relevant Council bodies with proposals for initiating GATT proceedings in respect of corn gluten feed. Consultations have been opened under Article XXII but these have failed to produce a satisfactory solution. Other forms of action under GATT could be envisaged. The Commission is prepared to take steps compatible with GATT rules aimed at imposing a ceiling on imports into the Community.

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## WRITTEN QUESTION No 907/83

by Mr Marco Capanna (CDI - I)

to the Commission of the European Communities

(4 September 1983)

*Subject:* Opening up of Community borders to imports of wine from the USA

1. Can the Commission explain why and how it decided to open up Community borders to imports of wine from the United States of America?
2. Is it true that this decision was taken without consulting any of the various committees of experts which assist the Commission in the management of the CAP?
3. If so, why did the Commission not approach these committees of experts with a view to taking the decision in question?
4. Can the Commission explain why it has authorized imports into the Community of US wine which is not produced in accordance with current rules on wine-making?
5. Does the Commission not feel that, in opening up the borders to such wine, it has infringed the existing rules on wine-making which are of its own creation?
6. Does the Commission not feel that in addition to bringing upon itself serious discredit, this decision will have repercussions on the health of the people of Europe and on the quality of the product, since the manufacture of the US wine in question also involves the use of milk, mineral oils, marc and ion exchangers?

Answer given by Mr Dalsager  
on behalf of the Commission

(17 October 1983)

1. The Commission did not decide to open up Community borders to imports of wine from the United States, for the simple reason that they have always been open. Since the common organization of the market was set up in 1970 there have been no quantitative restrictions on imports of wine from the United States. At present the only conditions to be met in respect of wines imported from the United States are those concerning the characteristics which the products must possess when they are released to the market, and these apply both to imported wines and to Community wines.

2 and 3. Consultations have been taking place between the United States and the Commission since 1976 on the technical and legal problems arising, with the aim of achieving a convergence of views and some harmonization of the oenological practices allowed, the formalities for releasing imported wines for free circulation, the criteria for the recognition of geographical names used in the designation of wines and the rules on wine labelling. In addition, it has been agreed that the authorities of the Member States and the US authorities will cooperate for the purpose of detecting infringements of the provisions in force. The government wine experts of the Member States took an active part in preparing the Community's arguments as expressed in the letter which the Commission sent to the United States Government on 6 July 1983.

4. The imbalance in trade formed the background to these discussions between the Community and the United States (for example, in 1981/1982 the United States imported 4 020 975 hl from the Community and exported 75 303 hl to the Community). The Community has a vital interest in maintaining easy access to the US market, which has become the major export market. The Commission has not allowed US wines obtained by unauthorized wine-making practices to enter the Community. Working closely with the Member States under the procedure laid down in the Council for external trade matters, the Commission drew up the Community position which is expressed in the exchange of letters with the United States. The Commission emphasized the Community's intention to adjust the rules concerning some oenological practices so that certain US wines produced in accordance with United States rules could be offered for sale on the Community market. The United States for its part undertook to prohibit a large number of products which hitherto could be added to wine.

5. The proposed measures in no way infringe existing rules. On the contrary, they are intended to permit the legal import of the US wines in question. The legal basis for such exceptions is contained in Article 51(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/79<sup>(1)</sup>.

6. The Commission does not share the Honourable Member's opinion. One of the results of the consultations between the Community and the United States is the decision on the part of the United States to abolish certain oenological practices hitherto allowed, some of which are harmful to human health. The Commission does not intend proposing that wines be authorized for entry on a definitive basis if they have undergone oenological practices which give rise to reservations from the standpoint of a policy of promoting wine quality. Neither does it intend adding one or other practice authorized in the United States to the list of oenological practices allowed in the Community.

The Commission wishes to make the following remarks concerning the oenological practices specified by the Honourable Member:

The milk powder which, under US legislation, may be used to treat wine corresponds to the casein used to clarify wine and permitted by Community provisions. Mineral oil may be used in the United States to protect wine from contact with the air and from microbial contamination only provided it conforms to the rules and purity criteria laid down by the Food and Drug Administration. No trace of mineral oil may be present when the wine is placed on the market. The Community has reservations regarding the use of ion exchangers allowed by US legislation, because there is a risk that they will be misused and that the composition of the wine treated will undergo substantial change. However, the use of ion exchangers in wine-making does not represent a danger to the public health. The Community has merely agreed to tolerate, for a five-year period, the import of US wines which have been in contact with ion exchangers.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 1.

The Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Olmer, declared that the effectiveness of export control measures introduced for reasons of foreign policy would depend on their being applied extra-territorially.

Mr Olmer moreover intends to make current contracts subject to these export control measures.

These statements are incompatible both with the principles of international law and with the commitments entered into by the United States following the compromise reached over the Soviet gas pipeline.

Given the ineffectual nature of its protests, does the Commission plan taking other steps to oblige the United States to retract Mr Olmer's statements?

Answer given by Mr Haferkamp  
on behalf of the Commission  
(11 October 1983)

In March and again in April 1983 the Community and the Member States made joint approaches to the United States authorities to express their great concern at certain provisions of the Bill which the United States Government had placed before Congress for the purpose of renewing the 1979 Export Administration Act. Similar concern has been voiced at the highest level by representatives of the United States Governments and Congress.

These representations were made with the intention of influencing as far as possible the debate which has been under way in Congress since the beginning of the year so as to ensure that the law as renewed adhered more closely to the principles and practices generally recognized in international law.

The moves have, moreover, not been without some effect in certain Congress and industrial circles, which have seen the European criticisms as useful support for their own efforts to influence the Government's Bill. For example, the European moves doubtless contributed to the insertion of the clause concerning respect of contracts already concluded (contract sanctity) in the current version of the Bill.

The Commission will continue to monitor every development in this field in the United States very closely and will use every possible means to introduce the United States authorities to take account of European interests in the final version of the Bill. In the light of the final version and its practical application, the Commission, in cooperation with the Council, will define a policy designed to safeguard the Community's interests.

**WRITTEN QUESTION No 917/83**

by Mr Fernand Herman (PPE - B)

to the Commission of the European Communities

(1 September 1983)

*Subject:* The American Government's proposals concerning the Export Administration Act

The Commission recently protested to the United States whose Government intends to strengthen the powers of the executive in the matter of export controls.