

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

for relations with

THE UNITED STATES

Notice to Members

Subject: Resolutions adopted by the European Parliament during 1986
relating to the United States

Members will find attached the texts of the following resolutions:

- 20.2.1986 Resolution on import restrictions imposed by the USA on Community exports of semi-finished steel products
- 21.2.1986 Resolution on technology transfer
- 17.4.1986 Resolution on the conflict between Libya and the United States
- 17.4.1986 Resolution on international terrorism
- 17.4.1986 Resolution on the tension in the Mediterranean
- 17.4.1986 Resolution on US threats to impose trade restrictions on Community agricultural products

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR COMMITTEES
AND INTERPARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

29 May 1986

PE 106.444

20/2/86

7. US Import restrictions on Community steel products
Doc. B2-1586/85

RESOLUTION

on import restrictions imposed by the USA on Community exports of semi-finished steel products

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the import restrictions which the USA imposed unilaterally on Community exports of semi-finished steel products on 29 December 1985, as well as to the overall increased protectionist tendencies of the US Administration in the steel sector,
- B. having regard to the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities on retaliatory measures within the framework of GATT,
- C. having regard to the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament on 18 April 1985 (against the USA's protectionist measures in the steel sector) and in December 1985 (on trade relations between the USA and the EEC),
 1. Protests vigorously against the increasing number of protectionist measures taken by the USA vis-à-vis the Community in the steel sector, in particular against the unilateral restrictions ruthlessly imposed on Community exports of semi-finished steel products;
 2. Supports strongly the decisions taken by the Commission and Council of Ministers concerning retaliatory measures within the framework of GATT to compensate for the damage caused by the restrictions unilaterally imposed on steel imports; welcomes expressly the fact that in this way, the repeated requests made by the European Parliament for a resolute Community approach to the USA have finally been met in this instance;
 3. Calls on the US Administration to lift the unilaterally imposed import restrictions immediately; Community exports of semi-finished steel products to the USA must remain free and must not be subject to any Community voluntary restraint measures;
 4. Notes with concern that the increasing number of protectionist measures being taken by the USA is putting an intolerable strain on its relations with the EEC and adversely affecting the preparations for a new GATT round; points to the blatant contradiction between the repeated declarations of the US President concerning the expansion in free world trade on the one hand and the escalation of US protectionism on the other;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, Commission, the governments of the Member States and the Consultative Committee of the ECSC and to the US Administration and the US Congress.

4. Transfers of technology

Doc. A2-99/85

21/2/86

RESOLUTION

on technology transfer

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr LINKOHR on the restrictions imposed by the USA on the international transfer of technology and the adverse effects of these restrictions on industrial development in the European Community (Doc.2-721/84),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Energy, Research and Technology (Doc. A 2-99/85),
- A. whereas scientific and industrial progress is based on the free exchange of ideas, know-how and information,
- B. whereas there is considerable interlocking between science and industry in Western Europe and the USA as witnessed, among other things, by the large number of post-doctoral students and leading scientists of European origin in the USA and the fact that output by American companies in Western Europe exceeds total US exports, and in that a technical lead in any field obtained anywhere in the West is taken up by all industry in the West,
- C. whereas there has been growing concern in the USA since the mid-seventies that the availability of western technology to the Soviet Union will increase the defence capacity of the Soviet Union,
- D. whereas the USA is to an increasing extent keeping technology secret and imposing export controls and contractual restrictions on the disclosure of information and that, as a result, her West European allies are also experiencing difficulties or delay in obtaining American technology to the detriment of their exports from and imports to the USA,

- E. whereas American legislation on export controls is broader in scope than similar legislation elsewhere and includes provisions on re-export from other countries,
- F. whereas a growing number of forms of technology are suitable both for civil and military applications,
- G. whereas, since the mid-seventies, the civil applications of new technologies have increasingly outstripped the military applications, that, accordingly, control over military technology can be ensured only by extending control over civil technologies and that this is a development that is in the process of being completed in the USA, among other things, in respect of the technologies included on the METAL list,
- H. whereas US Government policy is officially justified as and aimed solely at preventing militarily critical technology from becoming available to the Eastern bloc and not all technology with military applications,
- I. whereas in practice, however, the USA is indeed endeavouring to prevent the Eastern bloc from acquiring any technology with military applications,
- J. whereas the USA benefits primarily from the sale of cereals to the Eastern bloc, the economic significance of European exports to the Eastern bloc is primarily industrial, and they are achieved as a result of competition among industrialised states,
- K. whereas the European NATO allies have, in the context of COCOM, agreed under American pressure to a significant extension of the lists of goods and know-how which may not be exported to the Eastern bloc and that these allies have undertaken to honour these embargo agreements,
- L. whereas, over and above these multilateral embargo agreements, the USA operates additional embargo lists on a unilateral basis and that Western Europe is thereby, in practice, also affected by a US embargo, particularly in respect of technological products which it is prepared, unlike the USA, to supply to the Eastern bloc, which has serious consequences for firms in Western Europe, and increases their dependence on the United States;

- M. fearing that the European Community, if it does not adopt a concerted approach, will become increasingly politically dependent and vulnerable because of its technical dependence;
- N. whereas under American domestic law the legal definition of exports is such that exports from the EEC are also subject to American legislation where they incorporate American components or technology resulting unjustifiably in a claim to extra-territoriality of American legislation,
- O. whereas this has drastic consequences for American multinationals in Western Europe which virtually without exception manufacture high-technology products and that these products are not eligible for export to the Eastern bloc,
- P. whereas, as a result of the extraterritorial operation of US export legislation, European multinationals, for which the USA is important either as a supplier of know-how or components or as an outlet for their products, avoid the Eastern European market where this clearly jeopardises both their supplies from America, and even more important, juridically, their proper freedom of sales there,
- Q. whereas, according to a recent CIA estimate, 70% of the militarily useful technology acquired by the Soviet Union is acquired contrary to the above-mentioned US laws and that it has not been able to stop the transfer of new technology generally agreed to be deleterious to western defence,
- R. whereas the foregoing factors have led rightly or wrongly to a common view in Europe that US provisions which exceed those agreed by COCOM are in part motivated by general national commercial considerations emanating from political rather than business circles,
1. Notes that the imposition of unilateral controls by the USA on the transfer of technology over and above the multilaterally agreed COCOM monitoring arrangements restricts Western Europe's access to American technology and is contrary to good neighbourly national policy among allies;

2. Notes that, while it is true that the USA is most concerned about the consequences of Western technology unintentionally being made available to the Eastern bloc, it is predominantly Western Europe that has to bear the burden of the restrictive policy resulting from such concern;

3. So far as transfers of technology between Community Member States are concerned, draws attention to the possible conflict between the COCOM rules and the provisions of the EEC Treaty; calls upon the Commission to examine the compatibility of Member States' application of the COCOM rules with the provisions of the Treaty, and to bring the matter before the Court of Justice, if necessary;

4. Confirms the necessity of the COCOM agreement in order to prevent the export of militarily critical technology to Eastern Europe; is however of the opinion that:
 - the COCOM list ought to be revised more regularly in order to remove products from the list which can no longer be regarded as militarily critical;
 - the controls on the transfer of technology between COCOM members themselves and between COCOM members and third countries that undertake to respect COCOM rules should be dismantled as swiftly as possible and that the efforts undertaken in COCOM should be aimed at ensuring proper observance of the controls agreed on under national legislation;
 - products listed by COCOM and of US origin should not require an additional US re-export licence if they are re-exported from COCOM countries under COCOM rules;

5. Takes the view that controls on the transfer of technology to the Eastern bloc should be based solely on agreed technical criteria between the allies as to what is militarily critical technology; it is unilateral and especially indiscriminate proliferation of controls to alleged but not necessarily proven militarily useful technologies that has undermined their effectiveness and confidence in the system and has thus damaged Western unity and the West European economy;
6. Is of the opinion that nationals of, and legal persons in, Community Member States cannot be subject to foreign (non-EEC) legislation;
7. Recommends the governments of the Member States therefore to prepare after mutual consultations legislation to counteract this practice on the lines of the UK Protection of Trading Interests Act of 1980;
8. Takes the view that the best insurance against unilateral restrictions on the transfer of technology from the USA is a Western Europe that also has a great deal to offer the USA in terms of technology; an initial requirement here is a major joint research and development effort by the European Community;
9. Reiterates the need for greater cooperation in the framework of Community research and industrial policy with a view to improving European standards in the field of advanced technology, especially data processing, automation, biotechnology, air and space travel, new materials and telecommunications;
10. Requests the Council and Commission to bring their influence to bear on the USA with a view to achieving an unrestricted transfer of technology between the USA and the Community;
11. Requests the Commission to forward to Parliament and Council a proposal for the principles governing technology transfer to and from undertakings in the European Community;
12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, Council and parliaments of the Member States.

17/4/86

3. Libya-USA conflict and terrorism

(a) Doc. B2-101/86

RESOLUTION

on the conflict between Libya and the United States

The European Parliament,

- A. condemning the continuing terrorist attacks upon US and other citizens as well as all forms of international terrorism,
- B. deeply incensed at the American air attacks on Tripoli and Benghazi and on Libyan military installations,
- C. reiterating its frequently expressed condemnation of any form of international terrorism including that encouraged by Libya under the leadership of Colonel Gaddafi and incensed at the Libyan attack on the Italian island of Lampedusa,
- D. condemning the resolution, reported to have been adopted recently by the Libyan People's Congress, in favour of violent action against Israeli and American interests all over the world,
- E. considering that disputes concerning the definition of national and international waters should not be resolved by unilateral action but in the framework of international law,
- F. having regard to the declaration by EEC Foreign Ministers on 14 April 1986 in which they called on all concerned to show discretion and appealed to them to avoid the escalation of military tensions in the Mediterranean and allow a political solution to be achieved by cooperative measures against terrorism, including specific action against Libya,

1. Condemns the military raid by the USA on Libya as a flagrant violation of international law, as a dangerous escalation of the use of force in the Mediterranean region and as a danger to international security and peace;
2. Deplores the deaths caused by bomb attacks and those which occurred in the incidents of 23 March 1986 and as a result of the military action taken this week;
3. Notes that neither the USA nor any other state has the right to eliminate a regime it dislikes by military action;
4. Considers the American action as an inappropriate and unsuitable means of stemming the tide of terrorism and punishing the guilty parties;
5. Condemns also the military attack by Libya on European territory and the terrorist and military threats made by Libya against European states;
6. Sees in the military action a complete disregard for European demands and interests as expressed in the declaration made on 14 April 1986 by the Foreign Ministers meeting in the framework of EPC;
7. Calls upon the United States to present to the United Nations evidence of Libya's involvement in terrorist attacks and to use that forum to argue its case against Libya;

8. Calls on the EEC Foreign Ministers meeting in EPC to question the credibility of the attitude of the British Government which, on the one hand, endorsed through its Foreign Minister the EEC demand that priority be given to a political solution and, on the other, gave permission for the use of American bases on British territory for unilateral American military action;

9. Calls on the governments of the Twelve to implement without delay the measures to combat international terrorism agreed in The Hague and to involve Arab states as well in international cooperation to stem the tide of terrorism;

10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation and the governments of the United States and Libya.

17/4/86

RESOLUTION
on international terrorism

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the recent terrorist attacks,

1. Condemns most strongly
 - (a) the bomb attack of 2 April 1986 on a TWA aircraft over Athens, in which four people died, including an eight month-old baby,
 - (b) the terrorist attack carried out in West Berlin on 5 April 1986; this vicious attack was aimed specifically at a discothèque in the suburb of Friedenau frequented by many nationalities and of those present at the time, mostly young people, two were killed and 200 injured, some of them seriously,
 - (c) the murder of the Greek industrialist D. ANGELOPOULOS in the centre of Athens on 9 April 1986;
2. Condemns the bombing of Libyan targets by the USA in March and this week;
3. Deplores the deaths caused by bomb attacks and those which occurred in the incidents of 23 March 1986 and as a result of the military action taken this week;
4. Calls on the entire civilized world, and in particular all the Member States, to work even more closely together to combat terrorism and to take even more stringent countermeasures; the terrorists' political masters and the ringleaders and organizers of terrorism must be exposed and denounced, and the criminals themselves tracked down and punished;
5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

17/4/86

RESOLUTION
on the tension in the Mediterranean

The European Parliament,

- A. deeply incensed at the American air attacks on Tripoli and Benghazi and on Libyan military installations,
- B. reiterating its frequently expressed condemnation of any form of international terrorism including that encouraged by Libya under the leadership of Colonel Gaddafi and incensed at the Libyan attack on the Italian island of Lampedusa,
- C. condemning the resolution allegedly recently adopted by the Libyan People's Congress, recommending violent action against Israeli and American interests throughout the world,
- D. whereas disputes over the definition of national and international waters should not be resolved by unilateral action but within the framework of agreements under international law,
- E. having regard to the declaration by EEC Foreign Ministers on 14 April 1986 in which they called on all concerned to show discretion and appealed to them to avoid the escalation of military tensions in the Mediterranean and allow a political solution to be achieved by cooperative measures against terrorism, including specific action against Libya,
 1. Condemns the military raid by the USA on Libya as a flagrant violation of international law, as a dangerous escalation of the use of force in the Mediterranean region and as a danger to international security and peace;
 2. Considers the American action as an inappropriate and unsuitable means of stemming the tide of terrorism and punishing the guilty parties;
 3. Condemns also the military attack by Libya on European territory and the terrorist and military threats made by Libya against European states;
 4. Sees in the military action a complete disregard for European demands and interests as expressed in the declaration made on 14 April 1986 by the Foreign Ministers meeting in the framework of EPC;
 5. Calls for the cessation of the use of military bases in European states for non-NATO military operations and criticizes the British Government, which gave permission for the use of such bases against Libya;
 6. Calls on the EEC Foreign Ministers meeting in EPC to question the credibility of the attitude of the British Government which, on the one hand, endorsed through its Foreign Minister the EEC demand that priority be given to a political solution and, on the other, gave permission for the use of American bases on British territory for unilateral American military action;
 7. Calls on the governments of the Twelve to implement without delay the measures to combat international terrorism agreed in The Hague and to involve Arab states as well in international cooperation to stem the tide of terrorism;
 8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in European political cooperation and the Governments of the United States and Libya.

17/4/86

Compromise amendment to Docs. B2-129, 137, 106, 147, 105 and 121/86)

RESOLUTION

on US threats to impose trade restrictions on Community agricultural products
The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the US Administration's complaint that implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy in Spain and Portugal after enlargement will involve it in a loss estimated at \$580 million caused by the disappearance of its traditional markets for maize and sorghum in Spain and soya and wheat in Portugal,
 - B. disturbed by the announcement of the US Administration that it intends to counteract its losses by imposing quotas and higher tariffs, from May onwards, on certain Community exports,
 - C. whereas Commissioner De Clercq has stated that implementation of these measures by the US Administration would constitute an infringement of GATT Rules, which would oblige the Community to take appropriate measures to defend its interests,
 - D. disturbed at the consequences of an escalation of the trade war between the Community and its principal trading partner, the USA, which would be damaging to both parties,
 - E. having regard to the serious loss of Community employment which could result from an agricultural trade war with the United States,
 - F. having regard to its resolution of 13 December 1985 on protectionism in trade relations between the Community and the USA,
 - G. having regard to its resolution of 11 July 1985 on relations between the Community and the USA in the agricultural sector,
 - H. whereas the Community informed the United States long ago of the contents of the enlargement agreements and offered to take part in a special GATT working party to study their effects,
1. Notes that the United States has supported Community enlargement; therefore condemns the unilateral US measures intended to restrict Community exports to the USA and considers that such measures are unjustified because these Community import duties on US exports are levied in accordance with the Treaties of Accession;
 2. Considers moreover that the overall advantages which the United States will enjoy as a result of the enlargement of the Community, particularly by the reduction in high customs duties previously applied by Spain and Portugal to industrial products, will far outweigh any trade disadvantages;
 3. Welcomes the recent visit by members of the US Congress who discussed this problem with the appropriate committees of the European Parliament and takes note of the willingness expressed to settle this dispute in an amicable manner;
 4. Urges the United States to withdraw its announcement and engage in the bilateral talks offered by the Community in conformity with GATT procedures;

5. Stresses that if these unilateral measures were to be applied, the Community would be entitled to implement the retaliatory measures referred to by Commissioner De Clercq;
6. Regrets that the USA and the Community are unable to resolve the current trade disagreement, especially as it relates to fairly minor aspects in terms of the total volume of their trade relations;
7. Criticizes the practice of making public threats solely to satisfy certain pressure groups and sectors of public opinion and stresses that any trade disagreement must be settled by negotiations within the appropriate framework;
8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, to the Commission and to the US Government and Congress.

