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**(Christian-Democratic Group)**

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**Report on the activities**  
**of the**  
**Group of the European People's Party**  
**(Christian-Democratic Group)**  
**of the**  
**European Parliament**

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## INTRODUCTION

Between 1981 and 1982 the Group of the European People's Party (CD Group) was involved in a series of complex and decisive issues: the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal with all its political and economic implications, the battle against the economic crisis, the broadening and strengthening of relations with Third World countries, the Mandate of 30 May and economic alignment and the long hard road towards European political union.

The Christian-Democratic Group responded to the challenges with a determined and consistent political activity, emerging incidentally as the most united and homogeneous among the parliamentary groups. This unity is the result of close and fruitful political debate within the Group which not only made our political action dynamic and imaginative but also coherent and incisive.

In Strasbourg, on 25 March 1982, the European MP's solemnly commemorated the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome and recalled the achievements of the founding fathers of Europe : the men who, in the aftermath of a war which deeply ravaged Europe, undertook the difficult and courageous task of overcoming narrow national interests and proposed instead a spirit of cooperation.

Over these 25 years the Community has made impressive progress towards an even closer union among the peoples of Europe, thereby achieving one of the fundamental aims envisaged by the Treaty of Rome.

An even more notable development has been the enlargement of the European Economic Community with the accession of Ireland, Denmark, the United Kingdom and, more recently, Greece; the Europe of the Ten today is the major world

economic power with a gross domestic product higher even than that of the USA.

But, beyond these positive aspects, Europe must now face a series of problems which threaten it with progressive paralysis; these include the distressing and persistent economic crisis and its attendant social repercussions, the monetary disorder and also a revival of outdated, but above all sterile and harmful nationalistic attitudes.

In view of these circumstances the European Parliament, having been directly elected by the citizens of Europe, has not only the right but primarily the duty to act, and by exercising its own initiative to stimulate us out of our present stagnation.

The Christian-Democratic Group has devoted a special effort to materially strengthening Europe and overcoming those obstacles which hinder the smooth functioning of the Community.

Over the past year Parliament has given much attention to the questions of the common agricultural policy and of the customs union which were both at the core of a lively and methodical debate to which the EPP Group made a particularly informed contribution.

The common agricultural policy was also re-examined in the context of the Mandate of 30 May drawn up for the purpose of a review of the various Community policies within the framework of the Community's budget.

Parliament's attitude to the common customs union was undeniably highly critical, especially as regards the fact that, 25 years after the abolition of tariff barriers, major obstacles to trade between the Member States still remain in the form of non-tariff barriers, customs formalities, technical and

administrative obstructions, fiscal positions, etc. which together hinder the proper functioning of Community trade.

These problems were at the centre of a report drawn up on the initiative of the Christian-Democrats which succeeded in pressurizing the Commission into presenting new proposals on these issues, now being considered by Parliament.

One of the Community's major achievements in recent years - essential to the creation of a united Europe - has been the involvement of the Member States in foreign policy, with special regard to political cooperation. Here the EPP has regularly played a key role in determining Parliament's approach as, for example, in the debates on the Middle East, Poland, Afghanistan, and in its relations with Japan and the USA.

The EPP is convinced that Europe can and must play an active role on the international scene, encouraging a comprehensive approach which ranges from a policy of deterrence or at least restraint of Soviet aggression, through upholding the right of all peoples to life and liberty as proclaimed in the United Nations Declaration, all the way to the search for a balance between the conditions necessary for free trade and those for stable and harmonious economic growth.

These principles apply not only to the industrialized world but also to the developing countries; the European Peoples' Party has expressed its serious concern over the steadily worsening world food situation and has strongly urged the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) within the framework of the Lomé Convention, to direct their efforts towards a new and fairer system of international relations and aid for development.

Internally, Europe is facing a severe economic crisis with a heavy toll of

10 million unemployed. The Community still has only limited powers in the sphere of employment policy, responsibility remaining to a large extent with the national governments; nonetheless, practical measures have been suggested at Community level to alleviate the problem of unemployment, the most significant of which are the proposals on voluntary part-time work, the retirement age, vocational training, and others concerning particular disadvantaged social groups which are more directly vulnerable to the economic crisis, ie women, young people and migrant workers. Parliament has also made specific efforts to ensure greater participation by employees in the management of enterprises, a matter of particular importance in times of economic recession.

The EPP is concerned that our efforts to protect the environment should not be curtailed because of financial difficulties. The Christian-Democratic Group has given its support to the proposal for a directive from the Commission of the European Communities for controlling various forms of pollution; to the same domain belong the initiatives firmly pursued by our Group for the protection of certain animal species threatened with extinction.

The Community is considered in many quarters as a purely economic body set up with the aim of increasing the volume of trade and industrial output. It is true that its name indicates that it is founded on an economic agreement, but the political aspect remains of vital importance.

The ultimate aim of the forerunners of European unification has always been to establish close economic links as the sine qua non of a future political union.

Significant in this respect are the words of one of the first Presidents of the EEC, Walter Hallstein, when he stated that we are not in fact dealing with trade but with politics.

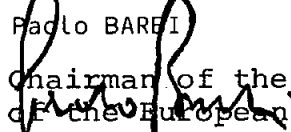
We Christian-Democrats are convinced of the need to proceed decisively and resolutely along the road of political unity and we see the European Union as an indispensable instrument for the consolidation of freedom, democracy and peace, and the well-being of our peoples.

This political evolution obviously implies perfecting the Community Institutions; in this context the results of the initial phase of the work carried out by the committee set up by the European Parliament to draw up a new draft of the Treaty - which concluded when the motion for a resolution on European union was voted - have been positive.

But the work of the Committee on Institutional Affairs on the proposed amendments to the Treaties would remain fruitless without the contribution of the general public and of the national parliaments.

We Christian-Democratic members of the European Parliament believe that our colleagues in the national parliaments must be involved from the outset, for without their support and without the consensus of the peoples, the work of the Committee on Institutional Affairs and the European Parliament's proposals would be merely academic or narcissistic.

There is still a long way to go and the EPP Group pledges to all European citizens that it will follow the road with vigour, consistency and determination.

  
Paolo BAREI  
Chairman of the Group  
of the European People's Party  
(Christian Democratic Group)  
of the European Parliament





A T E N T A T I V E   A P P R A I S A L

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'Why are we not able to join together in the elaboration and firm implementation of a Community anti-crisis policy? I think it is above all because we do not have a Community organ suitable for democratic decision in this area ..... For this reason, within this body itself - the Council - the members tend more towards the defence of their own particular interests than towards the discussion and deliberation of general interests. Nevertheless, particular interests are substantially dependent on the general ones: whether we will or no, the two groups form an integrated whole.'

(Paolo BARBI, chairman of the EPP Group, in the debate at the end of the Belgian presidency on 15 June 1982 before the European Parliament.)

'Of course the modern tendency of politicians is to want more spending on their own particular interests in their own country.'

(Prime Minister Margaret THATCHER on 16 December 1981 before the European Parliament.)

'Already so much has been proposed, and come to nothing, so that - with or without help from wise men - scepticism has grown increasingly.'

(Foreign Minister Leo TINDEMANS in the European Parliament debate at the start of the Belgian presidency of the Council on 21 January 1982.)

71% of the citizens of the Community are in favour of European unification but only 52% think that their country's membership of the Community is a good thing, according to the results of the Euro-barometer opinion poll in April 1982.

This discrepancy between public perception of the objective of European integration and their identification with the present state of the Community is disturbing. After all, one in every three pro-Europeans obviously feels that the Community does not conform to his ideal.

One institution which suffers particularly as a result of this state of affairs is the European Parliament. At the beginning of 1982 it completed the first half of its electoral period; during the second half its efforts will have to be directed more than ever towards getting the European electorate to use its vote in the second direct elections to confer democratic legitimacy on Parliament and to give it a mandate for the next five years. But how is this to be done when according to the same opinion poll, only 4 out of 10 of those questioned in the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Luxembourg and less than 2 out of 10 in Greece and

the United Kingdom, consider themselves well enough informed about the Community's activities.

In its resolution on the Commission's response to the Mandate of 30 May 1980, Parliament calls for a Commission study to assess all the non-budgetary advantages and disadvantages for each Member State of membership of the Community. In a national context it goes without saying that persons in public authority are accountable to the public about their duties and the way they perform them; no-one else will relieve them of this responsibility of forming their own image. That this is not done with sufficient clarity, honesty and eloquence in a language which everyone understands at European level is therefore a serious failing. There are too many taboos, there is the fear of injuring national sensibilities, the concept of strict proportionality at European level has got out of hand, the Council takes decisions behind closed doors and, as a result, no-one is specifically accountable for the achievements or failings of European politics.

The purpose of the Group's activity report, which is now something of a traditional exercise, is to fill in some of the gaps. In addition to the many, necessarily technical, details its aim is to put across a basic message, namely that the majority in the European Parliament, and the EPP Group which forms that majority in important areas, are holding high the European hope. There is no such thing as defeat: it exists only in the mind. The real challenge in Europe is not primarily an economic one but one of state of mind.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT - NEW ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE IN PARLIAMENT  
AND IN THE GROUP

Under Rule 16 of the 1981 Rules of Procedure the term of office of the officers of Parliament (Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Quaestors) is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years; the rules of procedure of the EPP Group stipulate the same term of office for its governing bodies.

Under these provisions mid-term elections fell due in the first directly-elected Parliament at Parliament and Group level. The Group used this opportunity to carry out a restructuring exercise, which distributed political responsibility and parliamentary duties on a broader basis to take account inter alia of the increase in numbers to 117 Members and nine nationalities following the accession of the eight members of the Greek party Nea Dimokratia on 23 December 1981.

The major event was the election of a new President of Parliament to succeed Simone VEIL, which took place on 19 January 1982. The EPP Group, which had chosen Group chairman, Egon A. KLEPSCH, as its candidate for this office on 9 September 1981, felt that he had a good chance of winning. In the first place the Group had been victorious in the first direct elections; secondly it had succeeded in cementing a majority of the Centre (which on all but a few matters of detail voted uniformly), and thirdly, thanks to its efforts, its candidate had been elected first President of the directly-elected Parliament by a majority.

There has been much speculation as to why this election resulted, in spite of the abovementioned circumstances, in a victory for the Dutch Socialist, Pieter DANKERT, and the narrow defeat of the EPP Group candidate (191 to 175 votes in the fourth ballot). Possibly there was too much personal ambition at stake in the Centre camp, either expressed openly in the shape of rival candidates with no chance of success or harboured by those hoping to be called in at the eleventh hour 'to save the day'. Whatever the case, the lesson to be drawn from this is that the European Centre must grow more closely together in order to defeat the Left. In future factors such as relative nearness to the ideal of European integration and speculation about whether national lines will be followed must not be allowed to have an influence.

The election of the 12 Vice-Presidents and 5 Quaestors resulted in success for the following EPP Group candidates:

Vice Presidents:

- Pierre PFLIMLIN (France)
- Nicolas ESTGEN (Luxembourg)
- Marcel Albert VANDEWIELE (Belgium)
- Guido GONELLA (Italy)
- Egon A. KLEPSCH (Germany)

and one Quaestor:

- Kurt WAWRZIK (Germany)

On 20 January 1982 Paolo BARBI (I) was elected Group chairman in preference to Maurice-René SIMONNET (F); the outgoing Group chairman, Egon A. KLEPSCH, did not stand for re-election.

The following were appointed vice-chairmen of the Group:

- Siegbert ALBER (Germany)
- Constantinus KALLIAS (Greece)
- Willem J. VERGEER (Netherlands)
- Maurice-René SIMONNET (France)  
(also appointed Group treasurer)

On 18 February the Group decided on the four specialist working parties (instead of the previous three) and appointed chairmen, vice-chairmen and spokesmen for each:

WORKING PARTY ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Chairman:	Lambert CROUX (B)
Vice-chairman:	Achillefs GEROKOSTOPOULOS (GR)
Spokesmen for:	
Political affairs :	Otto HABSBURG (D)
Institutional affairs :	Jean SEITLINGER (F)
Legal affairs :	James JANSSEN van RAAY (NL)
Rules of Procedure and Petitions :	Kurt MALANGRE (D)
Women :	Marlene LENZ (D)

WORKING PARTY ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Chairman: Philipp von BISMARCK (D)  
Vice-chairman: Vincenzo GIUMMARRA (I)

Spokesmen for:

Economic affairs : Fernand HERMAN (B)  
Energy : Ernst MÜLLER-HERMANN (D)  
Transport : Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN (D)  
External economic relations : Renzo FILIPPI (I)

WORKING PARTY ON BUDGETARY AFFAIRS AND AGRICULTURE

Chairman: Horst LANGES (D)  
Vice-chairman: Teun TOLMAN (NL)

Spokesmen for :

Budgets : Pietro ADONNINO (I)  
Budgetary control : Konrad SCHON (D)  
Agriculture : Joachim DALSSASS (I)

WORKING PARTY ON SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Chairman : Maria-Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI (I)  
Vice-chairman : Elmar BROK (D)

Spokesmen for;

Social affairs : Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (NL)  
Youth : Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (I)  
Regional Affairs : Hans-Gert PÖTTERING (D)  
Environment : Ursula SCHLEICHER (D)  
Development : Victor MICHEL (B)

The Group Bureau was expanded to include, in addition to the previous officers, the working party chairmen, EPP chairmen of committees and the chairman of the ACP/EEC Joint Committee.



The EPP Group broadly maintained its position in the redistribution of posts on parliamentary committees; any new appointments are due to the increase in size of the Group. Thus, of the Greek Members, Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU became chairman of the Social Affairs Committee and Konstantinos KALOYANNIS vice-chairman of the Committee on Transport; Bouke BEUMER (NL) was appointed chairman of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Information, Education and Sport.

In a decision of 22 April 1982 Parliament reorganized the number and activities of the parliamentary delegations. In future there will be 21 delegations (apart from ACP bodies) which serve as links with the corresponding delegations from third countries.

## PARLIAMENT, COMMISSION AND COUNCIL

'Of all the difficult situations, the hardest to bear are those which involve discrimination against the opinions and views of those who hold office....'

'Well said, Mr Commissioner!' one is tempted to say. But would it not make even more sense if this maxim were applied in general to the Council's and Commission's relations with the European Parliament, which moreover holds its office by courtesy of the sovereign power, namely the electorate.

While one cannot claim that the Commission flouts Parliament's decisions, nor can it be said on the other hand that the Commission labours with particular enthusiasm to implement them. First there is the fact that Parliament has repeatedly called on the Commission to reorganize its relations with Parliament within the framework of a (bilateral) institutional agreement. The European Parliament has already explained in sufficient detail its views on such an agreement, which would include the regular submission of a programme to be approved by Parliament, the reform of the consultation procedure and consideration of amendments requested by Parliament. The Commission has not submitted any proposals to this end.

In the budget sector it is not always obvious that the Commission is on the same side as Parliament. It watered down considerably Parliament's viewpoint that the entry in the budget of non-compulsory appropriations provided a sufficient legal basis for spending them. In the budgetary control field, Parliament's demands for better management of export refunds for agricultural products (in particular for exports to state-trading countries) have been only partially met. This is one reason why Parliament has still not given the discharge for the 1980 budget.

How is it that, in spite of undertakings not to undermine the American embargo because of Afghanistan by increasing agricultural exports to the USSR, the volume of Community exports to the USSR increased four-fold during the period of the embargo? This has not been satisfactorily explained by the Commission.

Parliament did not make things easy for itself in the debate on the mandate reports; on two occasions (17 November 1981 and 19 April 1982), interim reports submitted to Parliament were referred back to the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, which was the committee responsible. This was because the Council's Mandate of 30 May 1980 which stipulated that

'the examination will concern the development of Community policies, without calling into question the common financial responsibility for these policies which are financed from the Community's own resources, or the basic principles of the common agricultural policy. Taking account of the situations and interests of all Member States, this examination will aim to prevent the recurrence of unacceptable situations for any of them'

was interpreted by the Commission - and commendably so and with the support of Parliament - in the broadest possible manner from the outset. The Commission construed it not as a mandate to seek a new balance in the flow of funds between Community and Member States but as an opportunity to formulate a global concept of Community policies taking into account current requirements and constraints.

In the discussion of the proposals submitted by the Commission it became apparent that this approach has not been thought out rigorously or coherently enough.

Let us look first at the agricultural sector:

- The Commission's first report of 24 June 1981 (COM (81) 300) in response to the mandate of 30 May 1980 with respect to agricultural policy was unanimously rejected by Parliament, since it referred only to possible improvements in the common agricultural policy (CAP) and because the few solutions proposed in the report were vague in the extreme. The proposal to use the relationship between a Member State's share of the Community's gross national product and the proportion it obtains of EAGGF-Guarantee Section expenditure as a kind of corrective mechanism amounts to a re-nationalization of the CAP and a violation of the principle of Community preference. The linkage of the United Kingdom's contribution with the reform of the agricultural policy must be considered irrelevant.
- In response to Parliament's harsh criticism the Commission subsequently produced on 10 November 1981 a new memorandum on the same topic; entitled 'Guidelines for European agriculture' (COM (81) 608 final);

- The primary aims of its very detailed proposals which dealt with most of the products covered by market organizations, were a real reduction in wheat prices and a restriction of expenditure on the milk market organization through greater financial participation by producers, a more active trade policy\* and a strengthening of structural measures (aid for small producers);

- Because of the inability of the Councils of Agriculture Ministers and Foreign Ministers to reach agreement on the mandate paper - in particular because of the controversies caused by the CAP proposals - the Commission's proposals were 'forgotten';

- Similarly, the farm price proposals for 1982/83 which ought to have put some of the mandate proposals into effect, had the Commission had its way, bore no relation to the mandate paper, except for the small price increase for wheat;

In the budgetary sphere by far the most interesting finding made by Parliament, supported by the Court of Auditors, was that in 1981 the United Kingdom had received compensatory payments which exceeded its net contribution so that in fact it had a positive balance.

Moreover, instead of arrangements which are unsatisfactory and for limited periods, Parliament has proposed elements of a financial system including a system of fiscal equalization, along the lines of the GIAVAZZI and PFENNIG reports of 1981 on convergence and the future of the budget. So far the Commission has been either unwilling or unable to develop, even in broad outline, a model corresponding to the Community's stage of maturity. There is no doubt that a financial system incorporating fiscal equalization is crucial to national integration in whatever form.

With regard to developments in other policy areas, i.e., social policy, regional policy, industrial restructuring, progress towards 'Economic and Monetary Union', in particular the completion of the EMS and energy policy, Parliament accepts the Commission's analysis and its suggestions put forward in the form of communications, but is disappointed at the absence of concrete proposals.

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\* Between 1980 and 1981 expenditure on export refunds fell by 1,077 million EUA; this was due primarily to an improved export policy following pressure from Parliament and, in particular, its Committee on Budgetary Control.

A case in point is energy policy for which Parliament long ago established the following order of priority:

1. Energy saving,
2. New energy sources,
3. Indigenous resources and
4. Nuclear energy.

A quote from the opinion by Hanna WALZ on behalf of the committee on Energy dispenses with any further comment on the Commission's position:

'Coordination of national resources and greater use of Community instruments are proposed as a means of implementing this policy.

The Committee on Energy and Research agrees with this analysis but points out that the description of the Community's energy problems and the proposals for solving them are much the same as the statements made by the Commission over the last ten years. The policy hitherto pursued cannot be described as a Community energy policy. It is therefore difficult to believe that the policy proposed in the report will be a genuine policy. The Council has often been criticized by the Commission for its lack of constructive action. The committee feels that the same criticism can now justifiably be made of the Commission: its report does not propose any specific action in respect of the energy policy, merely vague declarations of intent.

Unlike the Commission, the committee feels that only action programmes granted financial aid from the budget can be regarded as Community policies even though they may be fragmentary.'

Overall, the failure of the operation condemns the good intentions behind it. One must fear that the mandate papers will suffer the same fate as so many other attempts to materially reform Community policy, i.e., to be quoted when the occasion suits but otherwise to remain a dead letter.

The reasons for this - i.e., the inherent contradiction between the mandate and the lack of a constructive response from the Commission - were already summed up by Paolo BARBI on 17 February 1982:

'To correct, but not destroy, the only Community policy - the agricultural policy - to propose new policies and still not go beyond the ceiling of

1% is impossible, "because of the contradiction which does not allow it" as Dante would say'.

There being no Commission proposal on the UK contribution, Parliament had no opportunity to formally express its opinion. Since this central ( ) part of the mandate of 30 May was not considered, the problem of the United Kingdom's contribution was simply left to the horse-trading within the Council, which ended in May 1982 with a decision to extend the arrangement for one year; we can therefore rest assured that matters will not end there.

The Commission virtually stood and watched while Member States pocketed the budgetary savings, instead of using them to build up other European policies or to constitute a reserve, although it should be said in its defence that Parliament did not object loudly enough. The situation has changed in 1982, with savings from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF being used to supplement structural policies. However, the Council refuses to adopt the necessary supplementary budget.

In the accession negotiations with Portugal and Spain the Commission's proposals for the agricultural sector are still awaited, which bodes ill for the accession date of 1 January 1984. Parliament already called on the Commission to submit to it a comprehensive report on the progress of the accession negotiations in its resolution of 19 November 1981 and again in its resolution of 9 July.

The Court of Auditors' criticism, taken up by Parliament in its report on the implementation of food aid, shows up organizational shortcomings in the Commission. The report drawn up by Victor MICHEL (EPP-B) adopted in the June part-session on measures following the resolution of September 1980 on the campaign against hunger in the world, while acknowledging the subsequent efforts made by the Council and Commission, criticizes the fact that they fell short of Parliament's demands.

If Parliament decides for instance that the Commission ought to take proceedings against a Member State because of its policy of subsidizing horticulture under glass (December and March part-sessions) or calls on it to withdraw a proposal for a regulation because it contains provisions which infringe Parliament's budgetary powers (regulations on energy-saving and demonstration projects at the April part-session), no action is taken.

At its March part-session Parliament adopted a resolution on the basis of a highly commended report by Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (EPP-NL) which calls on the Commission to submit a proposal for a regulation banning imports of the skins of harp and hooded seal pups; to date the Commission has not responded to this request.

The repeated assertions from the highest authority (Commission President THORN), that the Commission is not the Council's secretariat (sic) but also not Parliament's (hear, hear!) and the claim to represent 'second generation Europe' (what is different about that?) should cause one to stop and think.

This would not matter so much were it not for the fact that people forget if it were that the Commission is subject to Parliament's control as Conrad SCHÖN (D) pointed out in the debate on the discharge: 'That is what Parliaments were invented for and that was even why this Parliament was directly elected, so that it might have a legitimate right to perform its control function. That is not a question of institutional conflict but of what we understand by democracy. You will simply have to put up with it.'

## The Council - boni viri, mala autem bestia

The European Council met on 26/27 November 1981 in London, 29/30 March and 28/29 June 1982 in Brussels.

Three world economic summits were also held : from 20 to 26 July 1981 in Ottawa, 22/23 October 1981 on the Mexican island of Cancún (North-South relations, 14 developing countries took part ) and from 4 to 6 June 1982 in Versailles.

The frequency of these conferences confirms the link discovered by John Kenneth Galbraith between worsening economic problems and the growth in the number of international conferences. There is no sign of any solutions at international level to the problems of hunger, indebtedness and unemployment, or at Community level for strengthening solidarity and a more determined common approach to these very problems.

The European Council of 26/27 November 1981, as was conceded by its President, Mrs Thatcher, provided no answers to the mandate of 30 May proposals because four basic issues remained unresolved: the milk market organization, Mediterranean agriculture, expenditure on agriculture as a proportion of overall budgetary expenditure and budgetary measures to alleviate the 'unacceptable situation' (financial burden on a particular Member State).

Although the economic and social situation was discussed, no new European measures to combat unemployment or reduce production costs were proposed.

No progress was made on dismantling technical barriers to trade in order to create a free internal market: 29 proposals for directives, under which type approval (e.g., for motor vehicles) by one national authority would be considered sufficient for approval in the Community as a whole (instead of the current requirement for approval in the nine other Member States), were not adopted by the Council.

An overall agreement on fisheries policy, which would have ended the long-running dispute once and for all, failed to materialize.



The tradition started by Mrs THATCHER, whereby the Head of Government of the country holding the presidency of the Council reports personally to Parliament on the outcome of the European Council, was continued on 21 April by the Belgian Prime Minister, Wilfried MARTENS. In his speech he focussed attention again to the problems of investment (not enough of it) and employment.

The European Council gave the following undertaking on youth unemployment :  
'as a first step, the Member States would strive to ensure over the next five years that all young persons entering the labour market for the first time would receive vocational training or initial work experience within the framework of special youth schemes or contracts of employment.'

The demands for joint action, in the form of specific measures, as set out in the CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI resolution of October 1981 on social policy priorities and in the BROK resolution of April 1982 on youth unemployment, are no nearer becoming reality than they were then.

Even the European Council in June 1982 produced no tangible results: some terse comments on employment, no word on new Community policies, no mention of a reorganization of agricultural policy, shelving of the GENSCHER/ COLOMBO Act on European Union. The dispute with the United States, particularly over the natural gas pipeline deal with the USSR, raises not least the question of what the European Council did to minimize the damage before this deal was concluded.

The Belgian presidency of the Council from January to June 1982, in which two former Group members - Leo TINDEMANS as Foreign Minister and Paul de KEERSMAEKER as Agricultural Minister - played a prominent role, achieved by far the best marks in Parliament's debate on the outcome of the presidency.

Not only were the problems of agricultural prices and the United Kingdom contribution (albeit only temporarily) solved, the Versailles world economic summit concluded with an agreement in principle to improve the coordination of economic policy and an interinstitutional agreement reached on the classification of the budget and on controversial issues of procedure. More importantly, decisions were reached through the intelligent and courageous use of majority voting, as in the case of the agricultural

price proposals, the decisions on Poland and Argentina and the steel sector.

The fact remains, however, that all this effort and endeavour has merely served to maintain Community business as usual without achieving any major breakthroughs. A major breakthrough, for instance, would have been the adoption of measures to bring about the convergence of the economies, to strengthen the European Monetary System, to initiate financial reform, or to establish a genuinely common energy, research and transport policy or the adoption of a European catalogue of measures to combat unemployment.

Paolo BARBI rightly pointed out in the debate that six parity realignments in three years were the result of the lack of a Community policy vis-a-vis the dollar, and that the Soviet Union was able to play off the Member States against each other and the Community as a whole against the United States in the field of trade policy, because there was no common European economic policy.

Egan KLEPSCH described as inexcusable the reckless manner in which relations with the USA had been jeopardized and called for the setting up of a coordinated consultation procedure, a demand which was endorsed by the Belgian presidency.

Looking back over the year of Council meetings, the only real progress was the establishment of the European Foundation, but this was based on the TINDEMANS proposal of 1975! At that rate, when will Parliament's demands on matters of current importance be realized?

#### The time is different in the United Kingdom

It is not the beginning of summer-time but the end of summer-time which is different; in the United Kingdom and Ireland it ends in October and in the other Member States in September, and according to the Council directive should remain that way at least until 1985.

As a compromise Parliament proposed the second Sunday in October, if only to satisfy one Labour member who had spoken of a 'fiendish plot' to steal three weeks of English summer-time.

The UK - quoting loosely from Jean MONNET - is a loyal partner, if it sits on the same side of the table. You get the reputation of being a difficult partner if you negotiate for your own account and after your own fashion.

European political cooperation has achieved significant results; in this case the partners are undoubtedly on the same side of the table, although one might sometimes wonder - as in the case of the Falklands - who has pulled whom on to their side.

As regards strictly European affairs - in spite of years of internal wrangling, in spite of the referendum and regardless of the current government majority - the United Kingdom still seems to be unclear whether it is working with or against the other members of the Community.

One can appreciate to a certain extent the reason for its resistance to the proposed uniform electoral procedure; majority voting is a tradition in the United Kingdom and the change to a proportional system would provoke a dramatic shift in the political balance.

Like Greece, the UK is not a member of the European Monetary System. It took a British Conservative Member, Mr PURVIS, to demonstrate to his own country in a brilliant report on the EMS\* (debated in February 1982), the benefits being missed by the UK and by the other Member States as a result of its not joining a zone of relative monetary stability; better trading position, lower risk and costs in forward currency dealing, greater stability of interest rates, advantages for British fishermen and farmers.

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In this report Parliament called for the setting up of an independent European Currency Authority with the following tasks:

- (a) to issue and manage a European Currency Unit (ECU);
- (b) to provide a means of settlement and a store of value for international trade and investment;
- (c) to maintain the stability and good name, credibility and creditworthiness of the ECU in its own right;
- (d) to foster the economic growth of Europe and the well-being of its people;
- (e) to sponsor the voluntary adoption of the ECU by governments, businesses and individuals, with the aim of it achieving ultimately legal tender status in all Member States.

It arouses indignation that the British pursue a hard policy of national interest under cover of the unanimous voting system in the Council and agree to decisions with a European objective only as part of a package deal. In the haggling over the United Kingdom's 'contribution' (the word 'contribution' is a misnomer, since the payments are actually diverted from Community funds) the UK's own desire for a rebate was tied to a stonewalling policy on agricultural prices - this happened in 1981 and would also have happened in 1982 had the Belgian presidency, supported by a Parliament resolution, not pushed through a majority decision.

The tone with which British demands are sometimes presented must also arouse indignation.

When the British rapporteur on the 1983 budget tells his Head of Government in an open letter published in The Times to 'take the Falklands and Brussels too!', it is scandalous that a Community dispute should be equated so readily with an armed conflict, a war.

The aim of the Community should be to seek common solutions designed to foster the well-being of the greatest number, instead of one Member State trying to wring maximum concessions from the others by force.

The objections of the British bureaucracy to measures which have long since received general approval are wholly incomprehensible: the British authorities objected initially to a uniform European passport, because they felt it was two millimeters too large!

Now that it has finally been adopted, however, the Member States are allowing themselves plenty of time: it will not be introduced until 1985. Could this be a way of avoiding complications for the next European elections? If the European passport is no more effective at internal frontiers than the existing identity cards and passports, then it is a farce.

Part of the British media is also doing its utmost to whip up anti-market feeling and does not shrink from making malicious statements to achieve its purpose. For instance, in a television film and in newspaper articles the European Parliament has been depicted as a crowd of people who are interested only in lavish eating and drinking and pocketing huge amounts of taxpayers money. The British respect for democratic institutions clearly does not include Europe. The famous British 'fair play' ought at least to exclude hitting below the belt.

## MAIN THEMES OF PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS AND MAJOR INITIATIVES

Any selection of specific items from Parliament's activities during the year under consideration must inevitably be arbitrary. This industrious Parliament has dealt with a wealth of topics, which are discussed in detail in the following sectoral reports, and in putting down some 306 oral questions, motions for resolutions and entries in the register, (not counting amendments) the Group has made its political objectives clear.

The adoption of the SEITLINGER report (EPP/F) on a draft uniform electoral procedure can certainly be counted a major success. The EPP and the Liberals all voted for the resolution; the EDP would have preferred a simple proportional voting system; of the Socialists, the Labour Members voted against as did the majority of the Conservatives; the Communists abstained.

The result of the vote - 158 to 77 with 27 abstentions, shows that a personalized system of proportional representation with multi-member constituencies and adequate scope for enabling electoral legislation in the Member States - was the best that could be achieved. If the United Kingdom blocks this electoral system in the Council, (which is not unlikely) it will still be possible to implement Parliament's draft by having it incorporated directly into the electoral legislation of the other nine Member States.

In its debate of 6 July 1982 on the reform of the Treaties and the achievement of European Union, in which over 40 speakers took part, Parliament established a starting point for the Community to develop into a stronger, more efficient entity and to move forward to a more advanced stage of integration; it adopted the resolution tabled by its Committee on Institutional Affairs by a resounding majority of 257 to 37 with 21 abstentions. Unfortunately, the question of whether its reform proposals will become reality does not depend on Parliament alone.

Parliament is not a constituent assembly, it is not planning a revolutionary act like the French National Assembly of 1789. On the other hand, it is determined to uphold its right to propose a blueprint for a new Community constitution, attuned to the present state of advancement of the Community, commensurate with its challenges and opportunities, which will do away with internal contradictions and arguments over powers, and pave the way for making the most of the Community's potential.

But will all the Member States wish to take this path? What can be done if they do not?

An indication of the answer to this question is given in the resolution tabled by Sjouke JONKER (NL) on behalf of the Group during the institutional debate. Taking up a call by the Group chairman, Mr BARBI, and recalling similar statements by the Presidents of the Parliament, Council and Commission, this resolution calls for the convening of a new Messina Conference to be held at the end of 1983 (the process of setting up the European Economic Community began at Messina after the failure of the projected European Defence Community). The purpose of this conference would be to ascertain the extent of the Member States' commitment to European Union as it will have been defined by then by a majority of the European Parliament. Should it become apparent in the process that one or more Member States are not in agreement, this would be revealed to all. The outcome would be not so much a 'two-tier Europe' as an inner and an outer Community with differing degrees of integration and differing spheres of competence (although European political cooperation would naturally remain a responsibility common to all) and the inner Community would speak with one voice to the outer. The institutional problems which this would raise should not be insoluble. In the long run there is no point in trying to force those who cannot be convinced to wear an integration 'corset' when, although they acknowledge its beneficial effect they cannot get used to the way it pinches. On the other hand, the 'mini-integrationists' have no right either to prevent those who are ready to make progress from doing so.

The draft European Act tabled before Parliament by Foreign Ministers GENSCHER and COLOMBO on 19 November 1981 has as its central objective the revitalisation of European political cooperation and the inclusion of security policy. It is intended not as a draft treaty but as an intergovernmental agreement. Further Councils of Ministers are to be established as part of the extension of the Community's powers, although their terms of reference are not specified. The proposals to limit recourse to the 'Luxembourg compromise' (i.e. where a Member State prevents a decision by invoking its 'vital interests') is to be welcomed, but is not far reaching enough. Apart from the extension of the conciliation procedure to legal acts which have no financial implications (for which a Commission proposal has already been submitted in any case), the proposals for increasing Parliament's powers fall short of their objective.

The working party set up under the Belgian presidency of the Council, chaired by Mr de Schoutheete, has not yet completed its work and so the fate of the GENSCHER-COLOMBO proposal is still uncertain.

The proposal for a draft treaty for the first stage of the creation of European Union (Doc. 1-940/81) tabled by the EPP Group in January 1982 and then referred to the Committee on Institutional Affairs goes much further than the GENSCHER-COLOMBO initiative in both form and content. It is intended to be the draft of a partial constitution, based on the following elements:

- Formal creation of European Union, with the legal status of a fourth Community and a political umbrella status covering the other Community Treaties (Articles 1 and 2)
  - Consolidation of the position of the European Council (Article 3)
  - Creation of new explicit powers for the Union (Articles 4 and 5)
  - Procedure for extending the powers of the Union (Articles 6 and 7). Since the nature of the powers of the European Union is still vague and as yet not precisely defined, there is room for an extension of the terms of reference of the Union under which powers may be transferred to the Union on a federal basis in appropriate cases and according to the principle of subsidiary with requiring the approval of all the Member States
  - Provisions for extending the legislative powers of the European Parliament (Articles 16 to 18). Instead of calling for the European Parliament to be given a dominant role immediately in the legislative sphere, the draft treaty distinguishes three phases:
    - = An area in which Parliament exercises precisely defined legislative powers after consulting the Council, Article 16 (the purpose of this measure is to reverse the existing procedure);
    - = An area in which something like the present conciliation procedure is applied, but where the Council has the final decision (Article 17);
    - = An area in which Parliament may enact legislation in place of the other organs in the event of their failure to act (Article 18).
  - Procedures for harmonizing the Treaties with a view to their ultimate amalgamation (Article 21),
- plus provision for incorporating in them a set of financial rules.

The underlying idea is to provide the new Committee on Institutional Affairs with a document which has a chance of being ratified before the end of the electoral period (a ratification procedure is necessary in any case for the forthcoming accession of Spain and Portugal) and which may serve as a basic constitutional framework for the European Union. In its July resolution the Committee on Institutional Affairs explicitly acknowledged that a gradual approach would be considered if a comprehensive draft were to prove unworkable.

The motion on priorities for the second half of the electoral period initiated by Jochen van AERSSSEN (EVP/D) and tabled by the Group in May 1982 pursued another objective. This is a programme of projects coordinated with Christian-Democratic groups in national parliaments which the Group is determined to see carried out by the end of the present Parliament. A framework of this kind is both necessary and beneficial; the time when the Community made the greatest progress was when the programme laid down by the Treaties for the 12 year transitional period had to be carried out. Fitting progress towards political integration into a timetable provides the incentive needed for decision-making and a yardstick against which to measure success or failure.

One institutional problem has been swept under the carpet: on 23 February 1982 the Community decreased in size, when a referendum in Greenland resulted in a majority in favour of leaving the Community. Admittedly, the political relations between Denmark and Greenland are a special case. But if this example sets a trend, what is there to stop another region of a Member State deciding to withdraw from the Community if it feels so inclined and how ought the Community to react?

The growing number of international flashpoints in 1981/82 made it more important than ever for Parliament to debate matters involving European political cooperation: Poland, the Falklands, Turkey, Afghanistan and the Middle East being the main areas discussed.

Not surprisingly it was precisely these subjects which led to the strongest altercations with the Left in Parliament. Only with great difficulty was a common position reached with the Socialists condemning the imposition of martial law in Poland (December part-session); certain ~~Socialist~~ speakers in the debate would not accept the Soviet Union's responsibility for these events, extolled the virtues of détente and confusing cause and effect claimed that Parliament's interference was contributing to the Cold War.



The extremely objective report on Turkey by Kai-Uwe von HASSEL (EPP/D) which balanced on the one hand the circumstances leading up to the military takeover (political terrorism, 5,200 dead, failure of the political parties), and, on the other hand, the continuing restriction of human rights, the persecution of trade unionists and politicians, and which conveyed a grave warning to the Turkish transitional government, was not radical enough for the Left. Consequently it was adopted only by 105 to 100 votes. The Left would obviously have preferred to terminate the Community's association agreement with Turkey, thereby putting an end to all hopes of a return to democracy with the Community's assistance.

In the debate of 17 June 1982 on the Middle East it was not the condemnation of Israeli intervention in Lebanon which caused controversy but the interpretation of the factors leading up to it: the undermining of the Lebanese State through external pressure and the existence of the PLO as a state within a state. The motion tabled by the Socialists (not adopted) referred not to the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces, but only of the Israeli forces.

The Socialist International singled out the Salvadoran Christian-Democratic politician, Napoleaon DUARTE, and his party as the targets for their accusations of right-wing Fascism, despite the fact that the land reform and other economic policy measures introduced by him prove the contrary. The elections of 28 March 1982 were described by their President BRANDT (Soc/D) as a 'farce' and subsequently as 'sham elections', although three-quarters of the voting population turned out to vote in spite of intimidation and use of force by left-wing revolutionary guerillas. The Socialist Party in El Salvador must bear part of the blame for the death toll there, since it withdrew from the alliance with the Christian Democrats and did not stand for election, thereby abandoning a possible chance for peaceful reform in collaboration with the Christian Democrats.

Parliament adopted resolutions on the Falklands conflict on 22 April and 12 May 1982. In both texts Parliament based its position on UN Resolution No. 502, calling for an end to hostilities and the immediate withdrawal of all Argentinian troops from the Falkland Islands and approving the embargo on imports from Argentina and the ban on exports of arms to Argentina (until these demands had been met).

The May resolution was adopted despite opposition from the Left (131 votes to 97, with 11 abstentions), because the Socialist Group had proposed a text which called for an immediate cease-fire and an international negotiated solution involving supervision and a United Nations peace plan.

One is bound to mention that even in the EPP Group there were those who felt that the British Government in stepping up hostilities had placed too great a strain on Community solidarity. André DILIGENT (EPP/F) drew the only possible conclusion from this in an article: 'Europe needs a common external policy. Every initiative which involves the solidarity of the other States requires the prior approval of a Community body.'

Parliament took a stand on the situation in Afghanistan on 16 June 1982, adopting a resolution which pledged support to the Afghan people in its struggle for liberation and proposed political and economic sanctions against both the government in Kabul and the USSR.

The majority of the Socialists voted against; the German Socialist HÄNSCH justified this in an explanation of vote saying that there was no proof of the use of chemical weapons and that one should not interfere with the organization of Afghan resistance.

On 18 November 1981 Parliament adopted the DILIGENT report on the protection of shipping routes, against opposition from the Left. The report proposes co-ordinated European action to protect vital European supply lines from Africa and the Persian Gulf.

The German Socialist HÄNSCH justified his Group's vote against the motion by, among other things, the almost laughable claim that the majority voting for the report wanted to rebuild a fleet as a means of alleviating the steel crisis.

In the field of foreign affairs the growing tension between the Community and the United States gives cause for concern.

In principle one should not hold it against the Americans if they exert economic pressure to achieve their political goals, as long as they do so by legitimate means.

It was predictable that the gas pipeline contracts between certain Member States of the Community and the USSR would come under fire from America. A deal with such economic and political repercussions would have been easier to justify had it been concluded by the Community and not by individual Member States; at the same time this could have formed the starting point for a genuinely common energy supply policy. Since this was not the case, it seems wrong to attempt now to provoke a bloc reaction from the Community. The Community should not be the whipping-boy suffering for the results of individual policies by the Member States.

The levying of countervailing duties on imports of steel from Europe by the Americans was also predictable. As early as February 1982 there was a debate in Parliament after which it was announced that American steel producers had filed dumping suits. Once again the Community is in a difficult position because it has been unable to monitor the mass of national subsidies for steel producers, let alone to abolish them. The Americans have used these national subsidies as a stick to beat the Europeans, considering them as merely parts of a common European steel policy. The accusations of American protectionism would be easier to justify if the Europeans themselves had a clearer conscience.

The weak-kneed reaction by the Council on the question of support for American economic sanctions against the USSR because of the imposition of martial law in Poland did not improve matters. Apart from the general issue of the usefulness of external economic measures in achieving foreign policy objectives, such reactions only have any point if they can be seen to have been taken in earnest. The list of banned imports adopted by the Council was certainly not appropriate, since it included only luxury goods and represented only a minute percentage of imports from the USSR.

It may be true that the current difficulties with the USA are simply a 'family squabble'. But solidarity is not a one-way street and therefore the underlying discord must be analysed very carefully and the opportunity taken to bring about a change - by the Community itself. It is not exactly an advertisement for progress towards European unification to start a fight with one's best friends.

The adoption of the Fifth Directive (on the structure of the limited company and the powers and obligations of its organs) should be stressed as the culmination of a ten-year period of consultation in the Legal Affairs Committee of the old, directly elected Parliament. Since this concerned basic aspects of policy on the European company and company law - employee participation, structure of the board of management, etc. - to become binding under national legislation exhaustive treatment was fully justified. (For details see the comprehensive account in Section III - Legal Affairs Committee).

The solution adopted aims at equality of treatment rather than full harmonization: fortunately, the Commission shares Parliament's standpoint almost in its entirety. Coordination of provisions for the protection of companies

or third parties under national company law is an elementary precondition for the operation of the Common Market and the social gearing of economic life. The matter is all the more pressing in that the Seventh Directive on the consolidated balance sheet (1976 proposal), the Eighth Directive on the annual accounts (1978 proposal) and the Statute of the European Company (1970 proposal) have still not been adopted by the Council.

The efforts to free the internal market from the strangle-hold of fiscal and administrative red tape, to facilitate the freedom of movement of individuals, to do away with the endless queues at internal frontiers and the increase in the cost of goods just because of the formalities at border crossing points, which is estimated at 5 to 7% (a marvellous bonus vis-à-vis the competitor on the other side of the border and sanctioned by the authorities too!) at last seem to be bearing some fruit. The Commission has finally made good its promise in the mandate of 30 May papers and submitted a communication in July 1982 concerning the strengthening of the internal market based on five proposals for decisions, regulations or directives. These provide for the abolition of identity checks, simplification of customs formalities and in particular the deferred payment of the turnover tax payable on imports so that it can be declared in the normal way in the periodic tax returns.

Even the Community man-in-the-street realizes how important it is to relieve economic and commercial dealings of the burden of frontier bureaucracy. The experiences which a normal individual sometimes has to endure are epitomized in the following true story:

Michel, a citizen of the Community, decides that he would like to paint his brown garden fence sky-blue and he knows that some 7 kilometers away in the neighbouring state (which is friendly because it is a member of the Community) there is a factory which sells good quality paint of every hue, and (more importantly) it is 10% cheaper there. He sets off happily in his car and buys the paint which, because of the length of the fence, amounts to slightly more than the duty-free amount of 180 EUA. This is a problem because, after all, he cannot simply make the fence shorter. He sets out for home and arrives at 6.15 p.m. at the border. The customs officer sees straight away with his eagle eye that here is a situation which calls for official action and he asks for the import papers. Our naive friend was not aware that import papers were necessary. He is told he must obtain the forms (in 8 copies) from a customs agency. Naturally, the latter has to be paid for its services, which probably cancels out any saving he may have made by buying the cheaper product. In fact all our Michel needs are the forms and the customs' tariff number and dutiable value; the rest he is able to complete himself. However, the customs officer will not give him these two necessary pieces of information. Michel admits defeat and decides to call upon the services of the agency, which by now is closed. The customs officer consoles him: even if it were open the goods could not be cleared through customs, because the relevant office has also closed in the meantime. He rejects with indignation the suggestion that Michel should be given transit papers so that the remaining formalities may be completed back home. The goods cannot cross the border until the import tax has been paid. Michel asks timidly whether the paint can be left there until the next day but the customs have no storage facilities for that purpose. His offer to paint the exterior of the customs building (since he is unable to do anything else with the paint,) is noted as incitement to deface public property. How citizen Michel managed to extricate himself from this dilemma is not known. It is highly likely that his fence has still not been painted sky-blue and that he has turned into a stone monument at the border as a warning to others.

On 6 May 1982 the EPP Group held a demonstration in Aachen-Vaals, the meeting point of the French, German and Netherlands borders, under the motto 'Europe without barriers', in which well over 1,000 Dutch, Belgians, Luxembourgers and Germans took part. This massive public support can and will win the day over the costly and pointless anachronism of internal frontiers - this is a cause supported by the entire Group and includes among its indefatigable champions Karl von WOGAU, Otto von HABSBURG, Konrad SCHÖN, Lambert CROUX, Harry NOTENBOOM, Nicolas ESTGEN, Kurt MALANGRE, Otmar FRANZ and many others (see also the report of the Committee for Economic and Monetary Affairs).

Convincing proof of the need for and the effectiveness of parliamentary control of administration and of the importance of meeting responsibilities to the European taxpayer is provided in the work of the Committee on Budgetary Control under its chairman, Heinrich AIGNER (EPP/D).

- In the dairy sector the stricter and more market-oriented budgetary management recommended by the Committee on Budgetary Control has resulted in savings to the consumer running into millions. The committee's efforts have also produced positive results in other areas such as food aid, research policy, and the organization of internal controls.
- Both the discharge procedure and the use of ad hoc checks have enabled the committee to correct irregularities and abuses. It has taken systematic steps to improve measures to combat fraud against the EEC budget. There have been numerous cases of effective savings.
- When in November 1980 the Commission announced a higher rate of export refunds for butter, a transaction by the French exporter Doumeng, speculating on sales of 25,000 tonnes of butter to the USSR, was halted at the instigation of the committee. The resultant savings were put at 12 million EUA.
- Parliamentary control of the Ispira Research Centre has had a positive effect on budgetary managements. One such effect has been quite spectacular: Commissioner DAVIGNON has reduced the number of official cars in Ispira by one third. The committee has also ensured that a much more careful attitude to representation and mission allowances now prevails in the Commission and in Parliament itself.

## CONCLUSIONS

The Community is still far from having exploited its full potential.

Instead of giving way to the tendency to talk of crises in general and in particular - the crisis of the atomic threat, the danger of war, crisis in the Middle East, crisis in the Falklands, world economic crisis, unemployment crisis, crisis in economic relations with the USA, crisis of protectionism, financial crises in the Third and Fourth Worlds, crisis on the international capital markets, monetary crises, energy crisis, environment crisis, raw materials crisis and so on - Western Europeans should remember the courage which has given them their self-confidence. The fact that European unification is marking time is due to a mutual loss of confidence, that is the real crisis and the only one. It can be ascribed to a loss of self-confidence, despite the fact that the Community enjoys a hitherto unequalled standard of living.

Just imagine the immense dynamic force which the Community is capable of unleashing by creating a genuinely free internal market, by establishing a Community currency which eliminates exchange losses in internal trade, through an external monetary policy which would give the Community the same standing in international monetary affairs as the USA, by pooling national research and development policies or by supporting the industries of the future on a Community basis.

The Community should see its vocation not so much as one of adding new European bureaucratic hurdles to the existing national ones, but rather one of making unnecessary national bureaucracies obsolete: an approach which has already been embarked upon with admirable tenacity by the European Court of Justice.

The recipe for combating unemployment is not to take money from the less well-off Member States and unload it on those which are harder hit under the auspices of dubious employment schemes (usually the money is left at the Finance Minister's door, which is then closed to keep out the inquisitive gaze of those who wonder how it is to be used). This is tantamount to redistributing unemployment from one Member State to another and is a caricature of the efforts to achieve European convergence.

No. What is needed is to clear away the waste that is bureaucratically enshrined in the welfare state, to open the bottles firmly sealed by the state

which contain the unactivated ingredients for Europe's prosperity of tomorrow, to reduce the rewards for conformism and faint-heartedness and to provide greater opportunities for European talent.

A European reawakening also needs a new language. If European failings are to be debated in the open then the blame for them has to be put at someone's door. There is no point in not naming the Member States and the individuals concerned when they have something to be reproached for - this applies equally to the debates of Parliament, Commission and Council. Less speechifying and more action is called for.

In the last analysis what matters is that we put flesh on the bare frame of a new ideal with which all can identify and be proud to say 'civis Europeus sum'.

Friedrich FUGMANN





III. THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES AND ACTION  
TAKEN AT PART-SESSIONS

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## POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

At its meeting on 27 January 1982 the Political Affairs Committee once again elected Mr Mariano RUMOR (EPP-I) as its chairman. In January, Mr Otto von HABSBURG (EPP-D) succeeded Mr Erik BLUMENFELD (EPP-D) as coordinator and spokesman for the 12 EPP members of the Political Affairs Committee.

Between July 1981 and July 1982 the Political Affairs Committee met 9 times in Brussels and twice in Strasbourg and had its meeting in December 1981 in London.

Although most of its attention was concentrated on international problems (see I below) the committee also discussed security and defence (see II below) and turned its attention to a variety of questions (see III below) such as a uniform electoral law and the enlargement of the EEC. Despite the creation in January 1982 of a Committee on Institutional Affairs, the Political Affairs Committee continued to deal with institutional questions (see IV below) in its sub-committee on the application of the institutional provisions of the Treaties chaired by Mr DILIGENT (EPP-F). Lastly, human rights matters were dealt with by the Working Group on Human Rights.

### I. International relations

Like the Political Affairs Committee, the European Parliament held regular and sometimes lively urgent debates at its plenary sittings on major international developments. Three EPP Members were appointed rapporteurs on extremely important topics: Turkey, Poland and the Middle East.

Mr von HASSEL (EPP-D), who was appointed rapporteur by the Political Affairs Committee on 21 April 1981, visited Ankara twice (in May 1981 and January 1982). Numerous attempts were made by the Socialist and Communist groups to obstruct the report, adopted by the committee on 27 May 1982; they succeeded on several occasions in having the debate postponed as a result of questionable procedural motions. The report was adopted by a narrow majority (105 votes to 100) at the plenary sitting of 8 July 1982 (1).

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(1) Doc. 1-304/82

While expressing the concern of the Europeans over human rights in Turkey, Mr von HASSEL felt that Western Europe should show understanding for the military regime which came to power in Ankara on 12 September 1980. After years of disorder and terrorism that created chaos in Turkey, the army's intervention could prove of benefit to the population if, after restoring order, it actually led the country towards a lasting democracy. Although the report was supported by the European Democrats, the Liberals and the EPD Group Mr K. KALLIAS (EPP-GR) expressed reservations on behalf of Greek Members of all parties, including New Democracy Members of the EPP Group.

The situation in Poland, which was exacerbated by the military coup in December 1981, was under constant consideration by the European Parliament, which expressed solidarity with the Polish people, the SOLIDARNOSC trade union and the Church. On 17 September 1981 in Strasbourg Mr HABSBURG tabled an emergency resolution along with Mr PENDERS (EPP-NL) on behalf of the EPP Group and pointed out that the tragic events in Warsaw were a last warning to free Europe in the face of the hegemonic designs of the USSR. Unless we succeeded in achieving political union and adding a political dimension and security to our prosperity, it would be our turn next. An EPP Member, Mr Pierre DESCHAMPS (EPP-B) was appointed rapporteur on the situation in Poland by the Political Affairs Committee. On 25 February 1982, Mr DESCHAMPS presented his draft report giving a detailed summary of the historical and political background to developments in Poland. He again submitted his report in April and it was adopted by the Political Affairs Committee on 24 June by 16 votes to 7. In his resolution (1) which was accompanied by a particularly detailed explanatory statement, Mr DESCHAMPS drew attention to the various aspects of the Polish problem. CScE, the USSR which was flagrantly responsible and ought to be penalized, the nature and risks of the state of siege, the economic and humanitarian aid that the EEC ought to grant to the Polish people under certain conditions.

A matter very closely linked with the Polish issue, the nature of the Community's trade relations with the USSR was brought up during the February 1982 part-session, during a debate on deliveries of Soviet gas, by Mr MULLER-HERMANN (EPP-D) and Mr PENDERS, who drew attention to the dangers of exporting advanced technology to the USSR and suggested extending NATO's COCOM list.

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(1) PE 78.127

A third major subject for which an EPP Member was appointed rapporteur, the situation in the Middle East, was brought up on several occasions by Mr PENDERS (1) in the Political Affairs Committee. Mr PENDERS felt that Europe should provide a logical follow-up to the Camp David Agreements in the Middle East. In his view the PLO should recognize the existence of the State of Israel and Israel should recognize the PLO as the spokesman for the Palestinians. The explanatory statement contains the rapporteur's detailed analysis of the Middle East conflict (the Camp David Agreements, the attitude of America and the EEC, the PLO, Soviet-American rivalry, the Euro-Arab Dialogue) and the conflict in Lebanon.

It was in fact the dramatic turn of events in Lebanon following the Israeli intervention at the beginning of summer 1982 that prompted the Political Affairs Committee to postpone adoption of the PENDERS report so that it could cover the latest developments in the region that could significantly affect the Palestinian question. On two occasions, during part-sessions in April and June 1982, the EPP spokesman, Mr D'ORMESSON (EPP-F), Mr von HASSEL and Mr PENDERS had the opportunity to confirm the Group's attachment to a free and independent Lebanon with full sovereignty and territorial integrity. Another report related to the Middle East issue, on diplomatic relations between Greece and Israel (2) was drawn up on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee by Mr BLUMENFELD and discussed during the December 1981 meeting in London but has not yet been adopted. The Political Affairs Committee also delivered an opinion significantly amending the report by Mrs WIECZOREK-ZEUL (Soc.-D) on behalf of the Committee on External Economic Relations on trade relations between the EEC and the Gulf States (3). Mr BLUMENFELD and Mr MULLER-HERMANN outlined the EPP's position during the 16 September 1981 sitting in Strasbourg.

The committee also dealt with the future of Southern Africa, on which Sir James SCOTT-HOPKINS (ED-GB) (4) had drawn up a report, and organized a joint meeting with the Committee on Development on 23 June 1982 at which Mr D'ORMESSON and Mrs GALOTTI DE BIASE (EPP-I) spoke.

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(1) PE 73.166

(2) PE 73.158:( Mr PENDERS replaced Mr BLUMENFELD, who has not been a member of the Political Affairs Committee since early 1982, as rapporteur)

(3) PE 69.583/fin./rev.

(4) PE 78.047

The political aspects of relations between the Community and the United States of America were the subject of a report drawn up by Mrs GREDAL (Soc.-DK) (1) adopted by the Political Affairs Committee on 26 May 1982 to which significant changes were made as a result of amendments tabled by Mr von HASSEL, Mr HABSBURG and Mr SCHALL (EPP-D) underlining the importance of political links between Europe and the United States which were essential to the security of Europe.

As in the case of Poland, the European Parliament strongly and unambiguously condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The report on the situation in Afghanistan (2) by Mr ISRAEL (EPD-F) was adopted by the Political Affairs Committee on 26 May 1982 and by the European Parliament with the support of EPP Members on 16 June 1982.

In keeping with their commitment to human rights and democracy, the Christian Democrats of the European Parliament had the opportunity to express their solidarity with their sister parties in Latin America on several occasions.

Mrs LENZ (EPP-D), a member of the Political Affairs Committee, was appointed rapporteur on the situation in El Salvador. The EPP reacted to the civil war in El Salvador by calling for humanitarian aid in its emergency resolution of 17 September 1981 (3) tabled by Mr KLEPSCH (EPP-D) during a debate at which Mr VERGEER (EPP-NL) and Mr LANGES (EPP-D) spoke. Mr LANGES returned to the attack on 17 June 1982 when he succeeded in getting Parliament to adopt a resolution on an emergency aid programme for the 'Caritas' of the dioceses of El Salvador (4) adopted by Parliament. Mr BROK (EPP-D) expressed the concern of the EPP at the authoritarian developments in Nicaragua and called for the suspension of Community financial aid to the sandinist regime until violations of human rights in the country (5) were brought to an end. It was also at the initiative of the EPP that Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI (EPP-I) tabled a resolution adopted by Parliament on 11 March 1982 expressing concern for constitutional freedoms in Uruguay (6) and the restrictions that could affect parties with foreign links.

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(1) Report adopted at the June 1982 part-session (Doc. 1-300/82)

(2) Doc. 1-296/82

(3) Doc. 1-486/81

(4) Doc. 1-331/82

(5) Doc. 1-332/82

(6) Doc. 1-1086/81/rev.II

To this long list of countries to which members of the EPP have turned their attention during the periods under consideration should be added Malta, on which Mr van den HEUVEL (Soc.-NL) (1) drew up a report discussed by the Political Affairs Committee on 23 June 1982. Mr HABSBURG strongly opposed the conciliatory attitude adopted by the Socialist rapporteur towards the Maltese regime which the EPP regards as dictatorial.

II. Security and defence has traditionally been the subject of close attention by EPP members who feel that by virtue of its election by universal suffrage, the European Parliament is perfectly entitled to discuss such questions, especially their political aspects, which affect safety and freedom of Europeans. At the initiative of Mr SCHALL, representatives of the EPP Group, the European Democratic Group, the Liberals, and less frequently members of other groups, have met informally as a security intergroup during each part-session in Strasbourg. The purpose of these meetings is to provide mutual information on group initiatives on security matters, to discuss relations to be established with the WEU Assembly in Paris and to follow developments in the drafting of the general report to be submitted to the Political Affairs Committee by Mr HAAGERUP (Lib.-DK) on all these matters. The Political Affairs Committee has twice heard defence experts: in London, in December 1981, specialists from the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and in Brussels, in April 1982, a representative from the Norwegian Institute for Strategic Studies (SIPRI) presented widely differing views.

The argument as to whether the European Parliament is competent or not for matters of defence reached its climax in 1981 when the Diligent report on surveillance and protection of shipping routes for supplies of energy and strategic materials for the countries of the Community(2) was discussed. Despite innumerable diversionary moves by the left wing groups, the Diligent report was finally adopted by a large majority at the plenary sitting of 18 November 1981. As the debate was a lengthy one, the EPP spokesmen, (Mr D'ORMESSON, Mr BOURNIAS (EPP-Gr), Mr Von HASSEL, Mr GONTIKAS (EPP-GR), Mr PENDERS and Mr SCHALL) were able to stress their concern at the growing Soviet threat at sea and on land and the hope that the countries of Europe would play a more active and better coordinated part in the defence of the free world.

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(1) PE 77.866

(2) Doc. 1-697/80



Mr DILIGENT denied the claims that he was a warmonger and recalled the tragic error of those who had campaigned for unilateral disarmament in 1937-38 and, to prove that his way of thinking was that of Marc SANGNIER and Robert SCHUMAN, concluded, in the words of SCHUMAN, that Europe had not been created and there had been war. 'We shall create Europe and there will be no war'.

Whilst Mr HAAGERUP was drawing up his report, Adam FERGUSSON (DE-GB) was drawing up his report on armament procurement within a common industrial policy and on sales (1) which he first submitted to the committee in May 1982. This report, which is a follow-up to the KLEPSCH report adopted in 1978, will incorporate the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr D'ORMESSON, Mr BARBI (EPP-I) and other members of the EPP on the need to provide better civil defence for the peoples of Europe in the event of conflict (2).

III. The Political Affairs Committee has dealt with two subjects that come within its terms of reference, the uniform electoral law and enlargement of the Community.

The report by Mr Jean SEITLINGER (EPP-F) on a uniform electoral law for the election of Members of the European Parliament, which the committee adopted on 27 January 1982, was one of the committee's main projects. Following two years of preparatory work by the ad hoc subcommittee and detailed discussions by the Political Affairs Committee, the SEITLINGER report was finally adopted in the House on 10 March 1982 (3).

It provides for a system of proportional representation with each state divided into multi-Member constituencies in which between 3 and 15 representatives can be elected. Mr SEITLINGER pointed out that a uniform system does not mean laws identical in every detail in view of the diversity, richness and peculiarities of the Member States. The committee's pragmatic approach did not prevent it from opting resolutely for the proportional system rather than the majority system and all the representatives of the Member States voted for the report, with the notable exception of the British Members who strongly opposed it. Mr BOCKLET (EPP-D) played an important part in drawing up the report and spoke during the plenary debate along with Mr PENDERS, Mr ANTONIOZZI (EPP-I), Mr GEROKOSTOPOULOS (EPP-GR), Mr DALSASS (EPP-I), Mr FISCHBACH (EPP-L), Mr RYAN (EPP-IRL), Mr BOURNIAS and Mr VERROKEN (EPP-B).

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(1) PE 78.344

(2) Doc. 1-356/82

(3) Doc. 1-988/81

On a proposal from the Political Affairs Committee and with the agreement of the Bureau of the European Parliament, Mr SEITLINGER was invited to present the proposal to each of the national parliaments. The stakes are high: once the Council as unanimously approved the uniform electoral law, the national parliaments must ratify it so that it can come into force for the European elections in 1984.

The Christian-Democratic Members have always been alive to the prospects of the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal. They feel that the accession of these three young democracies is necessary for the sake of greater democratic stability in Madrid and Lisbon and for the overall identity and equilibrium of the Community. The motion for a resolution tabled by Mr KLEPSCH on behalf of the EPP, the Christian-Democratic, Liberal and Italian Communists groups(1) at the sitting of 19 November 1981 clarified the EPP political support for the accession negotiations under way. Mr LUCKER (EPP-D) and Mr LIGIOS (EPP-I) put the group's point of view, which was that the Community should make a special effort to provide the best conditions for the accession of the two countries, but should not underestimate the costs of this third enlargement, which should not be to the detriment of the southern regions of the Community. The subject cropped up again at the July 1982 part-session: following an oral question by Mr DIANA (EPP-I) to the Commission and a resolution( 2), the EPP called for the two accession deadlines to be met but expressed concern that unless territorial extension of the Community were accompanied by a corresponding strengthening of its functioning and policies of solidarity, the Community's homogeneity and effectiveness could be endangered. Lord DUORO (ED-GB) drew up a report on enlargement on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee (3) which was given a first reading in June 1982 following a statement by Mr NATALI, Christian-Democratic Commissioner responsible for enlargement.

The Political Affairs Committee also had the opportunity to deal with the subject of conscientious objectors (4) (opinion drafted by Mr VAN DEN HEUVEL), the scope of which was so restricted by the amendment tabled by Mrs LENZ and others that the rapporteur finally withdrew his report. The question of the multilingual system of the European Community was discussed in the opinion (5)

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(1) Doc. 1-728/81

(2) Doc. 1-503/82/rev.

(3) PE 72.529/rev.

(4) PE 77.661

(5) PE 77.071

(for the Committee on the Rules of Procedure) drawn up by Mr HAPSBURG, which recommended that in view of the enormous rise in costs and the problem of using seven or eight official languages in the EEC, only French, English and Spanish should be used as working languages for a 15 year period. In a desire to increase awareness by extending the number of European symbols, Parliament adopted a report by Mr FERGUSSON (1) at its July 1982 part-session calling for a symbolic empty seat in the European Parliament to represent the fact that free Europe would welcome the eventual accession of European peoples under Soviet domination.

#### IV. Institutional matters

The work of the Political Affairs Committee and its subcommittee on institutional problems chaired by Mr DILIGENT was reflected in two reports adopted at the part-sessions of December 1981 and February 1982 respectively. the report by Mr ANTONIOZZI on the role of the European Parliament in its relations with the European Council (2) and the report by Mr BLUMENFELD on the role of the European Parliament in the negotiations and ratification of Treaties of accession and of other Treaties and agreements between the European Community and third countries (3).

These two documents complete the series of inter-institutional resolutions aimed at furthering the construction of the Community in accordance with the Treaties. Parliament thus has a detailed programme for negotiating with the Council and the Commission various amendments that will improve the functioning of the Community and strengthen the role of the European Parliament. It should be borne in mind that the Committee on Institutional Affairs was set up in January 1982 (see separate chapter) to draw up proposals that came outside the scope of the existing treaties. The approach by the Political Affairs Committee is different but complementary. It believes that considerable progress can be made by exploiting the extensive unrecognized potential of the Treaties. Thus on 20 October 1981 it decided to extend the terms of reference of its subcommittee on institutional problems and call it the subcommittee on the application of the institutional provisions of the Treaties, following the report by its chairman, Mr DILIGENT(4). The subcommittee, on which EPP

(1) Doc. 1-1083/81

(2) Doc. 1-739/81

(3) Doc. 1-685/81

(4) PE 74.775

members Mr ANTONIOZZI, Mr HAPSBURG, Mr CROUX (EPP-B) and Mr ESTGEN (EPP-L) have seats, met on 22 March 1982, 19 May 1982 and 21 June 1982. The subcommittee has studied a motion for a resolution tabled by Mr ANTONIOZZI on the implementation of the resolutions on institutional matters adopted by the Political Affairs Committee and the European Parliament (1) and adopted four draft conventions drawn up on the basis of the institutional resolutions already adopted by Parliament that can form the basis for negotiation with the Council and the Commission. Mr ANDRIESEN, Christian-Democratic Commissioner responsible for institutional matters, has addressed the subcommittee. In other words, the subcommittee has been instructed by the Political Affairs Committee to ensure that institutional resolutions adopted by Parliament do not become a dead letter but are the subject of continuing consultation between the institutions.

European political cooperation, i.e. the search for and application of a common foreign policy was strengthened on 12 October 1981 when the Council of Foreign Ministers adopted the London report. In a desire to involve Parliament in the creation of this mechanism, Mr KLEPSCH on behalf of the EPP tabled an oral question (2) on 18 November 1981 asking for further information on the scope of the London Agreements. At the same sitting Members also had the opportunity to hear the two authors of a proposal for a revival of European union, Mr Hans Dietrich GENSCHER, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG, and Mr Emilio COLOMBO (CD), Minister of Foreign Affairs for Italy, explaining the gist of their initiative. As this initiative cannot be allowed to remain at the level of inter-governmental discussion, Parliament decided to ask its Political Affairs Committee to draw up a report on the subject. On 24 June 1982 the Committee appointed Mr CROUX rapporteur. The EPP thus has strategic levers in the Parliament through which it can express its institutional convictions at three levels of discussion:

- Mr RUMOR, chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, and Mr DILIGENT, chairman of the subcommittee on the application of the institutional provisions of the Treaties, are working towards furthering institutional relations under the Treaties.

- Mr CROUX has been instructed to draw up proposals explaining Parliament's point of view on European union.

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(1) Doc. 1-170/82

(2) Doc. 1-692/81

- Mr ZECCHINO (EPP-I) and Mr PFENNIG (EP-D) have been appointed rapporteurs by the Committee on Institutional Affairs on amendments to the Treaties.

To this short outline, which demonstrates the Christian-Democratic commitment to the political and democratic work of Parliament between September 1981 and July 1982, should be added the appointment of Mr PENDERS by the Working Party on Human Rights as rapporteur for the annual report on human rights in the signatory countries of the Convention of Lomé, and that of Mrs LENZ as rapporteur within the same working party for the Middle East and African countries which are not signatory countries.

Lastly, as Belgium held the Presidency of the Commission for the first half of 1982, the Political Affairs Committee had the opportunity to hear Mr Leo TINDEMANS (CD) Minister of Foreign Affairs and President-in-Office of Political Cooperation on three occasions: on 27 January 1982 and 26 May 1982 as part of the diplomatic colloquiums, and on 23 March 1982 at his request on topical international matters such as Turkey, Poland and Central America. Mr TINDEMANS also provided valuable information on the Falklands crisis, on which Parliament adopted a position during its April 1982 part-session and condemned Argentinian intervention.

Pascale FONTAINE

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture can claim to have had a reasonably successful year between July 1981 and July 1982.

Some significant achievements have been made in furthering the development of the common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In particular the committee's CD members can cite a number of important decisions taken by Parliament which began as initiatives. It has also been possible, thanks again partly to the efforts of the EPP Group, to dispel the idea that the CAP is a drain on the Community's resources which is holding up the development of other policies.

The successes of last year do not, however, justify any self-congratulation. The problems still outstanding, particularly with regard to the Community's future southern expansion, are in such urgent need of a solution that the committee cannot afford to rest on its laurels.

### 1. Changes in organizational structure

Last year saw some changes in organization and in membership which affected both the Committee on Agriculture and the Group.

#### 1.1. Changes in the Committee on Agriculture

The reappointment of committees half-way through this Parliament brought some advantage to the CD Group as far as the Committee on Agriculture was concerned. This 45-member committee now has 13 Christian-Democratic MEPs as full members and 11 as substitutes. The EPP has respected the balance of interests between individual member countries on farming matters. With the exception of Luxembourg, and leaving aside the United Kingdom which does not have any EPP MEPs, all the Member States are represented by members of our group in the committee.

The election of the new chairman has, however, to be greeted with cautious optimism. The successor to Sir Henry PLUMB (ED/GB) is a member from the same group : David Curry (ED/GB). He was elected chairman of the

Committee on Agriculture only in the second round and without obtaining an absolute majority, which shows that the former Financial Times journalist who presents himself as a 'zealous reformer of European farm policy along British lines' may not altogether be representative of the majority of the committee. It is thus all the more important for work on agricultural policy that the two Christian-Democratic vice-chairmen, Isidor FRÜH (EPP/D) and Arnaldo COLLESELLI (EPP/I), were confirmed in office.

### 1.2 Changes in the working group and the working party

Day-to-day work is considerably more affected by structural and membership changes in the working party and the working group.

The representatives of the three committees - budgets, budgetary control and agriculture - making up Working Party C are in a good position to see how work is progressing. The Working Party with chairman Horst LANGES (EPP/D) and vice-chairman Teun TOLMAN (EPP/NL) was able to submit some well-prepared proposals to the Group, with a view to the debates on the budget and agricultural prices.

Joachim DALSSASS (EPP/I) was appointed as the new chairman of the Working Group on Agriculture. Coming from the South Tyrol, he is well able to bring together the interests of the northern part of the Community with those of its Mediterranean member countries.

### 2. Community agricultural budget 1982(1) and supplementary budget 1981(2)

The debate on agricultural expenditure in the 1982 budget took place under very special circumstances.

The question of rising agricultural expenditure is always raised at this time, but on this occasion the speakers from the Committee on Agriculture were able to say that the requirement set in this budget for a relatively lower increase in Guarantee Fund expenditure in the guaranteed fund as compared with the rise in the total budget had been met.

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(1)Doc. 1-826/81; 1-860/81

(2)Doc. 1-827/81; 1-857/81

The appropriations necessary for the agricultural sector were defended with vehemence by the CD spokesmen on farm policy: Isidor FRÜH, Paul DE KEERSMAEKER (EPP/B), Alfredo DIANA (EPP/I), Olivier D'ORMESSON (EPP/F) and Mark CLINTON (EPP/IRL). They pointed out that the apparent top-heavy nature of agricultural expenditure was in fact a demonstration of a political inability to develop other policies.

The two supplementary budgets for 1981 were quoted as proof of this since they had become necessary because of the considerable savings made in the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

The greater part of these savings were not used for other policies. At the end of the year they were made available to the Member States to finance their budgetary deficits.

One significant example was the co-responsibility levy on milk. Only half of the farmers' levy, which had been earmarked for specific purposes, was in fact used for measures to expand the market. A number of CD members of the Committee on Agriculture therefore demanded that the unused resources be carried over to 1982.

A similar trend is becoming apparent in the current financial year 1982. The supplementary budget 1982(1) is based on a 500 million ECU saving in the Guarantee Fund. The first debate on this subject in the plenary - the report by Carla BARBARELLA (COM/I)(2) - took place during Parliament's July part-session in Strasbourg. The draftsman of the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture on the priorities for the 1983 budget(3) pointed to positive developments which seemed to justify cautious optimism for the future with regard to future fluctuations in world market prices and the dollar crisis.

### 3. Price policy

Because the Commission was late in making its submission, the debate on the agricultural price proposals for 1982/83(4) did not really get under way until February 1982.

(1) COM(82) 330 - DE

(2) Doc. 1-477/82

(3) PE 77.736

(4) Doc. 1-1033/81 (COM(82) 10)



A comprehensive working document on the agricultural price proposals for 1982/83(1) was submitted by the rapporteur appointed by the Committee on Agriculture, David CURRY. He did not succeed in gaining the support of the Committee on Agriculture for his proposal for an average price increase of 10%. The majority came out in favour of the 14% increase proposed by Mark CLINTON. After the adoption of a number of further amendments put forward by CD members in the Committee on Agriculture, a motion for a resolution(2) on the agricultural price proposals was submitted to the House on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture which to a large extent followed Christian-Democratic agricultural policy.

The debate in the House (24-26 March 1982) was similiarly successful from the EPP Group's point of view. The European Parliament endorsed the Committee on Agriculture's proposals concerning the average price increase and the most important accompanying measures. The agricultural representative and CD Group spokesman, Teun TOLMAN, made it clear that the EPP fully supported the committee proposal to take measures to counteract the fall in farmers' incomes. An increase in prices of 14% offered a fair compromise between the demand by the professional organizations (16.3%) and the 9% proposed by the Commission, which was worried by the size of agricultural expenditure. The compromise package, which consisted of a lower price increase in the cereal sector, a cut and/or a differentiation in the co-responsibility levy in the case of milk produced by family businesses and a relatively higher price increase for Mediterranean products, should not encounter any insuperable problems in the budget.

The agricultural price proposals and the debate need to be seen in relation to the decision on the Commission's proposals on the 'Mandate of 30 May 1980'. During the negotiations, and while the Council of Ministers was finding it impossible to take a decision, discussion of the Mandate was increasingly pushed to one side. This subject is dealt with in a separate chapter in this report.

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(1) PE 77.140

(2) Doc. 1-30/82

No account of the vote on the agricultural price proposals for 1982/83 should overlook the positive cooperation which took place between the EPP Group and the Liberals and the EPD Group. This cooperation had begun with a joint conference organized by the Brussels branch of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation for the members of the Committee on Agriculture belonging to the three political groups on 2/3 December 1983 on the subject of 'Concerted action on adjustments to the Common Agricultural Policy'.

Notwithstanding the European Parliament's opinion, which had been delivered within the time limits, some further political efforts were necessary before the new agricultural prices with an average increase of 10.4% were introduced.

The majority decision taken by the Council of Ministers should be seen as a success for the then President-in-Office and our former Group colleague, Paul DE KEERSMAEKER. Intensive contacts with him, and also the resolution tabled by Joachim DALSSASS on behalf of the EPP group on the failure to take a decision on agricultural prices(1), which was adopted with a large majority in the House, prepared the way for this significant majority decision for the CAP.

#### 4. Policies in individual sectors

##### 4.1. Vegetable production

In addition to a number of important decisions on Mediterranean products which are dealt with in a separate report, one report which should be mentioned here is the one on aid for hop producers drawn up by Reinhold BOCKLET (EPP/D)(2). The rapporteur, who is well acquainted with the problems of the hop market, considered that this system of aids for the 1981 harvest, together with some support for contract cultivation, does offer a means of stabilizing hop producers' incomes.

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(1) Doc. 1-236/82

(2) Doc. 1-413/82

#### 4.2 Animal sectors

The report by Teun TOLMAN on the directive laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens kept in battery cages(1) roused strong feelings for a time and gave rise to long debates in the House. The harmonization of cage sizes has to take account not only of the differing conditions pertaining in the member countries but also farmers' economic interests and the demands made by ecologists which are diametrically opposed. Meinolf MERTENS (EPP/D), as a member of both the Committee on the Environment and the Committee on Agriculture, played a conciliatory role both inside and outside the Group.

The rapporteur finally succeeded in bringing this emotive discussion back to the facts and in finding a majority in the House for his second report in April, 1982.

These two reports, which can stand for all the other reports in this area show how important it can sometimes be for Members of the European Parliament to deal with questions of detail in order to get nearer to the objective which the EPP has always pursued, that of gradual harmonization wherever this is clearly shown to be beneficial to the Common Market.

Community directives require Community supervision. The report by Paul MARCK (EPP/B) on the strengthening of controls on the application of Community rules on agricultural products(2) is therefore extremely important. This report on the Commission proposal which has so far been adopted by a large majority in committee, has to be seen as a first step in the right direction. The main point in the report is a demand that Community-appointed officers should be able to carry out checks in the individual member countries.

Further information on supervision in the agricultural field is given in the report on the Committee on Budgetary Control.

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(1) Doc. 1-95/82

(2) Doc. 1-523/82

## 5. Fisheries policy

The European Parliament has been looking for a final breakthrough on a common fisheries policy for the ten member countries. All the resolutions adopted by Parliament should be seen against this background. Progress in questions of detail will, it is hoped, gradually bring the fisheries policy on to a Community basis. This must be borne in mind in connection with the report by Wilhelm HELMS (EPP/D) on technical measures for the conservation of fisheries resources and the laying down of catch requirements(1). The amending of the existing regulations which the report deals with should make it easier to take account of local conditions. Independent national measures will only be allowed in the fisheries sector provided they comply with the framework laid down by the Community.

The European Parliament adopted a number of reports at its part-session in November 1981 which are primarily concerned with the technical aspects of fisheries policy. The reports by Joyce QUIN (ED/GB) (total catch possibilities)(2), Fritz GAUTIER (SOC/D) (conservation of fishery resources)(3), Kent KIRK (ED/DK) (Community's share of fish stocks)(4), James PROVAN (ED/GB) (management of fishery resources)(5) and Robert BATTERSBY (ED/GB) (catch quotas for Norway and Sweden)(6) had been given thorough consideration in the Subcommittee on Fisheries. It was then possible to put them to the vote in the Committee on Agriculture without discussion. The CD Group's main spokesmen on fisheries policy were Mark CLINTON, Wilhelm HELMS and, on Mediterranean fisheries, Vincenzo GIUMMARRA (EPP/I). One should also not overlook in this connection the reports by Olivier D'ORMESSON on a fisheries agreement with Senegal(7), by Wilhelm HELMS on technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources(8) and by Mark CLINTON on a fishery agreement with Sweden(9). These resolutions were supported by a large majority in the House during the May 1982 part-session.

(1) Doc. 1-263/81  
(3) Doc. 1-661/81  
(5) Doc. 1-699/81  
(7) Doc. 1-82/82  
(9) Doc. 1-188/82

(2) Doc. 1-763/81  
(4) Doc. 1-732/81  
(6) Doc. 1-693/81  
(8) Doc. 1-187/82

It will be seen from the large number of reports on fisheries matters how necessary and also how difficult it is to establish a common fisheries policy.

Despite the adoption of these reports, it remains unfortunately true that the Council has made no real progress towards a common fisheries policy. The CD group and especially its members in the Working Party on Fisheries will continue to do everything in their power to have action taken which goes above and beyond simple matters of detail. In view of the Community's forthcoming expansion towards the South, Mediterranean fisheries policy will have to be given high priority.

## 6. Structural policy

In recent years structural policy has come increasingly to the fore, with emphasis being given to the incorporation of agricultural structural policy in integrated programmes dealing with infrastructures and the economy as a whole.

Members of the CD Group were quick to point to the need to look at changes in agricultural structures within the wider context of the creation of jobs in the countryside. Only in this way can structural change take place in agriculture on a voluntary basis without creating hardship.

Because of the high budget deficits in all member countries there will be an even greater tendency for Community expenditure to be channelled towards programmes in favour of genuinely disadvantaged areas. One example of this is the report by Constantinos KALOYANNIS (EPP/GR) on the acceleration of agricultural development in certain regions of Greece(1) which was adopted by Parliament at its July 1982 part-session. This will be dealt with in greater detail in the section on Mediterranean agriculture.

Another topic which will acquire even greater importance over the next year is the report by Joachim DALSASS on changes to the structural directives(2). Directives 72/159 (modernization of farms), 72/160 (measures to encourage the cessation of farming) and 72/161 (socioeconomic guidance)

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(1) Doc. 1-411/82

(2) Doc. 1-184/82

have been extended beyond their ten year period of application to December 1983. The rapporteur took the opportunity in his resolution to set down some guidelines for the new arrangements which will come into effect after 1983.

The main points of these 'guidelines' are that structural improvements should be concentrated to a greater degree on the mountain and less-favoured areas, that more attention should be paid to the improvement of vocational training and further training for the heads of farm businesses and that the development target in its present form should be abolished as a criterion for assessing the development capacity of individual undertakings. This last point was of particular concern to CD members Reinhold BOCKLET and Isidor FRÜH, since the development target has repeatedly and deservedly come under heavy criticism in the Federal Republic.

The members of the CD group on the Committee on Agriculture will be following with particular attention over the next year the Commission's drafting of new proposals for the structural directives and will urge that due account be taken of the motion for a resolution adopted with a large majority by the European Parliament.

## 7. Prospects

Whilst the beginning of this review of the European Parliament's agricultural policy over the past year from the viewpoint of the CD Group described it as being a relatively successful year, one should not draw the conclusion that solutions have been found to most of the problems affecting agriculture.

The problems of the CAP are far too complex and too much bound up with problems in other areas, e.g., divergent rates of inflation and their effect on currencies, for this to happen.

The CD Group's duty must therefore be to identify areas which require attention and to deal with them as a matter of priority in its future activities.

The Working Group on Agriculture under Joachim DALSSASS will have three main subjects to work on:

- The amending of the directives on agricultural structures:

The directives which the Commission has to draw up for the period after 1983 will be examined with particular care. The members of our Group on the Committee on Agriculture will press for them to be submitted at the proper time so that they can be discussed seriously and unhurriedly by the Group, the committee and finally by the whole House.

- Greater export incentives for agricultural products:

The Community's balance of trade and other factors make it necessary to discuss export incentives for agricultural products by means of long-term contracts. It is particularly important to come to an arrangement with the US on these matters.

- Further development of the agricultural policy in connection with the Community's expansion towards the south:

The Working Group on Agriculture would like a report from the Commission on the present state of negotiations with Spain and Portugal on the subject of the Common Agricultural Policy. This report would then form the basis for further steps in this area.

The experience of the Christian-Democratic Members of Parliament on the Committee on Agriculture is that only the consistent development of the Common agricultural policy, disregarding the many day-to-day political events which run counter to its objectives, will produce results; this should also serve as an example for Christian-Democratic agricultural policy within a united Europe.

WERNER KRÖGEL

1. Mediterranean agricultural produce
2. Accession of Spain and Portugal

## INTRODUCTION

Since May 1980, an attempt to reform Europe's agricultural policy has been under way in response to two very different hopes: first the hope of reducing agricultural expenditure which constitutes the most important item in the Community budget; secondly, that of bringing about the most favourable conditions for the accession of Spain and Portugal.

In response to the Mandate of 30 May 1980 and the question of Spanish accession, the EEC Commission has produced two documents of particular relevance to Mediterranean agricultural output.

- In the first document ('Guidelines for European Agriculture'), there are two basic elements: to aim for 'production objectives' so that, once specific 'basic quantities' have been exceeded, guaranteed prices would be reduced; and then to implement a policy of progressive alignment of Community prices with the prices of the Community's major competitors. (Attached to the report was a brief communication on Integrated Mediterranean Programmes which outlined in broad terms a programme that had two aims: first, to give equal support to Mediterranean produce and that grown elsewhere in the Community and to prepare the southern areas of the Community for the impact of enlargement. In June 1982, a draft proposal on this matter was produced by the Commission but was not officially forwarded to Parliament.)
- The second document - drawn up with regard to the 'area of argument with Spain' - deals solely with the most important Mediterranean produce: wine, fruit and vegetables and olive oil. (No specific consideration is given to produce such as tobacco, sheep-meat and cotton, which play an important role in the economies of the southern regions of the Community).

There were two proposals for improving market organization in the wine sector and the fruit, vegetable and citrus fruit sector and a 'communication' on the olive oil sector which subsequently became a proposal in March 1982.

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Such is the background to Parliament's work in the past year on the Community's Mediterranean policy. The extreme complexity of the problems, from the technical,



economic and political points of view has obviously resulted in the slow pace of progress which does not always meet everyone's wishes. However, a remark should be made and emphasized in this introduction, before we go on to consider specific aspects: whether in discussion within the Committee on Agriculture, at plenary sittings, or in the European Parliament/Spanish and Portuguese Assembly Joint Committees, the EPP has remained solidly united in achieving progress on Mediterranean issues and has always avoided splits such as have occurred, and continue to occur, on the same issues in other major groups.

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### AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND MEDITERRANEAN PRODUCE

The EPP Group was able to obtain excellent results in the long and exhausting discussions in Brussels and Strasbourg though obliged to battle literally on two fronts:

On the one hand, the Commission's proposals needed to be considered with particular attention because the price fixing this year was linked to a revision of the regulations on wine, fruit and vegetables and olive oil. On the other, the rapporteur (David CURRY, European Democrat - GB) had totally ignored the basic fact that for Mediterranean produce, such decisions would have had not only short term, but above all medium and long-term effects too (regardless of Spanish and Portuguese accession).

In the Committee on Agriculture, the report was 'pulled to pieces' (in the words of its rapporteur); in fact, it was vastly improved by a series of almost exclusively EPP amendments (and speeches) by Alfredo DIANA (I), Olivier D'ORMESSON (F), Giovanni BARBAGLI (I), Konstantinos KALOYANNIS (GR), Giosuè LIGIOS (I), Roberto COSTANZO (I) and Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU (GR). This improvement was achieved both in the general shape of the amended resolution - which was made much clearer on the situation of Mediterranean agriculture and on regional imbalances between North and South - and with regard to specific sectors. The Christian Democrats were able to persuade their colleagues to demand only that the increases for produce from the south of the Community should be more than the average. This was tantamount to rejecting the approval which meant, basically, that Mediterranean produce should pay the price of a 'new common agricultural policy' twice over: first, through an immediate price-freeze (to keep the budget down) and secondly, by bearing all the burden of Spanish and Portuguese accession.

In Strasbourg, David CURRY, in the lengthy explanation of his report, did not even refer to the problems of Mediterranean produce. Konstantinos KALOYANNIS, Vincenzo GIUMARRA (PPE - I), Alfredo DIANA and Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU, however, helped to clarify the various aspects of the issue to Parliament. Konstantinos KALOYANNIS, in particular, explained the situation in Greece, pointing out how that country's very high rate of inflation made the Commission's price proposals unacceptable. He also voiced his concern at the guidelines chosen to reform the CAP: slower growth of production; alignment of the prices of certain products with those of other producer countries; reduced the rate of increase of the EAGGF Guarantee Section at a time when the EAGGF Guidance Section has all but ceased to function.

Vincenzo GIUMARRA stated that the Commission proposals further exacerbated the already difficult situation of southern European agriculture by maintaining or even strengthening the advantages enjoyed by the Community's central and northern areas. He cited as examples: the milk and dairy sector which will absorb most of the EAGGF Guarantee Section; at the same time, the absurd idea is put forward of limiting support for durum wheat, a typical product of disadvantaged areas which, moreover, is in short supply. He also drew attention to the difficult situation of other typically southern European products: citrus fruit, wine and olive oil.

Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU reaffirmed that Greece could not possibly accept the proposals, quoting among the reasons: (1) the rate of inflation, (2) the increased cost of agricultural levies, and (3) the high percentage of the population engaged in agriculture. He called for (1) more substantial price increases, (2) measures to ensure strict application of Community preference, and (3) a firm promise of early proposals to secure equitable treatment for Mediterranean products.

Lastly, Alfredo DIANA dealt with two essential aspects of the Mediterranean problem: (1) the need to strengthen market regulations, and (2) the need for specific complementary measures for the benefit of producers in countries with high inflation rates because, as he said, the harmonious progress of European integration is incompatible with the persistence of such great imbalances between the various production sectors and regions. He paid tribute to the Commission for proposing higher than average increases for Mediterranean produce, but stressed that these were still inadequate. They were, nevertheless, a first step towards the recovery of competitiveness for which the Council of Foreign Ministers had called last January. Alfredo DIANA also pointed out that the proposed increase for common wheat - low-yield crop in short supply - went against the Council's instructions, just like the proposal for durum wheat.

He appealed again to the Commission to consider additional measures to support agricultural incomes in countries with the highest rates of inflation.

#### WINE SECTOR

This was the centre-piece of the battle over Mediterranean produce. Both in the Committee on Agriculture and in plenary sittings, our group made the running on this vital issue. The first report by Arnaldo COLLESELLI (EPP - I) on the situation in the Community's wine-growing sector was adopted by a large majority at the plenary sitting of 9 April 1981<sup>1</sup> and it was acknowledged as the fullest document and most detailed analysis of the sector. The fact that scant attention was paid to this report and even that only after considerable delay, led a few months later, in the summer of 1981, both to the resumption of the wine war between the two major producer countries and to an equally grave dispute between the producer countries and some northern consumer countries; in particular Great Britain, which blocked wine imports and boycotted distillation in order to protect its own synthetic alcohol.

- In September 1981, as part of their effort to put an end to the resumed hostilities in the absurd wine war between Italy and France (actually, between the Mezzogiorno and the Midi), Giosuè LIGIOS (EPP - I) tabled a motion for a resolution<sup>2</sup>
- the only one to be voted by Parliament - on the urgent implementation of the series of measures already proposed for restoring equilibrium in the wine sector. He stressed two points in particular:
  - (1) only an extremely small part of the measures proposed by the Commission and Parliament (and adopted by the Council) had been implemented. This was why it was impossible to achieve a lasting equilibrium in the sector.
  - (2) European public opinion should not fall into the error of believing that the wine crisis should be attributed solely to a conflict between the Mezzogiorno and the Midi. Quite the opposite - it was a problem which involved the whole Community and only by effective cooperation between all countries could it be resolved.
- In November 1981, the wine question was again raised in plenary sitting. Parliament adopted a report<sup>3</sup> by Arnaldo COLLESELLI on a series of changes which it had not been possible to include in the fundamental unison of the Regulation carried out in 1980. It was essentially a technical report, but it touched on important points and generally clarified various parts of the Regulation. In the rapporteur's opinion, indeed, it was vital and urgent to bring all the rules together definitively in a comprehensive and clear summary

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-680/80

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-477/81

<sup>3</sup> Doc. 1-667/81

as they are difficult to interpret and apply.

The report was completed by a special amendment by Mr Olivier D'ORMESSON (EPP - F) (definition of rosé wines, setting up a system of checks, abolition of national aids).

- In February 1982, the wine dispute flared up again. A motion for a resolution<sup>1</sup> on the blockage of Italian wines in France was tabled by Giosuè LIGIOS. He pointed out the dangers of such a blockage in the short term (discussions on agricultural prices) and in the medium and long term (greater difficulty in restoring balance in the sector of Mediterranean agriculture in the context both of enlargement and the reform of the agricultural policy). Unlike all the other motions, this one was adopted by Parliament.
- In July 1982, Parliament adopted by a large majority Arnaldo COLLESELLI's third report<sup>2</sup> in just over a year. This dealt with the Commission's proposals for improving the Regulation on wine with a view to Spanish accession. Having been adopted by the Committee on Agriculture in May and scheduled for the June part-session, the report was referred back to the Committee on Agriculture on the initiative of the EPP Group, so that Members could discuss the Commission's latest proposals. The report was then adopted in Strasbourg by an even greater majority.

While acknowledging that, especially with the latest proposals, an improvement had been made, Arnaldo COLLESELLI was not satisfied because the basic points of the wine problem such as excise duties, sugaring, export expansion, import control and quality improvement were still unresolved, and the demands repeatedly made by Olivier D'ORMESSON were still unfulfilled (a definition of rosé wines, a system of checks against fraud, an official register).

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The report on the fruit and vegetable sector - in the context of Spanish entry - was assigned to Emmanuel MAFFRE-BAUGE (COM-F)<sup>3</sup>.

This was a difficult task because the problem affected not only Greece, France and Italy but also the Northern countries (Germany and, in particular, the Netherlands). The key points were the strengthening of producers' organizations and changes in the functioning of the organization of markets, with particular regard to the current state of grave crisis, processed produce, protection against imports and problems concerning Spain's accession.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-1017/81

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-412/82

<sup>3</sup> Doc. 1-279/82

The contributions and amendments by EPP members - Alfredo DIANA, Isidor FRUEH, Joachim DALSSASS, Carlo STELLA , Roberto COSTANZO, Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU and Giovanni BARBAGLI - led to the rapporteur's text being radically changed. The report by Vincenzo GATTO (SOC - I), dealing with citrus fruit<sup>1</sup>, owes much to the efforts of Vincenzo GIUMMARRA both in the Committee on Agriculture and, at the plenary sitting (when he gave a long and detailed speech).

### OLIVE OIL

When, in October 1982, the Commission forwarded its proposals for wine and fruit and vegetables to Parliament and the Council, it attached a simple 'communication' on olive oil, since it had found it impossible to resolve the contentious issue of Community olive oil versus duty-free imported seed oils. From the moment these proposals were submitted, Roberto COSTANZO (EPP - I), Alfredo DIANA (EPP - I) and Giovanni BARBAGLI (EPP - I) asked Commissioner Dalsager for further details and requested that a more substantial document than the 'communication' be submitted on olive oil.

Alfredo DIANA took up the question again more fully when he submitted his report on the special measures in respect of olive oil producers' organizations<sup>2</sup> and Roberto COSTANZO<sup>3</sup>, in January 1982, tabled a motion for a resolution in which he asked principally, that 'in line with the provisions for the fruit and vegetable and wine sectors within the context of the proposals to review the Community patrimony,' the Community rules governing the olive oil sector be immediately adjusted, too.

### STRUCTURES

Structural policy is in many ways the Achilles' heel of Europe's agriculture. This strikes hardest the areas with the most fragile structures, largely in the Mediterranean, which suffer not only from the weaknesses of their own farming, but have already had to contend with far from perfect market regulations. The EPP Group has followed the development of this policy very closely. Its main contributions to both general and specific improvement of the structural sector in the Mediterranean area were as follows:

- Report by Mr Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU (GR), seeking to enable the less-favoured areas of Greece and Greek mountain-farming to benefit from the measures from which the Mezzogiorno and the West of Ireland benefit<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-279/82

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-566/81

<sup>3</sup> Doc. 1-938/81

<sup>4</sup> Doc. 1-353/81

- Report by Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU on producers' organizations and similar groups in the cotton sector<sup>1</sup>.
- Report by J. DALSSASS (I): statistical surveys of farming areas in Italy and Greece<sup>2</sup>.
- Motion for a resolution by Mr Giovanni BARBAGLI: reform of Regulation 355/77 on improving conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed<sup>3</sup>.
- Motion for a resolution by Giovanni BARBAGLI: incentives for integrated development operations in the Appennine zones of Central Italy<sup>4</sup>.
- Report by Roberto COSTANZO: special aids for the production and processing of tobacco following the earthquake in Italy<sup>5</sup>.
- Report by Konstantinos KALOYANNIS: incentives for agricultural development in certain regions of Greece. (The proposed regulation provides for a programme for the less-favoured and mountainous areas of 22 prefectures on mainland Greece, covering an area of 4.64 million hectares and amounting to roughly 50% of the total extent of all less-favoured and mountainous areas in Greece and to 35% of the total area of the country)<sup>6</sup>.
- Although strictly speaking it is not connected with structural aids, mention should be given to the motion for a resolution by Alfredo DIANA 'on the drought which has affected a large part of Southern Italy and the Islands (about 1 million hectares) causing widespread damage to various crops (in particular to durum wheat)<sup>7</sup>.

#### ACCESSION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

The EPP Group has given special attention to the issue of the effects of enlargement on agriculture in the European Parliament/Spanish and Portuguese Assembly Joint Committees, in the Committee on Agriculture and in the House. Its political stand in favour of accession has not prevented a hard-headed appraisal of the many dangers which enlargement entails for the Community's Mediterranean produce.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-731/81

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-688/81

<sup>3</sup> Doc. 1-786/81

<sup>4</sup> Doc. 1-56/82

<sup>5</sup> Doc. 1-931/81

<sup>6</sup> PE 79.303

<sup>7</sup> Doc. 1-452/82

In a report for the Joint Committee on Spain, Hans August LÜCKER (EPP-D) pointed out the delicate situation of Spanish agriculture<sup>1</sup>, which showed a marked shortage of Northern European products but was highly protected against Southern European produce, such as olive oil, of which the Spanish output was very large and would inevitably give rise to surpluses after Spain's accession to the EEC. The issue of agriculture was taken up again and analyzed in its various aspects by Alfredo DIANA before the Cortes in Madrid in June 1982 and proved to be a not inconsiderable stumbling block. At Strasbourg, in a question to the Commission, subsequently changed into a motion for a resolution with a view to a resumption of detailed discussion on the matter this autumn, Alfredo DIANA requested information on the stage reached in negotiations with Spain, especially those concerning agriculture. In a long and exhaustive reply, the vice-president of the EEC Commission, Lorenzo Natali, who is also responsible for the enlargement portfolio, pointed out that negotiations were conducted neither by the Commission nor by the Council, but by the Member States. He said that the reform of the regulations concerning wine, fruit and vegetables and olive oil on the one hand and the 'Integrated Programmes' on the other were means to boosting the Community's Mediterranean agriculture (and the economy of its Mediterranean regions)<sup>2</sup>.

More specifically with regard to Portugal, particular attention was again paid to the agricultural sector. Giosuè LIGIOS (EPP-I) submitted two reports. The first was an in-depth analysis of Portuguese agriculture on the eve of accession and the second, a supplement to the first, considered recent proposals by the EEC Commission on Mediterranean products and their possible effects on the Portuguese economy. These are its conclusions:

The accession of Portugal should be viewed primarily as a political move and as such there are no obstacles in the way of its achievement. More explicitly, the political argument undeniably causes the delay over the economic argument and the matter is beyond dispute. But this does not mean that the objective difficulties of accession, the consequences of which would be serious for the Community and even more so for Portugal, should be underestimated.

#### PROSPECTS

The process of 'readjustment' for the Community's Mediterranean produce has only just begun. Of the three major dossiers, two, one on wine and the other on fruit and vegetables, have already been adopted by Parliament, while the third<sup>+</sup>, less

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 72-908

<sup>2</sup> PE 73.575

<sup>+</sup> olive oil

well-known but by no means the easiest, is to be discussed as soon as possible by the Committee on Agriculture (report assigned to Nikolaos VGENOPOULOS (SOC-GR)). Another report which, in a way, summarizes all the problems of Southern European agriculture, will be discussed by the Committee on Agriculture in September. It deals with 'Mediterranean agriculture and the problems of the enlargement of the EEC towards the South' (Georges SUTRA DE GERMA, SOC-F)<sup>1</sup>. Lastly, the 'Integrated Mediterranean Programmes' will be submitted to Parliament and the Council before the end of the year.

The situation is made more difficult by the complex procedure of the accession negotiations, of which the agricultural dossier is an essential part. It would therefore be premature to attempt to predict the outcome.

In Strasbourg, at the July 1982 part-session, in reply to a question as to when the Commission expected negotiations to be completed, Vice-President Lorenzo NATALI emphasized that no date had been set by Member States and that, there was no document drawn up by the Member States referring to such a date.

There had been statements by the Commission reiterating that accession in 1984, would be possible only if the process of negotiations quickened markedly and provided the negotiations were comprehensive, with all the conditions for accession clearly defined.

GIANNI ROSA

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<sup>1</sup> PE 75.211





## COMMITTEE ON BUDGETS

### The 1982 Budget

On 9 July 1981 the European Commission presented the preliminary draft budget for 1982.

Speaking for the Group Harry NOTENBOOM (NL) pointed out<sup>1</sup> that the draft was about 500 million below the 1% VAT based ceiling but could be changed by small upward adjustments, particularly as the farm price decisions had not yet been taken. This meant that the coming year's budget would be hard up against the ceiling, even if an extremely restrained policy was pursued. The fact was, he said, that either some expenditure was being kept artificially low, as in the case of spending on the protocols with the Mediterranean countries (as these protocols had expired such spending was low at present but new protocols were on the way and they would cost money), or else spending was being kept too low from the political point of view, such as development aid, which had declined in relative terms. This was particularly regrettable since development aid was a particularly suitable case for Europeanization.

On the Regional Fund he criticized the Commission for allowing such a long wait before changing the Regional Fund Regulation. The Regional Fund had hitherto been used too much by the national governments to finance their own projects, when an increasing share of the Fund ought to be used for Community projects on behalf of the poorest regions in the Community.

Finally, he again stressed the need to bring about an increase in own resources as soon as possible by abandoning the 1% ceiling on VAT.

Konrad SCHÖN (D)<sup>2</sup> was critical of the fact that there was only a token entry in the draft for social measures in the steel industry. He stressed that the Group was convinced that there were no legal problems in including a subsidy for the ECSC budget in the EEC budget. At the same time he pointed out that the ECSC appropriations should be properly controlled, particularly as there were rumours that such appropriations were not being properly being managed and that millions had been wasted in the past (later in the debate the European Commission replied that such rumours were groundless).

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<sup>1</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 9 July 1981, page 249

<sup>2</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 10 July 1981, page 309

On 15 September 1981 the Council presented the draft budget for 1982. Group spokesman Harry NOTENBOOM (NL)<sup>3</sup> observed that the draft budget showed signs of a reduction in a good many areas and this was a reduction for Europe itself, and a depressing state of affairs.

The Council had blocked the European policy and this was a failing Parliament could not fully redress. It would, however, have to make it quite clear at the first reading that it was better and more efficient to have a European policy than a range of national policies for ten Member States.

He expressed the wish that Parliament concentrate on certain aspects. In doing so, it must not overlook the problem of hunger in the world.

On 3 November 1981 Parliament considered the draft budget for 1982 at first reading.

Harry NOTENBOOM (NL)<sup>4</sup> did not accept the view that the European budget should be as frugal as the national budgets. We should not make comparisons between the two. The European Community was in the process of development and if we were not able to maintain certain forms of policy the result would be regression, decline and a collapse and that we could not accept.

We were therefore calling for the European budget to provide a substitute policy, taking over what were national policies at present on the lines of the European agricultural policy.

When deciding what should and what should not be Europeanized, we must consider the question of relevance and also the need for a rational division between what was rightfully the task of the constituent parts (the Member States) and what was the task of the whole (the Community). Here much could be learned from the example of existing federal states. In this regard he also saw the opportunity of adopting amendments resulting in a higher total than was permissible under Article 203 regarding the maximum percentage. He pointed out that Article 203 provided the opportunity to establish a new percentage increase by agreement with the Council and he urged the Council to support this endeavour. Harry NOTENBOOM also commented that the Group attached great importance to development and cooperation policy. This policy was particularly suitable for Europeanization, which would enable development aid to be decided much more efficiently, particularly as it would also lead to the political advantage of enabling the ten Member States to address the Third World with one voice.

<sup>3</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 September 1981, page 46

<sup>4</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 3 November 1981, page 33

On regional policy, he pointed out that the quality of the Regional Fund must be improved. This was why it was proposed to freeze part of the fund in Chapter 100, with the aim of unfreezing this amount once the Commission and Council had agreed on a clear improvement with regard to part of Regional Fund expenditure; for a greater part should be reserved for genuine Community projects on behalf of the poorest regions of the Community.

On the Social Fund, he cautioned against creating the illusion in the public mind that the Social Fund was capable of a fundamental attack on unemployment. In view of the size of the fund this was not possible. It could, however, encourage a Community approach to the fight against unemployment among young people.

Konrad SCHÖN (D)<sup>5</sup> commented that the Council's reference to the Member States' financial difficulties was not particularly helpful for European policy. It was certainly true that there was a reciprocal relationship, but he reiterated Harry NOTENBOOM's point that, firstly, the European Community was still under development, and secondly, that the financial problems of the Member States had only a limited impact on the Community budget: there was a ceiling on the spending side and expenditure and revenue had to be in balance. In any case we needed to bear in mind that what the Community did could not relieve the pressure on the national budgets while the Council continued to block Community policies. Consequently any policy that was likely to be more advantageous and effective at European level, as well as getting closer to the general public, must be promoted at Community level.

Victor MICHEL (B)<sup>5, 5a</sup> reserved his remarks to the problem of development aid. We should consider whether the Community budget was a valid test of European credibility as far as the section on development aid was concerned, bearing in mind the measures that would have to be taken to reduce hunger and promote development in the world. This was the question that was being put to us not only in Parliament but also by the general public throughout the world, and particularly in the associated countries: 62 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, as well as many other countries of the Third World, had their eyes on us every single day.

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<sup>5</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 3 November 1981, page 46

<sup>5a</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 3 November 1981, page 30

Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU (Gr) said that the budget should as far as possible fulfil not just economic objectives but also social and general political requirements.

For this reason certain improvements and additions should be made to the draft budget. This applied particularly to the appropriations for the Social Fund. An increase was needed here to combat the desperate problem of youth unemployment.

Pietro ADONNINO (I)<sup>6</sup> again called attention in the debate to the fundamental issue of the 'legal basis'. This was the question of whether items of non-compulsory expenditure in the budget required an additional decision by the Council in the form of a regulation before the expenditure could be carried out by the Commission. The Council, and also the Commission on frequent occasions, took the view that in most instances the budget was not on its own a sufficient legal basis for effecting expenditure. Pietro ADONNINO stated that Parliament thought that an additional legal basis was only required in exceptional cases. Otherwise what had become of the European Parliament's budgetary powers to have the last word on the margin for noncompulsory expenditure? If that last word had been rendered nugatory by the Council's requirement that a regulation must first be adopted by the Council, Parliament's budgetary powers had been reduced to nothing. This had never been the aim of the Treaty. He therefore contested the Council's view that the European budget should display the same economy as the national budgets. In his view the Community budget ought to be in a position to alleviate the burden on national budgets by financing policies in the Community budget which, if they were included in the national budgets of all ten Member States, would be much more expensive (Community policy for energy, research, agricultural and development was much more efficient than ten separate ones).

He accordingly urged the Commission once more to expedite implementation of the Mandate of 30 May. Its proposals had been awaited for too long. He therefore argued in favour of freezing large parts of the Social and Regional Funds by transferring them to the reserve in Chapter 100 until the Commission had submitted genuine proposals for the restructuring of the budget.

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<sup>6</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 3 November 1981, page 53

Horst LANGES (D)<sup>7</sup> criticized the comment by Mr THORN, President of the Commission, to the effect that he would shortly be producing details of the amounts paid by the European countries to the Community. He urged Mr THORN finally to put an end to the debate on the 'net payments'. This debate had given rise to a great deal of nonsense, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany. He would like to see a paper by the Commission expressly stating that we did have common customs tariffs and levies, and a common trade policy, and for this reason it was no longer possible to establish whether a country was paying too little or too much to the Community budget. To such as the British it should be made clear that their trade with the other Member States had risen from 17 to 43% since accession. This increase in the sale of British products could not be weighed against the United Kingdom's net contributions. Such an overall assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of the Community would be most likely to show Britain as a net beneficiary. But Horst LANGES did not want an assessment of this sort either: 'We are first and foremost a political Community, and trying to calculate everything down to the last unit of account is not what we are about'. For this reason he could do without the ridiculous tables produced by the Commission.

Leonidas BOURNIAS (GR)<sup>8</sup> shared the view that the effectiveness of the common agricultural policy depended on controlling the surpluses. He called for extra support for the regions in Greece which had suffered great damage as a result of the earthquakes of February and March 1981. He pointed out that hill country and problem areas accounted for 46% of the land and that this should be taken into account when allocating food aid in the form of milk and other products to the population in the regions of Greece cut off by snow and flooding in the winter.

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<sup>7</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 3 November 1981, page 56

<sup>8</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 3 November 1981, page 58

Konstantinos GONDIKAS (GR)<sup>9</sup> thought that the draft budget had not given energy the priority which Parliament had decided on. In the field of energy savings and the introduction of new energy sources virtually nothing had been done so far. Nor did the draft budget provide any solution to a still more important social problem, that of unemployment. To combat unemployment and bring about the structural reduction of regional imbalances he stressed the need for a higher interest subsidy for infrastructural projects. In this connection he regretted that the budget still had too little impact on the lending activities of the European Investment Bank.

Gero PFENNIG (D)<sup>10</sup> reserved his remarks to the need for a review of the Commission's information policy. He noted that the information pamphlets produced by the Commission and by Parliament, on glossy paper, were totally incomprehensible to the average citizen and played around with figures to show which Member State had paid how much for what, and what it was getting out of it. The man in the street didn't care a scrap for information of this sort. What interested him was what Europe could offer him personally. He suggested that the information which the Commission should provide, in brief, succinct and straight forward language, was the fact that any citizen, wherever he came from, could obtain unemployment benefit in certain conditions in any Member State and that any citizen, in whichever Member State he had worked, could add the years of work to his national pension rights. There were no legible pamphlets on this. Nor were there any on hopes of abolishing frontier checks or on the introduction of a reasonable third party scheme for motor vehicles. Questions of this kind affected the citizen directly and the Commission should therefore concentrate its information on this area.

Luigi MACARIO (I)<sup>11</sup> thought that the budget could be characterized as a flight from the responsibilities which Europe should be expected to accept in view of the many challenges which it could not ignore.

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<sup>9</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 3 November 1981, page 61

<sup>10</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, page 65

<sup>11</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 3 November 1981, page 63

This particularly applied to two aspects, the economic crisis, which was extremely serious and unemployment.

Isidor FRÜH (D)<sup>12</sup> regretted that agriculture took the largest share of the budget, confirming once again that the budget was a policy in figures. It was proof that we had an agricultural policy in Europe. Unfortunately, it was the only policy we had. He could imagine a situation in which agricultural policy, integrated into other policies, would only take a small percentage of the budget. In that event agricultural policy would cease to be so top heavy and open to criticism. He therefore argued that there was an urgent need to create new policies. If we succeeded in creating a new and better agricultural policy - and none would wish to object to this - there would be more funds for other policies, which everyone in Parliament would applaud and seek to support. No one should believe however, that continued pruning of the agricultural policy would release adequate funds for other policies in Europe; that would be to draw the wrong conclusions. For that would destroy the agricultural policy since it would involve national support measures and subsidies and there was not enough cash to go round. There was only one way to a balanced budget: funds must be transferred from the national budgets to the Community budget to ensure that national policies such as those on energy research and development aid followed the same pattern as agriculture and were replaced by one European policy.

Paul DE KEERSMAEKER (B)<sup>13</sup> drew attention to the introduction of a coresponsibility levy in the oils and fats sector. The same applied to a coresponsibility levy for protein products and cereals substitutes. In his opinion, the argument that the development of other policies had been impeded by the size of agricultural expenditure had proved a myth. Since it was clear from the amended budget for 1981, and the budget for 1982, that it was possible for available funds to be channelled back to the Member States, it was obviously not the common agricultural policy, but the lack of political will that explained why we had not achieved a full-scale policy in sectors other than agriculture and horticulture.

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<sup>12</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, page 69

<sup>13</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, page 76



Alfredo DIANA (I)<sup>14</sup> shared this view. The management of agricultural expenditure by the European Commission should certainly be improved, but movements on the world markets had shown how chancy and unwise it was to make expenditure forecasts at the beginning of the year, to declare that matters were bound to proceed in a certain manner and that agricultural markets were almost always bound to be surplus markets with low prices.

Olivier d'ORMESSON (F)<sup>15</sup> pointed out that the Community must have a budget which would enable it to meet its obligations deriving from the Treaties and agreements between the Member States. For this reason monetary compensatory amounts could not be abolished under the budget procedure. It would take more than that; the regulations would have to be changed and the desired result - complete abolition - would not be achieved until stable exchange rates were completely restored. He also pointed out that the Guarantee Section represented 60.9% of the Community budget, or 1.8% of the sum of Members States' budgets and 0.55% of the gross domestic product of the Community. If the policies which were not really connected with the agricultural policy, such as food aid, and imports of New Zealand butter and sugar from the associated countries, were deducted, the Guarantee Section only accounted for 49.8% of the budget.

Mark CLINTON (Ir)<sup>16</sup> thought that the urge to save money seemed to have become an obsession, when in the circumstances we should be seeking ways to invest so as to get maximum returns by way of increased employment in producing goods and services that would be competitive on the export markets. He criticized the Commission for showing very little imagination in its 'Guidelines for Agriculture'. This document spoke glibly about a 'prudent price policy' which was another way of saying 'reduce support and cut farmers' incomes'.

Bouke BEUMER (NL)<sup>17</sup> thought that Western Europe was still thinking of its enormous economic problems in 19th century terms. We were formulating

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<sup>14</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 80

<sup>15</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 81

<sup>16</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 81

<sup>17</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 83

European policy with inadequate national instruments. The following figures spoke for themselves. Our level of investment in 1980 was 10% below that of Japan; our energy investment - an item of great importance in relieving the strain on our balance of payments - was barely a third of that of the United States. When we talked of the stagnating employment situation, we must proceed from the facts. It was true that international demand had fallen dramatically from 8% in the 1960s and 6% in the 1970s to 1.5% now. However, the European Community's share of international demand had also fallen faster than that of other important industrial countries. It was precisely in the future-orientated industries like telematics and biochemistry that we had thrown away, or done too little to exploit, promising opportunities. The main reason for this was the fragmentation of our market and protectionism. The Community was like a tug-of-war team with different Member States taking the strain at different times rather than pulling in unison. He criticized the Council in this connection for obstructing several viable projects in the field of advanced technology industry.

Bert CROUX (B)<sup>18</sup> commented that there was no link whatever between the solemn declarations made by the Council and Commission on priorities - and in particular the high priority aspect of energy policy - and the amount allocated to energy in the Community budget. If the figures for 1981 and 1982 were compared we could see that commitment appropriations had fallen from 109 m EUA to 25 m EUA.

In the case of research the situation was somewhat better, but there were clearly cases of waste and duplication as a result of the lack of a Community policy. Nor was there a smooth flow through to product development, industrial innovation and renewal. This was a major challenge to the Member States, which were undoubtedly setting their sights too low in this respect.

Giovanni BARBAGLI (I)<sup>19</sup> drew attention to the great problem of youth

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<sup>18</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 86

<sup>19</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 90

unemployment. There had been a sharp rise in unemployment and the problems posed by the entry of young people on to the labour market, with a resultant increase in the scale of aid from the Social Fund. There should be a series of short-term measures aimed at reducing unemployment among young people, so that all young people could be given adequate preparation for employment whether or not they were formally classified as unemployed. Everyone was now aware of the need for technological development in the fields of electronics, data processing and telematics. It was therefore essential to link school education with vocational training, and to try to resolve the problem of alternating school and work so that there would be no break between finishing school education and finally taking up a job. In view of this the Social Fund should advocate a longer-term policy for offering an integrated range of opportunities for job training and experience at the end of compulsory schooling.

Nicolas ESTGEN (L)<sup>20</sup> said it was high time for us in the Community to get back to basics where economics and social field were concerned. The very real and harsh crisis should not be taken as an excuse for rejecting Community measures where they were most needed, which was in the social field. The European People's Party wanted nothing to do with an all-out social policy which took no accounts of facts and their economic repercussions.

We did not wish, by taking rash and irresponsible social measures, to kill the goose that laid the golden egg, especially since it had laid fewer and fewer of them. This meant that our social policy must be placed within the framework of a policy of competitiveness and economic profitability. We were aware that we had reached a watershed and that we must react.

Salvatore LIMA (I)<sup>21</sup>, speaking on regional policy, said that the gap between rich and poor regions in the Community had increased inexorably. In less than 10 years the ratio gap between the average gross product per capita had risen from 1 : 3 to 1 : 5. The Community average unemployment rate was 7.1%, while it was 13% in Sicily and 19.1% in Campania. This meant that

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<sup>20</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 93

<sup>21</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 97

urgent acts of Community solidarity were required. He therefore set great store by the amendments to the regulation governing the European Regional Development Fund, on which the Commission was now working. Reaffirming the system of national quotas for less-favoured regions, improving the efficiency of Community programmes by developing suitable integrated schemes, promoted by means of the 'ex-quota section' which could be markedly strengthened, guaranteeing the additionality of Community intervention, which could be obtained by drawing up contracts for schemes to be decided with the Member States, developing direct relations between the Commission and local authorities; all these were factors which would undoubtedly strengthen the operational capacity of the Regional Fund.

Elise BOOT (NL)<sup>22</sup> agreed with the Committee on Budgets that part of the Regional Fund should be frozen in Chapter 100, in order to put pressure on the Commission and Council to speed up the review of the Fund and to allocate a greater amount to the non-quota section. She hoped that the Fund would be allowed to run concurrently with the fifth programme for medium-term economic policy. This would introduce more clarity into the Community's economic policy of which regional policy was an integral part.

Ursula SCHLEICHER (D)<sup>23</sup> spoke on behalf of the European People's Party on the environment, the consumer and public health. Most of the already very small budget was devoted to the environment, she pointed out. She was critical of the fact that reports approved by Parliament had not been adopted by the Council because of opposition from certain Member States and because the Council was not prepared to take a decision. Why was the Council incapable of reaching a compromise? She also criticized the Council for adopting certain directives unanimously and then at a later stage refusing to provide the necessary funds for Community activities.

Mario PEDINI (I)<sup>24</sup> thought that the Community should take action in the

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<sup>22</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 103

<sup>23</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 108

<sup>24</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 111

fields of education and culture. It must be considered whether the enormous problem of youth unemployment was not the result of an education which - a shortcoming which was common to all our countries - placed most emphasis on the traditional professions and qualifications, whilst failing to take account of the fact that new technologies were about to make their presence felt in our economies and that anyone in Europe who wanted to take on world-wide responsibilities must learn to see history and culture in a new light. That was why unemployment was another reason why we must take steps to coordinate our schooling.

Angelo NARDUCCI (I)<sup>25</sup> said there was a gap, a break, a lack of balance and cohesion between Parliament, Commission and Council which was not just the result of the normal interchange of ideas between Institutions but was something rather more. This was a Parliament which took decisions on development policy and on the other policies which he thought ought to make up the backbone of a new European structure. It was a Parliament which gave its views on these broad lines whilst the Council aimed at discrediting all the new and valid things which they were trying to build up.

The second reading of 1982 budget took place on 15 December 1981. The debate focused largely on the problem of classifying compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure. This was not a new problem and for some time Parliament had been urging the Commission and Council to agree on a uniform interpretation. Despite Parliament's endeavours no result had been achieved; even the talks with the other Institutions on the subject, particularly with the Council, had made little progress. For this reason at the second reading Parliament maintained its interpretation, which was that all expenditure which was not regarded by all three Institutions as compulsory was deemed non-compulsory. Thus if the Council regarded expenditure on food aid and the funds in Chapter 100 as compulsory, but Parliament did not share this view, such expenditure should in Parliament's view be considered non-compulsory. Another way of defining Parliament's attitude would be to say that only expenditure regarded by all three Institutions as compulsory should be so taken, the rest

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<sup>25</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 4 November 1981, p. 114

belonging in Parliament's view to non-compulsory expenditure. This classification was very important to Parliament since it determined the scope of Parliament's margin for manoeuvre, on which Parliament has the last word.

Harry NOTENBOOM (NL)<sup>26</sup> observed that as in the two previous years, once again procedural differences and disagreements were hanging over us. He regretted that the Council had not taken up Parliament's past offers to discuss the question of classification. He certainly accepted the Council's recent proposal to discuss this question early in the New Year, but the fact remained that we had to vote on amendments to the budget now and the budget would have to be adopted by Parliament's President. For this purpose there was a need for a specific interpretation of the Treaty; Parliament now had its own interpretation of classification and should keep to that for the 1982 budget, but would be willing to discuss it with the Council and Committee for the future. For this reason we were now supporting the Committee on Budgets; the Christian-Democratic Group would vote in favour of the amendments and support its interpretation of the margin.

Horst LANGES (D)<sup>27</sup> stressed that the European Community was unique in budgetary terms since expenditure under the budget never exceeded revenue, as all the textbooks and economic and especially national economics required. The European Community had no debts and did not pay interest. The other side of the coin, however, meant that, although the Treaties allowed us 1% of VAT as the Community's own revenue, this revenue was determined by expenditure. This was a reversal of normal practice. If the European Community had more of its own revenue, but expenditure had previously been reduced by the Council, resources were suddenly available which did not - as some countries such as the Federal Republic maintained - flow back: it was simply unused revenue which had been contributed by the citizens or consumers and all at once found its way into the national coffers. That was the way it was under the Treaties, but we felt that the Treaties must be changed so that if revenue had been too high, the surplus would have to be carried over to the following year.

Giovanni BARBAGLI (I)<sup>28</sup>, as the rapporteur for the Committee on Social Affairs, endorsed the interpretation of Parliament's margin and was willing

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<sup>26</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 48

<sup>27</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 59

<sup>28</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 43

to respond to the points made by the Committee on Budgets, accepting a lower increase of expenditure under the Social Fund, as he thought it important to win the argument within the context of the margin as given.

Victor MICHEL (B)<sup>29</sup> criticized the Council's attitude in rejecting practically all the amendments on food aid introduced by Parliament at second reading. He therefore supported the position of the Committee on Budgets in retabling all the important amendments within the context of Parliament's margin for manoeuvre.

Konstantinos KALLIAS (GR)<sup>30</sup> thought that equal protection for the North and South was a prerequisite for the success of the agricultural policy, as well as being a fundamental requirement of social justice in the Community, particularly for Mediterranean products, which also included Greek products. He pointed out that the agricultural industry in the south of the Community employed a much larger proportion of the working population and was also more labour-intensive than the North in relation to the amount of goods produced.

Paolo BARBI (I)<sup>31</sup> turned to the dispute on the classification of expenditure, noting that the Council knew it was in the wrong on this question but was at least proposing to initiate negotiations between the three Institutions prior to the beginning of the 1983 budget procedure. For the present budget, however, it would not renounce its own unilateral evaluation and was reducing to practically nothing the margin for manoeuvre reserved for Parliament and estimated by Parliament at 445 m ECU. He felt that Parliament must therefore reject the Council attitude, not for the sake of the sum itself but in order to defend its own budgetary power and avoid coming to the proposed negotiations for next year in a weakened position. On the possibility that the Council might have recourse to the Court of Justice, he thought that Parliament need not fear the evaluation of its position in the light of clear and objective interpretation of the Treaties. He therefore agreed with the proposal of the Committee on Budgets, particularly as it was proposing to

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<sup>29</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 46

<sup>30</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 62

<sup>31</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 64

reinstate only 355 m of 445 m ECU and was therefore well under the maximum limit.

Pierre DESCHAMPS (B)<sup>32</sup> referred to the amendment on food aid for Poland. He urged the Council to accept the amendment so that the food supplies could be transported to Poland before the winter.

Efstratios PAPEFSTRATIOU (GR)<sup>33</sup> drew attention to the imbalance between the more developed countries of the North and the less developed countries of the South, which had increased rather than diminished in recent years. This was another reason for increasing the share of VAT to 1% in the first instance and, if the situation of unemployment and inflation did not improve in future, we must have the courage to aim at an even higher figure, probably in the region of 1.5%.

Gero PFENNING (D)<sup>34</sup> thought that we should ensure that the Commission put forward proposals on financing in the areas we considered important and for a reform of the structure of the budget, so that the Council was constantly compelled to take decisions that revitalized and reformed the European Community. Only if we were consistent in the use of our limited resources would we create a new political dimension and so ultimately achieve a budget that was politically satisfactory.

Bert CROUX (B)<sup>35</sup> stressed the high priority the Group gave to proposals and amendments in the area of energy and research. All the Institutions had stated that they attached the utmost importance to energy and research, as had been evident the previous week in London where the Council had discussed new forms of policy with reference to energy, research and industrial development. Unfortunately this was not reflected in the draft budget.

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<sup>32</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 69

<sup>33</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 71

<sup>34</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 71

<sup>35</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 73



Mario PEDINI (I)<sup>36</sup> protested that the Council had rejected most of the amendments concerning culture and education. This was a ludicrous act considering that the education amendments were for very small amounts, at a time when there was a need to coordinate at Community level the educational activities intended to prepare for innovation by facilitating the transition of young people from school to work and thus reducing youth unemployment.

Horst LANGES (D)<sup>37</sup>, wound up the debate by pointing out that Parliament was trying to equip the new policies on which we wished to place the emphasis in Europe with appropriate finances by increasing resources by some 350 m ECU. All that was really being done in some cases was to take very small steps in the right direction; but one small though extremely important item concerned the entry of 10 m ECU for transport. This was not intended for construction of ordinary roads or motorways but for things which would create trans-frontier links between Europe and other countries or bring the countries in the European Community closer together. This 10 m ECU represented an initial contribution to the construction of the tunnel between England and France and also the building of a motorway through Austria, the Pyhrn motorway, seen as a connecting link between Greece and Italy. It was a drop in the ocean, but it stressed that the European Parliament wanted a European transport policy.

On 16 November the European parliament voted on the amendments. The following sums were finally adopted: 259,069,000 ECU in commitment appropriations and 224,103,169 ECU in payment appropriations.

The Council stated that it could not yet agree to these figures because a new maximum percentage was required in its view and it was impossible to say whether the Council would agree to this.

In the opinion of Parliament, however, no new maximum percentage was required because Parliament had kept within its margin for manoeuvre under the terms of its own interpretation of the classification of expenditure.

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<sup>36</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 75

<sup>37</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, 15 December 1981, p. 76

The Council stated that it would notify Parliament of its definitive view as soon as possible. Following this communication, the President of Parliament postponed the adoption of the budget. By 31 December 1981 no satisfactory answer had been received from the Council. The President of Parliament nevertheless adopted the 1982 budget in accordance with Parliament's declared intention.

JAN WESTENBROEK



Again this session, the work of the EPP Group in economic and monetary policy was crowned with success. In the 17 debates on draft reports described in detail below, 9 of the reports were presented by members of the EPP Group.

The topics covered can be roughly classified as follows:

- A. Conjunctural policy
- B. Economic regulative policy
- C. Monetary policy and
- D. Competition policy.

Two further aspects which could be included above have been dealt with separately below as they represent particularly important areas of the EPP Group's work on economic policy, namely:

- E. Complete integration of the domestic market and
- F. SMU policy

Although the last two areas were dealt with as part of other measures and proposals for example relating to competition or regulative policy, they have been presented separately as they are bound to be major topics in the year ahead.

## A. Conjunctural policy

1. In September the report on economic trends in the Community during the first half of 1981 and the application of the Council decision on convergence was debated<sup>1</sup>. The rapporteur this year was Mr Jacques MOREAU (SOC/F). The report summarized the current economic situation: unemployment, inflation, balance of trade deficits, monetary problems, and called for

- more extensive coordination of the Member States' monetary and budgetary policies,
- a common policy towards the interest rate differential between the USA and the Community,
- further development of the EMS, which in turn requires further development of Community political structures,
- consideration of unemployment as one of the central problems, with thought being given to measures over and above reductions in working hours or redistribution of work,
- greater Community competitiveness,
- close industrial cooperation between the Member States particularly in relation to the restructuring of crisis-ridden branches of the economy, and
- educational, technical, financial and budgetary measures by the Community to encourage innovation and new technologies.

On behalf of the EPP Group, Philipp von BISMARCK (EPP/D) pointed to the consequences for economic policy which had to be drawn from this report<sup>2</sup>: 'The crucial word is growth. Every product finally reaches saturation point or is overtaken by a better one. If we do not introduce new products on to the market then there is no growth. Mr Keynes does not produce any new products. We depend upon the fact that new products enter the market. The pre-conditions for this are research, development, risk investment and daring entrepreneurial activities. Anyone who does not want to see these 4 factors in play, will not produce any growth.'

It is an unfortunate thing that there are still Members here who cling to the theory of supply and demand. It is as dead as a doornail! Increased demand does not create more jobs. Investment and new products

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-681/81

<sup>2</sup> COM(81) 596

create jobs. On the question of reducing working time, if one adopts a flexible and rational approach, as has been the case in Germany over the last 30 years, then working time is reduced in any case. A very great deal can, and must, now be done in this area.

But the basic question recurs, of whether we are distributing increased productivity correctly. Are we dividing it up correctly between working time, salaries and profits for the future? Or are we sharing out a bigger cake than we are producing? This has been done over the last few years in all countries and is the main reason for unemployment. We have shared out our future and produced inflation. Anyone who shares out something that is not being produced, contributes towards inflation, whether it be because he demands more from the State than the State can deliver or asks more in the way of pay than is reasonable. Everyone helps to produce inflation, and then we are faced with a dilemma called unemployment! Inflation eats away at everything, at the savings of the poorest amongst us, at jobs, at the future of our children, at security in old age and confidence in our well-being. However when it comes to rooting out this evil we lack courage because Members of Parliament are afraid of their electors. That is our major short-coming. We are too cowardly to do the right thing at the right time...'

2. The report by Robert DELOROZOY (LIB/F) debated in November on the proposal concerning the annual report on the economic situation in the Community and laying down the economic policy guidelines for 1982<sup>1</sup> deals with the scope for stabilizing currencies, reducing inflation, improving competitiveness, pursuing an active trade policy and further extending the domestic market.

The Annual Economic Report of the Commission 1981-1982<sup>2</sup> describes the most recent short-term economic trends and the outlook as a result, such as the repercussions of the second oil price shock combined with the weakness of the dollar. The consequences for 1982 are set out and a Community policy presented which shows:

- economic problems in relation to parity shifts within the EMS,
  - obstacles to a convergent monetary, spending and financial policy.
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Fernand HERMAN (EPP/B)<sup>1</sup> commented as follows: '... There is, in fact, a total lack of convergence between the policies of the various Member States...There are those who believe in what I would call the Keynesian global theory of demand and there are others who rely on monetary policy. In practice, this results in measures that cancel each other out. When you have some countries which are deflating while others are inflating, the results are reduced to nothing ...

That is where we are calling for greater convergence: the means chosen by any country to achieve the same result should be more closely coordinated to prevent this loss of efficiency. We believe - and numerous examples bear this out - than in our situation the only way we can hope to expand our economy and thereby reduce unemployment is by placing greater emphasis both on investment and on exports.

Any other policy which relies on first of all stimulating domestic demand will not have the desired effect, because stimulating domestic economic activity by maintaining the level of welfare transfers and purchasing power has the disastrous consequence of increasing production costs, reduces our share of the world market, and, as a result, reduces the demand for investment.

It is only through a revival of the world market and a revival in exports that we can ever really hope to expand our economy and reduce unemployment.'

In this debate Philipp von BISMARCK too called for greater convergence<sup>2</sup> '...'To Mrs Desouches I should like to say that it is not that the free market economy is social but that social market economy makes for freedom ... It is the dogged reactionary attitude of the last century that prevents you from realizing that these methods will not bear fruit, and Mr Mitterrand will very soon show that that is the case. Nationalization does not result in a larger market but in greater power and as you will see, very soon in greater powerlessness ..... there will be no improvement until the Member States realize that this European Community is an irreversible association, has a common future and must

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<sup>1</sup>0J 1-277/48

<sup>2</sup>0J 1-277/54/55

pay for the mistakes of all its Member States, including those made by the French, Our common future is irreversible..... This Parliament is the body which must tell all Europe's citizens that there is no way back, only forwards - have courage, invest more.'

3. In February 1982, Parliament debated the proposal from the Commission to the Council for a 5th medium-term Economic Policy Programme<sup>1</sup> based on a draft report by Fernand HERMAN<sup>2</sup>. The Commission proposes that there should be a carefully-balanced combination of measures to tackle inflation and to promote an economic policy geared to supply. The report discusses the medium-term prospects for curbing inflation, strengthening monetary cooperation, stimulating investment, intensifying research, pursuing an active employment policy and making a European contribution to developing the world economy, while at the same time the European dimension needs to be given particular attention in terms of creating a domestic market and implementing common policies.

Fernand HERMAN commented<sup>3</sup>: '... In the difficult situation that all our governments are experiencing today it is true to say that only a medium-term Community strategy, centred primarily on an active policy to reduce costs and to promote technological research, investment and exports can serve to revive economic activity and reduce unemployment without fuelling inflation.

Eric van ROMPUY (EPP/B) spoke on this report on behalf of the EPP Group<sup>4</sup>: '... The Member States of the Community have confined themselves far too long to short-term demand management. This report rightly stresses the need for a long-term policy geared to supply. The very low rate of investment in the economies of the European Community is a serious threat to the Community's competitive position..... I therefore urge greater convergence of the economic policies and consequently condemn those Member States which do not abide by certain recommendations that have been made by the Commission.

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<sup>1</sup> COM (81) 344

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-687/81

<sup>3</sup> OJ 1-280/64

<sup>4</sup> OJ 1-280/67-68



Giovanni GIAVAZZI (EPP/I) also called for more convergence in economic policy<sup>1</sup>: '... a strategy is necessary in order to attain the objectives presented as essential by the Commission: firstly, to reduce inflation and improve economic stability, secondly, to promote the means necessary for speeding up growth and increasing the employment level. ... how will the Community be able to apply this strategy? It will only be possible if, firstly, the Member States act in the context of a common will for unity and solidarity, and, above all, if the Member States can be brought to follow the general policies of the Community on a compulsory basis, while retaining their own freedom of action.'

Karl von WOGAU (EPP/D) concentrated more on the question of the competitiveness of European industry<sup>2</sup>: '... If we intend to win the battle against unemployment in Europe, our first task must be to improve the competitiveness of European undertakings. ....A second major factor that is slowing down investment is the level of interest rates. Before we can break away from the United States where interest rates are concerned, we must improve our competitiveness. This should be reflected by the balance on current account, since it is our weak current-account position that ties us so firmly to interest-rate levels in the United States.'

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<sup>1</sup> OJ 1-280/72-73

<sup>2</sup> OJ 1-280/74

## B. Economic regulative policy

1. The second part of a specialist conference on 'a more effective Europe' organized by the EPP Group on 7/8 December 1981 in the Konrad Adenauer House in Bonn was taken up by a round-table discussion on 'regulative policy in the Europe of the 80's'. The representatives of the Commission, the European Parliament and the West German Bundestag sought to discover what form of regulative policy should determine the future of the European Community.

Firstly it was observed that the Treaty of Rome gives as much emphasis to the

- fundamental right to property
  - free access to markets
  - freedom of contract
  - freedom to exercise a profession
- as to the specific elements
- customs union with the elimination of all obstacles to trade and freedom of movement for the factors of production,
  - a European competitive system with fair and effective competition and the elimination of all distortions, including those caused by state intervention,
  - harmonization and approximation of legislation to eliminate distortions of competition.

The market order based on and designed in accordance with these principles, a social market economy therefore, is legally guaranteed by the Community as an institution.

The problem in future Community regulative policy is the division of powers between the Commission as the central guardian of competition on the one hand and the governments of the Member States on the other. Under Article 103 of the EEC Treaty conjunctural policy is 'a matter of common concern' and in its directive<sup>1</sup> of 18 February 1974 on stability, growth and full employment in the Community, the Council reaffirmed these objectives without, however, creating the instruments for central control. The chairman of the round-table discussion, Philipp von BISMARCK<sup>2</sup>, underlined the basic concept: 'One of the essential requirements of an effective Europe

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<sup>1</sup> 74/121/EEC

<sup>2</sup> Philipp von Bismarck, on 8.12.81

is a common view of regulative principles supported by the majority to which our economic and social policy can be geared. This is the reason why one of the main items of the agenda here in Bonn on 8 December is European regulative policy in the 80's; because neither in Parliament, nor in the Commission, nor in the Council is there a common, generally-accepted view of which principles of regulative policy are to apply in the European Community. Perhaps we should even say that the German concept of 'regulative policy' is barely used, perhaps not even recognized, in other Member States.

In the market economy, the aim of regulative policy is to allow the citizens to take as many decisions themselves as possible, to give them the necessary freedom and to transfer responsibility ....

Regulative policy therefore means that economic and social policy must not simply be allowed to take the course determined by the outcome of the conflict between power groups within the body politic but must exert an influence in the manner fundamentally desired by the majority ...'.

Mr NATALI, Member of the Commission commented:

'Two years ago when the EMS was created, the aim was to provide a certain amount of financial assistance to those countries who, by agreeing not to manipulate their exchange rates, had abandoned their last - albeit illusory - weapon against the effects of inflation. Today the situation has not changed, and is possibly more serious, since the convergence of national economies and inflation rates seems even more remote. And at the risk of stating the obvious, how could it be otherwise when there is no common economic policy.'

2. Information, consultation, co-determination and co-responsibility of workers

On 13 October the CABORN report on enterprises and governments in international economic activity<sup>1</sup> was debated by Parliament. This report acknowledges the favourable effect of international companies on productivity, technical progress

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<sup>1</sup>Doc. 169/81

and management methods and emphasizes the crucial role of the social market economy but at the same time calls for guidelines, codes of conduct and multilateral agreements to be drawn up, firstly to prevent the abuse of oligopolistic positions on the part of such companies and to avoid the distortion of competition by differences between national legislation and secondly to provide a clear situation for companies (avoiding double taxation etc.).

As far as the protection of workers in multinational firms is concerned, the report refers to the ILO Tripartite Declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy and urges that every multinational company should publish an annual report broken down according to sectors and countries with details of:

- invested, re-invested and transferred resources,
- origin and composition of existing and new capital,
- total amount of tax paid, broken down according to type of tax and taxation authority,
- various other information as required by government authorities etc.

This report contains various useful passages, particularly as the result of the inclusion of major elements of the resolution tabled by Mrs BEUMER, Mr von BISMARCK and others on behalf of the EPP Group on the economic activities of firms and governments (Doc. 1-4/80).

Bouke BEUMER (EPP/NL) spoke in the debate and referred, as did the following speaker, Philipp von BISMARCK, to the parts of the report relating to co-determination based on information to employees. The interest of the EPP Group in the whole issue of co-determination and co-responsibility is shown by these contributions to the debate. Bouker BEUMER:

'... my group regards a democratically regulated market economy, a market economy geared to meeting social needs, as the most suitable form both for the functioning of industry and for the improvement of living standards. If government assumes the responsibility of creating the required conditions, particularly as regards the social aspects in the broadest sense, it is commensurate in this assumption with the positive action the market can take, and the principle of freedom with responsibility and the productivity of this dynamic economic and social system should be combined with active solidarity, the highest possible level of involvement and responsibility of all the participants in the economy. From this stems the need for worker participation and involvement, the sharing of power rather than its concentration.'

The same applies to the comments by Philipp von BISMARCK during the debate on the report by Mr GEURTSSEN<sup>1</sup> on the proposal<sup>2</sup> from the Commission to the Council for a directive on the structure of companies:

'... co-determination coupled with co-responsibility is a postulate of Christian-Democratic moral principles. From this it follows that we are aware of the responsibility for all aspects of this significant institution of economic and social policy in every discussion and every decision. .... The committee, I am particularly happy to say, has noted that the private sector does things without which, in a world based on the division of labour, the majority and the most important of political objectives such as peace, freedom, social security, prosperity and full employment could not be achieved, that the private sector can function in a market economy system as prescribed by our Treaties, in a market economy with social commitments, only if the decision-making processes in the private sector continue to be oriented towards this basic structure, that its decision, which affect all aspects of life, particularly in the areas of increased productivity, investments and action to create jobs, must be optimally attuned to the interests of society, that employees are directly affected by decisions taken by the employers not only as employees but also as fathers, as children, as old people.'

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<sup>1</sup>Doc. 1-862/81

<sup>2</sup>Doc. 187/72

### C. Monetary Policy

1. In order to develop the EMS further along the lines of earlier reports by the European Parliament (RUFFOLO, 1980), a report by John PURVIS (ED/GB)<sup>1</sup> proposes that an autonomous European monetary authority should be set up to bring the ECU into circulation and administer its use as a means of payment and investment in world trade and international institutions. In addition the voluntary use of the ECU by governments, business circles and individuals should be encouraged so that, in the long term, the ECU is recognized as legal tender. Philipp von BISMARCK spoke in this debate<sup>2</sup>: 'As a means of exchange, money - seen from the outside, the currencies of the countries - is the most important service undertaking of a system of running a country that is based on the market economy, or freedom. It is the very heart of freedom. Only this means of exchange, money, reasonably adjusted to the opportunities, in other words kept in short supply, can make it possible to achieve such important objectives as social redistribution, protection against risks, provision for old age and so on in a world based on the division of labour..... ....our currencies are the nervous system of our freedom. What conclusions can we draw from this? Firstly, a market economy with social obligations, as prescribed by the Treaties of Rome, cannot exist without performing a function that produces prosperity and social justice. With the international division of labour we have, however, nothing can be achieved and nothing can be maintained without a sound, a genuine monetary system in which price is a true indication of what is in short supply and what is available in abundance, and without a genuine monetary system that is able to stand its ground against political influences. The European Union cannot be achieved without a sound monetary system, nor will it result in prosperity and social justice, which also includes regional justice.'

That is why the development of a European monetary system with above all, as the essential final objective, an autonomous authority responsible for the stability of the European currency, the ECU, is a task of the utmost importance for today and tomorrow. In it lies the key to the freedom and prosperity of our Community, and woe betide us if we entrust this key entirely to the governments.'

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<sup>1</sup>Doc. 1-971/81

<sup>2</sup>OJ 1-280/88

## 2. Investment incentives: loans by NCI I, II (Ortoli facility)

In April 1982 two reports by Jacques MOREAU<sup>1,2</sup> were debated on the common position of the Council<sup>3</sup> on the proposal from the Commission to the Council<sup>4</sup> for a decision empowering the Commission to contract loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community, and on the proposal from the Commission to the Council<sup>5</sup> for a decision applying for the first time Decision EEC empowering the Commission to contract loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community.

Following the conciliation procedure with the Council the first tranche of 1000m ECU was made available from NCI II. The report criticized the setting of a maximum limit for the total volume of NCI II loans.

Fernand HERMAN commented on the use of these resources: 'We fully agree with the objectives and priorities adopted by the Commission for the use of this tranche of 1,000 million ECU. Energy saving, infrastructure contributing to the development of the regions, of small and medium-sized firms are also our priorities on condition, however, that by infrastructure is also understood, for example the telematic network. Also it goes without saying that all small and medium-sized firms should not enjoy the same priority. It is not sufficient that they be small, they must be well managed, financially stable and above all their activity and their investment must be forward looking, i.e. they must use new technologies or be situated in advanced technology sectors.

## 3. A European capital market

Francisque COLLOMB (EPP/F) took the view that one means of improving competitiveness in the European economy would be to create a European stock exchange along the lines of his proposal<sup>6</sup>, with the aim of facilitating

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-89/82

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-87/82

<sup>3</sup> Doc. 1-652/81

<sup>4</sup> Doc. 1-58/80

<sup>5</sup> Doc. 1-928/81 COM(81) 790 fin.

<sup>6</sup> Doc. 1-290/81

and expediting the flow of capital. Obstacles to the free flow of capital should be eliminated to ensure that the optimum use is made of risk capital. The European capital market should therefore become a common market. There should no longer be discrimination against stock exchange transactions in the form of indirect taxation. Easier access to stock exchanges should benefit not only regional stock exchanges but also small and medium-sized undertakings. Francisque COLLOMB: 'The function of stock exchanges is to match supply and demand of capital to be invested in securities. However, before they can play their full role in the Community, which it is in the interest as much of maintaining the general level of economic activity as ensuring a better distribution of resources that they should, a number of conditions must be met which at present unfortunately are not. In its present state the European stock market is too compartmentalized and is governed by divergent fiscal rules. The free movement of capital, which is one of the objectives of the EEC Treaty, must become a reality.' and '.....shortage of risk capital is at the root of the Community's economic difficulties over the last several years. In a continually changing economic climate, faced with severe competition from outside, the Community has to become more competitive. It is necessary to invest, to raise risk capital to finance productive investment in the field of advanced technologies, energy and industrial restructuring. Increasing the rate of investment in the Community is, moreover, one of the essential priorities of the fifth medium-term programme. The essential function of raising risk capital belongs to the stock exchanges.'

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<sup>1</sup> OJ 1-275/46-47



#### D. Competition policy

1. The annual report by the Commission on competition policy was debated by Parliament in December. The Commission's extremely comprehensive report<sup>1</sup> describes the present market situation and Community policy - of the Commission and the Court of Justice - which is based on Article 85 of the EEC Treaty. The report provides an account of public aid, both regional and sectoral, at the Community and national level, and the role of public companies and the development of concentration. Peter BEAZLEY (ED/BG) had drawn up a report on the tenth report on competition<sup>2</sup> in which he examined detailed questions relating to competition policy

- in air and sea transport,
- in patent licensing agreements,
- in sole agency agreements and
- control of mergers<sup>3</sup>.

Otmar FRANZ (EPP/D) spoke on behalf of the EPP Group and described in a policy statement the EPP's fundamental commitment to competition<sup>4</sup>, in which he stressed 'the importance of competition policy as one of the principal objectives of the Treaties and as an indispensable part of a socially responsible market economy'. For '.....without competition a market economy cannot be social.' In particular he cited three factors 'which severely limit competition and are therefore a threat to Europe. Firstly, subsidies: ..... We must constantly stress that subsidies and in particular subsidies to protect declining industries are one of the worst enemies of competition and have led to many misguided developments in Europe. Subsidies impair the decision-making freedom of undertakings, efficiency and willingness to take economic risks which are central features of the market economy. At the micro-economic level they reduce the adaptability of undertakings. In macro-economic terms they are detrimental to the mechanisms of control over the market economy and diminish economic productivity and elasticity.' and 'To no less an extent than subsidies, trade barriers are an obstacle to competition in the European Community. We cannot fully utilize the advantages of the European market until we

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-195/81

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-689/81

<sup>3</sup> Doc./G/1 6/81/ju

<sup>4</sup> OJ 1-278/13ff

put an end to concealed protectionism and achieve a fully functioning domestic market.' and thirdly 'It is often forgotten that trade increases with growing industrialization. We should encourage the industrialization of the developing countries which will lead to growing competition and present a constant challenge to us..... Only in a system of free world trade can we earn the currency which we urgently need to pay our oil bills and for our raw-materials imports.'

Competition and its central role in our social market economy was however not only an important theme in the debate on competition but sorted the sheep from the goats in many debates such as those concerned with nationalization in France, 'sins against competition' such as in steel policy, or other Community policies relating to specific sectors and branches.

In the debate on the economic measures taken by France on 15 October 1981 Ingo FRIEDRICH (EPP/D) spoke as follows on the competitive situation and devaluation of the franc: 'Of course, the nationalizations being carried out today do not make France as yet a socialist country .... and it is not a socialist-planned economy which is being introduced, but the effects of this will be fatal even so. The economic and psychological warning light of Mr Mitterand's whole range of measures will involuntarily, but I am afraid quite inevitably, mark the start of France's economic decline. The first to have to pay for this will be the workers and the socially disadvantaged, not the privileged classes.'

2. The oral question by Otmar FRANZ and others on behalf of the EPP Group<sup>1</sup> on the restoration of market competition in the European steel industry in the hot wide strip sector to help safeguard and create jobs in Europe showed in a particularly convincing and concrete way the role of competition in ensuring employment, particularly in the steel industry. As Otmar FRANZ said: 'unless the European steel industry undergoes a sensible restructuring programme, a lot more jobs will go by the board' 'In the long term, even massive subsidies cannot prevent the loss of a very large number of jobs if the industry fails to remain competitive. Once the horse has bolted, there is not much point in locking the stable door, because by then there is little prospect of getting the horse back again.' 'What we are calling for is not just the elimination of subsidies and the closure of obsolete plant; we take the view that, while retaining full freedom of action and bearing in mind their responsibility vis-à-vis their employees, firms should be offered attractive incentives to take sensible decisions, and that no existing jobs should be destroyed without the creation of new jobs in future-orientated sectors such as the services and craft trades.'

Fernand HERMAN also spoke to this motion for a resolution:

'..... our Group has tabled a motion for a resolution containing some very clear suggestions for the Commission both in order to reduce surplus capacity and facilitate readaptation. .... I should like to stress that, for the signatories of this resolution, it is out of the question to force companies to carry out closures if they do not wish to. It is simply a matter of helping those who accept the notion of rationalization.'

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-525/81

### 3. New technologies and new markets

On 17 June, Fernand HERMAN presented to Parliament a report on the state of the market for electronic products in Europe and the consequences for employment<sup>1</sup>. Fernand HERMAN called in the report for better coordination between the Member States, greater support for research, measures to assist Community undertakings and strict monitoring of the development of investment trends and the flow of trade between the Community and third countries. The threat to employment in the electronics sector could only be overcome if the Community succeeded in reacting to the challenge posed by new micro-electronic technologies in a concerted and more determined manner. In his comments, Fernand HERMAN pointed out that in the short term more jobs might possibly be lost as the result of a widespread application of micro-processor technology than are created in the electronics industry but he pointed out the enormous benefits of this innovation in terms of growth, social progress and ultimately employment<sup>2</sup>.

Ingo FRIEDRICH thanked Fernand HERMAN for this report which was adopted by the House on the following day and called for European cooperation to encourage innovation in micro-processor technology. He said<sup>2</sup>: 'In the Federal Republic, indeed in the Community generally, we have the highest standard of living and the most comprehensive social-security system in the world. But this much is clear: we can only maintain this standard of living by having at our disposal the most sophisticated technology available. It is equally certain that this standard of living cannot be maintained with a 35-hour working week, the highest production costs in the world and an out-dated technology.

What is needed is the fresh air of competition, which brings forth effort, but not only from top management.....'

### 4. Competition in the transport sector

The controversial issue of competition in the transport sector repeatedly came up for discussion during the last twelve months. In June 1982, Parliament discussed the report by Roger-Gérard SCHWARTZENBERG

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-189/82

<sup>2</sup> see verbatim report of proceedings for 17 June 1982

(SOC/F) on the proposal<sup>1</sup> from the Commission to the Council for a Regulation applying Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty to air transport. The

main aims of the Commission's proposal on the application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty relating to competition are

- a more flexible and swifter procedure for fixing air tariffs,
- to establish common principles for price fixing,
- to better represent consumer interests,
- to give airlines more room for manoeuvre,
- to maintain interlining (interlining agreement between airlines),
- to create a Community framework.

Unlike the normal procedural rules under Article 85 et seq (investigation and monitoring by the Commission, power to impose fines and penalty payments etc.) there is only a voluntary obligation on the part of airlines to inform the Commission of agreements. The report generally welcomed the draft regulation, though the movement towards deregulation is only very tentative.

Otmar FRANZ commented on this:<sup>2</sup> 'We must constantly take action not only to defend competition - the very basis of our economic and social order - but also to improve it. Air transport cannot in principle be excluded from this, even if, and I repeat this, many of the conditions for full competition in air transport, for instance the abolition of subsidies, still have to be met. It will not be easy but it will not stop us demanding that the right action should be taken.

The EPP Group therefore supports Mr Schwartzberg's report.'

Fernand HERMAN also pointed out that certain agreements in the field of air transport might lead to a better use of resources.

Mark CLINTON (EPP/IRL) drew attention in his speech to the particular regional and social policy aspects of air transport and stressed that the ideology of pure competition should not be taken too far.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-461/81

<sup>2</sup> See verbatim report of proceedings, 17 June 1982, I

## E. Internal market

As in the previous year, the EPP Group was particularly active and took the initiative in matters relating to the complete integration of the European domestic market which is a crucially important area of European policy for the citizens of Europe.

Hans-Gert POTTERING (EPP/D) expressed this view on the achievement of the Customs Union during the annual debate as follows:<sup>1</sup> 'As we know, the customs union and the agricultural market are central to the European Community. We are familiar with the problems in the agricultural market, but in the case of the customs union we are in the process of destroying the foundations which have been laid. The plans of the various national Governments involve aids and subsidies, and non-tariff obstacles to trade are being used to prevent importers from exporting or importing their products into other countries of the Community.'

### Customs union

1. The report of the rapporteur on the 1981 programme for the achievement of the Customs Union<sup>2</sup>, Karl von WOGAU, calls for
  - the creation of a Community customs administration at external borders,
  - less bureaucratic administrative measures in an open domestic market,
  - greater cooperation between national customs authorities,
  - study by the Commission as to the extent to which certificates of origin are required within the Community.

The Commission's programme for 1981 seems appropriate and feasible. The Member States must arrive at a common approach to imports from third countries and increase the scope for trade within the Community. There is a need for VAT rates and special duties on tobacco and alcohol to be brought closer into line with each other and to reduce the compensatory amounts payable at borders.

In the debate in September 1981, Karl von WOGAU said:  
'Ladies and gentlemen, it is my view that we are on the way to missing

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<sup>1</sup> OJ 1-274/130

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-241/81

one of our greatest chances for the future as Europeans, since a common market which really works is one of the most important preconditions for maintaining and re-establishing our competitiveness at international level and hence for guaranteeing employment in the European Community too. ... Ladies and gentlemen, at the moment the European Community is like a body with tourniquets around some of its limbs, with the result that the blood cannot circulate freely. The time has come when we must do all we can to finally tear off the tourniquets. This, we hope, will result in renewed vitality in the European economy, it will enable us to maintain and re-establish our competitiveness and will hence guarantee the necessary jobs in the European Community.'<sup>1</sup>

2. The question by Karl von WOGAU and others to the Commission and Council on the complete integration of the internal market<sup>2</sup> in September was also concerned with this issue and was debated together with the report on the Customs Union. In October Parliament once again debated internal Community competition and problems relating to the internal market on the basis of questions tabled by Karl von WOGAU and others<sup>3</sup>. Karl von WOGAU said: 'Today the Common Market is still fragmented by national aids, which cause unacceptable distortions of competition. The same is true of the many non-tariff obstacles to trade which have taken the place of customs duties. We have recently been hearing more and more often that those concerned in fact feel a certain nostalgia for the good old days of customs duties, when everything was much simpler because people knew for certain that they would have to reckon with a particular percentage. This fact gives considerable food for thought and we should realize that - as is also clear from this debate - major efforts will be necessary if progress is to be made.'

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<sup>1</sup> OJ 1-274/129-30

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-481/81

<sup>3</sup> Doc. 1-529/81

Doc. 1-520/81

Doc. 1-480/81 rev.

Doc. 1-482/81

## Community Transit

In November 1981, the European Parliament debated the report by Karl von WOGAU<sup>1</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>2</sup> relating to Community transit.

Community transport procedures require guarantees to be furnished for customs duty which may become payable later. These guarantees may take the form of cash deposits or sureties. The guarantee arrangements are to be made more flexible.

The report approves the Commission proposal but points out that far more comprehensive proposals have been blocked by the Council of Ministers and calls for the gradual abolition of guarantees and transit advice notes and calls instead for a single commercial document which can be used as an accompanying document and as an invoice.

Karl von WOGAU commented<sup>3</sup>: '... The Community transit system, about which I am now to speak, is designed to speed up the clearance of lorries at frontiers. The queues of waiting lorries make it difficult to cross frontiers within the Community and are also costly. According to information provided by the Commission, there are 31 million frontier-crossings by lorries every year. The clearance of each takes an average of one hour and twenty minutes. If the cost per hour is taken to be DM 70, the total amounts to DM 2 000 m a year.

I believe this is another example which shows that it is more expensive not to have a European Community than it is to have one. It is a luxury we cannot really afford.'

## Proprietary medicinal products

Two reports which the European Parliament debated in September 1981 were concerned with the market organisation and competition rules for proprietary medicinal products;

a. the report by Karl von WOGAU<sup>4</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>5</sup> for a directive amending the directives<sup>6</sup> on the approximation of laws and administrative provisions relating to proprietary medicinal products.

<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-621/81

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-948/80, EEC 222/77

<sup>3</sup> OJ 1-277/329

<sup>4</sup> Doc. 1-246/81

<sup>5</sup> Doc. 1-787/80

<sup>6</sup> 65/65/EEC, 75/314/EEC



The aim of the Commission proposals is to provide easier access to the market and to expedite the development towards a transparent and orderly market. The legislation obstructing trade between the Member States should be reduced to the absolute minimum needed to protect public health and those provisions extended which encourage homogeneity of research work in the pharmaceutical field in the Member States and promote convergence of decisions by national authorities.

The motion for a resolution submitted by Karl von WOGAU, supports the amendments proposed by the Commission to the procedure for introducing new products to the market and expects that the new procedure will

- avoid delays in bringing goods on to the market,
- encourage research and production in the pharmaceutical industry in an open market,
- enhance the reputation of European pharmaceutical products on the world market.

b. A second report in this field drawn up by Gustave DELEAU<sup>1</sup> which was however more concerned with aspects of parallel imports rejected a draft directive proposed by the Commission<sup>2</sup> pointing out that if the market were opened up for parallel imports, pharmaceutical research and the pharmaceutical industry would suffer great harm, as would ultimately public health.

In October 1981 the European Parliament adopted both resolutions. Karl von WOGAU addressed the House as follows<sup>3</sup>:

'In the Community the basic rule is for the free circulation of goods. The exception is based on Article 36, according to which the Member States may make exceptional regulations in matters of security and health. Thus the pharmaceutical market is still today - more than two decades after the signing of the Rome Treaties - the classic example which demonstrates that in certain areas the common market has still not taken the place of the national markets.'

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-303/81

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-248/81

<sup>3</sup> OJ 1-275/287

In June 1982, a further debate took place related to the internal market, on the basis of a motion for a resolution tabled by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs on the progress achieved towards the realization of a European internal market during the Belgium presidency<sup>1</sup>. One of its authors was Karl von WOGAU who complained to the House of the damage caused by the fact that a large number of important initiatives and directives were being blocked by the Council of Ministers. He referred to the Council of Ministers in the following terms: 'The ancient Romans had a proverb: senatores boni viri, senatus autem mala bestia. With reference to the Council, I should like to say: membri consilii boni viri, concilium autem mala bestia. Many members of this body deserve our respect. Some of them may even be deserving of our admiration. But when they come together as the Council of Ministers, they are a hindrance to almost everything which could make a success of Europe and turn it into a finer and better place.'

In addition to the examples cited above, the integration of the internal market in its various sectors formed the subject of numerous reports, such as those relating to the maximum permitted speed of agricultural forestry vehicles, the noise emission of helicopters and domestic electrical appliances, the electronics market and the market for building machinery.

A working party on matters relating to the internal market chaired by Karl von WOGAU was the driving force behind initiatives to reduce technical, administrative and bureaucratic non-tariff obstacles to trade and was always willing to draw attention to newly-created barriers and protectionist measures.

'It is quite clear that we shall not regain or retain our competitive position on international markets until the Common Market becomes fully operational. We are not simply referring to the major issues in the Community, we must also make progress in minor matters so that we can demonstrate tangible achievements to our citizens'.

Taking that as its objective, the Working Party on Internal Frontiers drew up a resolution on the opening of the Community's internal frontiers. This was then entered in the register for signature by any Member. Within a few days it had been signed by more than one half of the Members of the European Parliament.

In the resolution, the European Parliament called for the abolition of checks on travellers and goods at the Community's internal frontiers.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-345/82

<sup>2</sup> See verbatim report of proceedings, 17 June 1982, I

Parliament called specifically for:

- a substantial increase in duty free personal allowances for travellers,
- turnover taxes to be levied when goods reached their destination instead of at the internal frontier, and
- closer cooperation between the Member States when technical standards are formulated.

The European Parliament also wanted to see an end to the 'paper war' at the Community's internal frontiers which is particularly enervating for small and medium-sized undertakings. A uniform 'European trade document', restricted to essential details, should replace the current five or six documents.

The European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group) took advantage of Europe Day in May 1982 to make the public aware of its parliamentary initiative. Despite the inclement weather, about one thousand persons, mainly young people attended a demonstration in Aachen, calling for a 'Europe without barriers' at a rally organized by MEPs Otmar FRANZ (EPP, Ger) and Kurt MALANGRÉ (EPD, Ger).

The Aachen 'Appeal to Europe', which expressly urged the citizens of the Community to give a fresh impetus to efforts to achieve European unification, called for:

- unimpeded frontier crossings - without being stopped at the border. When Community citizens cross an internal frontier, they should be aware that they are living in a single Community. We therefore demand that passport controls and customs checks be abolished so that people may cross frontiers without let or hindrance; and
- the free movement of goods - without any bureaucratic obstacles. It is essential that the delays and bureaucratic barriers hampering imports and exports be progressively reduced. We therefore demand rapid customs clearance for goods in transit. That entails specifically the abolition of technical barriers to trade and the ending of the 'paper war' at internal frontiers.

Finally, the Working Party on Internal Frontiers has also considered a number of individual matters concerning improvements in the living and working conditions of people living in areas close to the Community's internal frontiers and frontier workers.

This has resulted to date in a substantial extension in the opening hours of one minor crossing point. The numerous frontier workers living in Alsace and working in the Federal Republic of Germany have secured a notable improvement: they have now been given equal status in social security matters with their colleagues working in Alsace. Furthermore, they are now entitled to a 90% reimbursement in respect of their medical bills instead of 70%, as was the case previously.

## F. SMU Policy

At the February part-session, the report<sup>1</sup> on the situation of small and medium size undertakings in the Community was debated. The rapporteur was Gustave DELEAU (EPD/F) whose report was a follow-up to the original NOTENBOOM report. It was however chiefly concerned with improving:

- financing for SMUs,
- management training,
- the internal market to enable SMUs to gain access to the entire European market<sup>2</sup>.

Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (EPP/I) who spoke in the debate on behalf of Marcello MODIANO (EPP/I) also referred to 3 important issues different from those chosen by the rapporteur, namely

1. increasing the profitability of companies and capacity for reinvestment,
2. improved access to credit facilities,
3. strengthening the market position of small businesses.

Kostantion KALOYANNIS (EPP/GK) called for direct and practical implementation of the proposals in this report in the appropriate Community institutions.

Leonidas BOURNIAS (EPP/GK) supported this request and quoted Mrs Thatcher<sup>3</sup>:

'We are on the right track towards achieving profitability and competitiveness if we give particular encouragement to small businesses.'

Harry NOTENBOOM (EPP/NL) who was rapporteur for this subject for a long time pointed out the nub of the problem: 'The Community is still only partially integrated, with the result that the instruments which can be used not only to the advantage, but also to the disadvantage, of the small and medium-sized undertakings are, for the most part, in the hands of the individual Member States and national legislators.'

Amendments tabled in plenary session established a link between this report and the 1978 NOTENBOOM report, thus ensuring continuity. A working party on small and medium-sized undertakings had been constituted in cooperation with members of the group of European Democrats and constantly monitored, and provided assistance with, the preparation of this resolution on the situation of small and medium-sized undertakings in the Community.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-854/81

<sup>2</sup> OJ 1-280/87

<sup>3</sup> OJ 1-280/258, Sunday Telegraph 14 February 1982

One of the objectives of this working party is the integration of SMU policy in all relevant sectors. One example of this was the speech made by Fernand HERMAN during the debate on the release of an initial tranche of 1,000 m ECU from the NCI facility to encourage investments<sup>1</sup>:

'... Energy saving, infrastructure contributing to the development of the regions, of small and medium-sized firms are also our priorities on condition, however, that by infrastructure is also understood, for example, the telematic network. Also it goes without saying that all small and medium-sized firms should not enjoy the same priority. It is not sufficient that they be small, they must be well managed, financially stable and above all their activity and their investment must be forward looking, ie they must use new technologies or be situated in advanced technology sectors.'

Similarly Karl von WOGAU<sup>2</sup>: 'If we want to safeguard and create jobs, we must assure these firms of fair conditions of competition. If we want to eliminate unemployment, we do not want more civil servants but more self-employed people. We need more young people who are willing, once they have completed their training, to take the risk of going it alone. There has been a shortage of such people in recent years. All the statistics show that the new jobs are created not in the large nationalized undertakings but in small and medium-sized industry. We must take account of this in our regulative policy.'

Following detailed preparatory work by the working party on small and medium-sized undertakings chaired by Jochen van AERSSSEN (EPP/D) and Harry NOTENBOOM and the EMSU, the European SMU Union was formed on 7 May 1982 comprising Christian-Democrats from small and medium-sized business circles in Italy, Ireland, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany.

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<sup>1</sup>OJ 1-284/278

<sup>2</sup>During the debate on the Herman report on the 5th medium-term economic policy programme of 16 February 1982, OJ 1-280/74

The action programme by Paul SCHNITKER (EPP/D) was adopted unanimously and hailed by the Assembly as 'the Magna Charta of the SMUs'. Beginning with a review of the arguments for the importance of small and medium-sized undertakings for the viability of a decentralized market economy, for economic stability, the safeguarding of employment, the achievement of necessary structural transformations and the solid but flexible underpinning of the national economy, this action programme creates the theoretical framework for an economic policy geared to maintaining freedom of competition and encouraging initiative while eliminating dirigiste approaches and bureaucratic constraints. More specifically, the proposals in this document cover the areas of economic regulative policy, social policy, competition policy, financial policy, cooperation with the Third World, energy problems and matters relating to taxation and finance.

In cooperation with the European Association of Small and Medium-Sized Businessmen, the SMU working party meets each month to draw up concrete proposals based on this document which are then discussed with the appropriate Commission officials, Commissioner Narjes and representatives of the organisations concerned.

Plans are also going ahead on this basis for 1983, the year of artisan trades and small and medium-sized undertakings. Paul SCHNITKER who has been delegated as the EPP's representative on the 'Comité de Patronage' will ensure that the events planned for 1983 fit within the framework of the action programme, lead to a coherent package of measures and do not evaporate in the 'heady air of the European Parliament'. The Group working party on small and medium-sized undertakings will monitor and contribute actively to the work of Parliament, and report back to the Association.

### Prospects for the year ahead

It is safe to say that next year the work of the group will focus on broadly similar aspects of economic policy.

There are plans for a new initiative in the sphere of conjunctural policy aimed at greater convergence on the basis of the stability directive.

In the field of regulative policy, Parliament will once again have to debate the issue of codetermination.

A report on mergers which is to be presented by the EPP group will be of crucial importance to regulative and competition policy.

We hope to be able to make even more progress towards the complete integration of the internal market. The encouraging successes to date such as the increase in duty-free allowances must be followed by more and more concrete measures. And we shall continue to highlight the problems associated with the obvious and disguised barriers at borders.

And the EPP's group's policy on small and medium-sized undertakings will become even more important in 1983 which has been designated by the European Parliament as the year of the artisan trades and small and medium-sized undertakings.

STEFAN PFITZNER

A) ENERGY

Policy or strategy can be defined as the general principle which governs a body of decisions, subject to a variety of constraints and tending towards a stated objective.

A policy is not, therefore, a catalogue of decisions but a predetermined and explicit framework of reasoning within which decisions will be shaped. The formulation of a policy means defining from the outset two positions within the field of activity: the point of departure and the objective. The members of the EPP have frequently recalled in discussions and during the drafting of reports that a component part of any policy should be the indication of unacceptable methods, the time-span and the means available.

On the specific question of an energy policy account must be taken of reality by defining the dimensions of the situation as it stands. At present the situation is as follows:

- well-being depends on the fulfilment, so far unsatisfied, of the needs expressed by present patterns of consumption;
- the fulfilment of these needs in the present state of technology requires the use of energy, provided in large part today by oil;
- the world does not have sufficient quantities of oil to satisfy long-range demands;
- there are other sources of energy, not entirely devoid of harmful side-effects, which could serve as substitutes for oil.

If this is the point of departure the objective, as we are all now aware, must be to adapt the concept of well-being to dependable forms of primary energy since instability is now the hallmark of oil.

Broadly speaking, the methods available for attaining this objective are clearly limited. They are:

- Modifying patterns of consumption,
- Modifying production techniques,
- Substituting oil with coal, gas and nuclear energy (nuclear fission reactors);



- Exploiting other energy resources.

Obviously all these methods have their drawbacks and all involve responsibilities, changes in outlook and risks of one sort or another. In formulating an energy policy we must face up to reality, by deciding to act positively and rationally, with a view to minimizing yet accepting the inevitable sacrifices. Later on we shall see how these ideas have been taken up by members of the EPP within the Committee on Energy and Research.

The preceding remarks could serve as a general preamble to an energy policy for any nation or continent. The difference lies in the preferential emphasis each country places on the alternative methods outlined above and particularly in the urgency which a country places on attaining its objective. While the oil crisis raises the same basic long-term obligations for all, nonetheless in the short-term it involves different compromises, obstacles and weaknesses for each country.

It follows that the energy policy of the USA, for example, will differ from that of the USSR, the Arab world or Europe.

For the Arabs the scarcity of oil represents an advantage and ultimately a military weapon. The USSR is self-sufficient in energy and a potential exporter of its resources. The USA produces huge amounts of energy but consumes even more vast amounts.

Self-sufficiency in energy could become a conditioning factor in the international policy of the United States, a weak point in its strategic planning. For structural reasons, the European countries and Japan have to purchase energy supplies and as long as there is oil on the market they will be natural buyers. The United States has the capacity to become self-sufficient in energy in the short-term but these other countries do not.

We shall now examine how the work of the Committee on Energy and Research fits into this context and more particularly the contribution by members of the EPP.

In the past year, the Committee on Energy and Research (chaired by Mrs Hanna WALZ (EPP-D), an expert on energy policy who was re-elected during 1982 as chairman of the committee) in addition to its advisory

role has consistently and often vigorously urged the Council and the Commission, through its own-initiative reports and resolutions, to increase its efforts to draw up a common energy policy based on a Community outlook.

The Commission undertook to expand its own ideas on the guidelines for an energy policy within the context of its work connected with the Mandate of 30 May 1982. It came up with proposals which the committee has carefully considered.

In connection with the problems of an economic, political and strategic nature arising from the use of oil, Mr MÜLLER-HERMANN (EPP-D) has been particularly forceful in his efforts to draft an opinion on the creation of a European financial instrument for the recycling of petro-dollars to increase and diversify world energy supplies<sup>1</sup> and the opinion on the establishment of a European oil-purchasing company<sup>2</sup>.

Mr MÜLLER-HERMANN (EPP-D) has drafted two reports which are widely acknowledged as providing a lucid and well-researched analysis of some of the fundamental aspects of the oil sector. Karl FUCHS (EPP-D) has been directly involved in analyzing some of the problems posed by the supply of petroleum products by drafting a motion for a resolution<sup>3</sup> relating to directives on the minimum level for stocks of crude oil and petroleum products.

Mr K. FUCHS has stressed the need to call on the Commission to formulate a draft directive on the harmonization of measures for maintaining minimum stocks.

Still on the question of energy policy, Mr Gunter RINSCHÉ (EPP-D) gave a brilliant exposition of the report on the aspects and requirements of coal supplies for the European Communities<sup>4</sup>.

According to Mr RINSCHÉ the expansion of the Community coal sector is dependent on two factors: demand patterns and the trend of coal prices on both the world and Community markets. The main points of the report drawn

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<sup>1</sup>Doc. 1-779/80

<sup>2</sup>Doc. 1-496/81

<sup>3</sup>Doc. 1-1066/81

<sup>4</sup>Doc. 1-176/80

up by Mr RINSCHÉ (D) are:

- (a) recognition of pit-coal as the Community's most important source of energy,
- (b) revival of the European coal policy,
- (c) improvement and expansion of the structures referred to in the Treaties,
- (c) need to adopt social measures.

Mr RINSCHÉ also had the opportunity to express his views on this subject during the discussion on the report on the importance of coal in a Community energy strategy<sup>1</sup>.

The objective which emerges from these reports and from other documents produced by the committee is to ensure a stable and lasting supply of energy by concentrating on the expansion of Community resources (for example through the exploitation of European coal).

The Commission has also undertaken to encourage energy saving and to develop alternative energy sources.

The Committee on Energy and Research feels that priority should be given to a more rapid alignment of national energy policies in order to ensure continuity and to bridge effectively many of the gaps. It also feels that the success of a joint project should not depend exclusively on financing from the Community budget. Many of the objectives it lays down can and should be pursued through the improved coordination of national policies and by harmonization of the legislative procedures. The following are areas of operation which the committee feels should be given priority Community aid:

1. Achievement of an adequate level of investment for alternative energy resources and for the more rational use of energy. Mention was made earlier of the contribution by Mr RINSCHÉ; to this should be added the decisive influence of the EPP Group in the discussion of the reports on Community energy strategy: nuclear<sup>2</sup>, coal<sup>3</sup>, energy saving<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-1004/81 - Rogalla

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-1065/81 Pintat report

<sup>3</sup> Doc. 1-1064/81 Moreland report

<sup>4</sup> Doc. 1-1063/81 Rogalla report

With regard to the nuclear sector the speech made by Mr Mihail PROTOPAPADAKIS (EPP-GR) during the part-session of June 1982 is, among other, worthy of note:

' I also support the Pintat report, because I believe that we need unlimited and abundant energy and that the use of nuclear energy is a valuable means of meeting this need. Without abundant energy, it will be impossible to maintain the culture which we in Europe have created, nor can we entertain the hope that other countries can attain an equally high living standard. Consequently, there are social and cultural, as well as economic, reasons for promoting the use of nuclear energy. Indeed artists and philosophers and those ecologists who are opposed to nuclear energy use the very same energy to develop their ideas and their artistic or philosophical talents. A lack of energy would consequently affect them as much as others, and in fact perhaps even more. I would also stress that an abundant supply of energy is an important element in safeguarding world peace.'

2. Devising a common policy on prices and on energy taxes;  
Members of the EPP also contributed to the discussion on the report by Mr Michael GALLAGHER (SOC-UK) on energy pricing structures<sup>1</sup>.
3. Adoption of measures to cope with a pre-crisis situation;  
The impressive work by Mr K. FUCHS and Mr MÜLLER-HERMANN on the oil sector has already been mentioned.
4. Development of research and technology;  
Members of the EPP have been particularly involved in this issue and, as will be shown later, have made an effective contribution to the work of the committee by drafting some of the major reports.
5. Relations with the developing countries.

#### B. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The committee's work this year has centred on scientific research policy. Consideration of problems in this field has concentrated on both general and sectoral aspects of the individual areas of Community action.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-32/81

The quality of work within the committee has improved considerably compared with last year thanks in particular to the highly skilled contribution by members of the EPP.

Mario SASSANO (EPP-I) was rapporteur for the Community's multi-annual nuclear fusion research programme<sup>1</sup>. Both in his report and during the discussions Mr SASSANO emphasized the importance of continuing research in this sector, ascribing to the Commission the responsibility for coordinating the activities of the Member States. He felt that the Commission should play a larger part in the international arena to ensure greater effectiveness in present and future operations.

He suggested that new proposals be considered for the nuclear fusion sector and also for a new line of research which, in conjunction with current activities, could help to reduce construction time for the first thermonuclear fusion reactor.

Coming at a particularly difficult time, this proposal was, nonetheless, favourably received by the European Parliament. As Mario SASSANO requested, the Commission has now provided for the creation of a panel of experts to examine the feasibility and the scientific value of this line of research.

The report by Mr LINKOHR (SOC-D) on a European research policy provided the basis for a wider debate and the members of the EPP took an active part both in the discussions and in the final drafting of the resolution.

The members of the EPP took the opportunity to stress that a pragmatic approach to the achievement of a stated socio-economic objective would be inappropriate since it would preclude utilizing the whole range of Community financial and fiscal measures, regulations and aids for innovation.

The situation calls for the formulation of an overall strategy, whose general outlook and guidelines would be subject to overall agreement and which would create a context in which the objectives and options of Community work on research and development could be approved without disrupting work already in progress.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-433/81

The guiding principles behind a Community research policy are:

- capitalizing on Community achievements by incorporating them into a global strategy,
- exploiting the advantages provided by the European dimension.

Within the energy sector there is a need to intensify research into energy saving and into alternative fuels, to strengthen the links between environmental research, energy research (e.g. coal) and agricultural research (e.g. agricultural waste-products) and to expand assistance to research and development in certain traditional industries currently faced with difficulties. It will also be necessary to draw fully on the achievements of modern biology, informatics, communication science and automation.

Mrs Alphonsine PHLIX (EPP-B) who joined the committee in 1982, produced a report on the exploitation of the sea-bed<sup>1</sup> in which she emphasized the advantages to be gained from a more decisive and united approach to the vast resources of the sea-bed.

Mr Alberto GHERGO (EPP-I) drafted a report on the new research programme in the sector of medicine and public health which the Community has proposed to the Council for 1982/1986.

Finally, mention should be made of the excellent report by Mr Lambert CROUX (EPP-B) on the research and development programme in the raw materials sector (1982-1986)<sup>2</sup>.

PAOLO LICANDRO

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<sup>1</sup>Doc. 1-69/81

<sup>2</sup>Doc. 1-411/81



## COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

### 1. General preliminary remarks

Work in the period of the report was overshadowed on the one hand by the general situation of world economic recession, and on the other by external political developments that included the Polish crisis, the Falklands crisis, and the measures taken to deal with them, with consequent adverse effect on exports and industry.

In spite of all external and internal difficulties, the committee succeeded in chalking up a number of successes in its parliamentary work and in introducing a number of new, progressive developments: e.g., as to relations with South America, talks with the ambassadors of the Latin American states; as to improvements in relations with the EFTA states, an orderly consultation procedure; as to the important and delicate trade relations with Japan, a hearing with a Japanese Government delegation; as to developments in European supplies of agricultural products from third countries, a hearing with the importers' organizations for the different agricultural products. Especially important were the talks with the Israeli Ambassador in connection with the prolongation and extension of protocols and treaties, but above all in connection with projections for a plan to reform and develop the Mediterranean economy, having regard in particular to the enlargement of the Community towards the South and the development of the global Mediterranean policy of the EEC.

The Committee on External Economic Relations was able to give important backing to other committees, generally in the form of opinions on, for example, a number of discussions on conclusion of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, and its further development (for the Legal Affairs Committee), on the Poland embargo - in particular reactions as to trade and credit policy (for the Political Affairs Committee), on the Falklands conflict (for the Political Affairs Committee and the EP-Latin American Delegation), on the problem of cereals substitutes (for the Committee on Agriculture), and on the Afghanistan conflict .



Economic disputes with the United States, where the possibility of a trade war cannot be excluded, were discussed repeatedly. The main areas of interest were agricultural policy, simplification of export subsidies, problems of embargoes, development aid policy (tapioca, manioc - for the Committee on Agriculture), the complaints of the US steel industry (anti-dumping action - urgent motions 1-1002/81 and 1-1010/81) and the natural gas contracts with the USSR (urgent motions 1-1009/81 and 1-1018/81).

The committee unanimously supported the proposal put to it by the President-in-Office of the Council, Mr Tindemans, for regular consultations to be set up between the EEC and the United States.

The committee will draw up an own-initiative report on EEC-USA relations in the winter of 1982.

These successes are in large measure due to the work, expertise and political commitment of committee members from the EPP group, who were well served by their spokesman, Renzo FILIPPI (I) and the committee Vice-chairman, Jochen VAN AERSEN (D). Sjouke JONKER (NL), Erik BLUMENFELD (D) and J. VAN AERSEN worked on the further development of institutional matters and the introduction of new constitutional instruments to strengthen the European Community (e.g. ratification of trade treaties, improvements to the Luns-Westerterp procedure, strengthening the supervisory functions of Parliament vis-à-vis the Council and the Commission, inasmuch as these fall within the terms of reference of the Committee on External Economic Relations. The basic standpoint of the EPP group is to keep matters of external economic relations free as far as possible of ideology, emotion, irrelevant political exaggeration and demagogic arguments. The extraordinarily high export dependency of the EEC makes it essential to deal with sensitive trade and economic problems with objectivity, sober calculation and a responsible sense of reality. This basic approach of the EPP members has been largely responsible for the objective style of work of the committee.

## 2. Reports and questions discussed in plenary sitting

2.1 The accession of Greece to the EEC made it necessary, for legal and technical reasons, to modify EEC protocols, agreements and treaties, in particular those with third countries. This was generally unproblematical from the point of view of content, but special consideration had to be given to certain Mediterranean agricultural products (wine, olive oil, citrus fruits) especially from the point of view of the subsequent enlargement of the European Community to the South and in expectation of a framework plan for a global approach to economic development in the Mediterranean. These reports, including, for example:

- regulation concluding a protocol to the cooperation agreement between the EEC and the Kingdom of Morocco and the cooperation agreement between the EEC and the Syrian Arab Republic consequent on the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the Community(1),
- conclusion of a protocol to the agreement between the EEC and the State of Israel consequent upon the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the Community(2)

were closely followed-up by R. FILIPPI, Carlo STELLA (I), Antonio DEL DUCA (I) and E. BLUMENFELD.

2.2 The improved Luns-Westerterp procedure was implemented for the first time in the committee in the presence of the President-in-Office of the Council, Paul DE KEERSMAEKER, and the Commissioner, Etienne DAVIGNON, on 17 February 1982 in Strasbourg, on the occasion of the renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement (3) and the role of the European Parliament in negotiation and ratification of acts of accession. On the renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement the committee succeeded in reaching a general strategy with the Commission, so that the round of negotiations could be successfully concluded. The committee is aware that our central objective must now be to complement the framework agreement of Geneva bilaterally. This is a matter of exceptional importance for the

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(1) Doc. 1-327/82

(2) Doc. 1-328/82

(3) Doc.1-685/81

long-suffering textile industry and the additional numbers of jobs that are at risk, but it also poses serious problems for the developing countries and threshold countries (the latter group includes South Korea, Taiwan, Macao and Hongkong). This is a matter of overriding interest, in that during the currency of the previous arrangement 700,000 to 800,000 jobs were lost in the textile industry in the Community; it is now a matter of giving internal industries a breathing space. These arguments were outlined on behalf of the group by Raphael CHANTERIE (EPP/B) in one of the debates on the renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement (1), on an Oral Question by Michael WELSH (ED/UK), on behalf of the Committee on External Economic Relations, to the Council.

- 2.3 The report by Louise MOREAU (EPP/F) on the Community's supplies of mineral and vegetable raw materials (2) which provoked highly controversial discussion, initially in the group working party and then on six occasions in committee, is one of the most important committee reports ever produced, since it concerns the fundamental problems of securing a future economic existence. The Christian Democrats thus scored a notable success on this important matter against the resistance of the other parties, who could conceive of no other solution to this vital problem than one based on economic direction by the state. The maintenance of international markets in primary products and supply lines by private initiative was strongly defended by Prince Casimir of SAYN-WITTEGENSTEIN (EPP/D).

The report thus contains extensive documentation on such matters as European import dependency, the situation on the major raw materials markets, production and world trade, projects and reserves, prospected quantities, production quantities, world trade prices and price trends, and the EEC's self-supply rate. On the basis of these data, the report points to

- Europe's need for and dependency on raw material supplies if it is to maintain economic activity so as to meet all its international commitments and secure job prospects for its population,

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(1) Doc. 1-1038/81

(2) Doc. 1-873/81

- the possibility of a serious threat to supplies that could lie outside the EEC's range of influence,
- problems of relations between producer and consumer countries,
- the fact that most European governments cannot guarantee security of supplies at the level of individual firms,
- the catastrophic consequences of any breakdown of supplies,
- the urgent need for consolidated action at Community level to provide early warnings of impending raw-material shortages,
- the need to step up efforts to raise the self-supply rate of the EEC.

2.4 SEAL Report (S/GB): Regulation on the conclusion of an agreement for commercial and economic cooperation between the European Economic Community and India (1) (Debate on 16 October 1981).

The Indian Ambassador was invited to discussion of this agreement. The great importance of EEC trade relations with India, especially for the future, was stressed with particular regard to India's strong economic and population growth, changes in Indian agriculture (irrigation) and the opportunities for new, complementary dynamic commercial relations on the basis of comparable advantage and mutual benefit, without endangering assisted sectors in the Community. The agreement should enable economic and trade policy cooperation to be strengthened and give an impetus to India's economic and social development. This highly significant agreement was monitored by Louse MOREAU (EPP/F) and C. SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN for our group.

2.5 Jochen VAN AERSSSEN (EPP/D) tabled an Oral Question on GATT (2) (Debate on 13 May 1982) on the negotiations scheduled for November 1982, as a means of enabling Parliament to exert some influence on the Commission's preparations for these negotiations. Where treaties of such extensive and long-term importance are concerned the European Parliament cannot be excluded or be expected to act as a mere rubber stamp. GATT would be a

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(1) Doc. 1-536/81

(2) Doc. 1-155/82

decisive watershed in trade policy, in particular as regards the critical situation of the European national economies and the danger of world-wide protectionism, which always tended to be seen as a cure-all in times of economic recession. The conflict with the USA (steel exports, gas-pipeline contracts, agriculture products), Japan and Third Countries (especially developing and threshold countries) made this an issue of vital economic importance. It would be essential to use the GATT negotiations and treaties as a means of staving off an impending trade war, eliminating discriminatory measures and achieving optimum levels of free trade, quite apart from the danger of yet more jobs being destroyed in the Community. J. VAN AERSSSEN provided the Committee on External Economic Relations with its first in-depth assessment of trade relations between Japan and the EEC in the presence of the personal emissary of the Japanese Prime Minister Mr SUZUKI, Senator ESAKI, and the Commissioners Mr HAFERKAMP, Mr NARJES and Mr ANDRIESSEN. This work will be systematically continued.

2.6 The report by Michael WELSH (ED/UK) on Community anti-dumping measures (1), adopted unanimously in the committee, was considered on 15 December 1981 in plenary sitting. The EPP group, under its shadow rapporteur, Gerd Ludwig LEMMER (EPP/D) had supported this report from the beginning. The report calls on the Commission to adopt a speedier and more effective procedure to regulate the dumping problems of European undertakings and citizens. These include

- provision of additional locations by the Commission,
- simplification and speeding up of procedures by the Commission,
- action on measures that damage the market in the long term, and those that cause significant market distortions in the short term,
- safeguards for the rights of defendents,
- strict confidentiality,
- consequential strengthening of GATT rules,
- a new Committee of Experts of the Court of Justice.

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(1) Doc. 1-422/81

2.7 The CARETTONI ROMAGNOLI (COM/I) (1) report on the Situation in the Footwear Industry in Europe was supported by the shadow rapporteur, Vincenzo GIOUMMARRA (EPP/I), who urged support for the vital interests of the small and medium-sized Italian footwear undertakings. Members of the EPP group have always sought to strengthen the special key role of small and medium-sized firms in external economic policy, although this fundamental question has hitherto been neglected. It is particularly gratifying that all groups gave their support to this fundamental concern of the Christian Democrats. In view of the critical situation of the European footwear industry - owing to newly introduced import quota restrictions and tariff quota systems in developed countries, a high level of protectionism in third countries, the complete opening of the Community market, strong price variations on primary product markets and the predominantly small and medium-sized structure of the industry - the Commission is asked:

- to open up access to markets in third countries,
- to secure sufficient supplies of raw materials on international markets,
- to negotiate the abolition of import restrictions in Japan, Canada and New Zealand,
- to impose appropriate restrictions on access for newly industrialized countries that have closed their markets,
- to improve production conditions for small and medium-sized undertakings through various support measures,
- to negotiate appropriate transitional arrangements in accession negotiations with Spain.

It was no coincidence that the committee took this decision in Como, the centre of the European footwear industry. It also availed itself of the opportunity to hold talks with leading representatives of Italian industry in the automobile (Agnelli), Electronics (Leng) and textiles (Paselli) industries, in preparation for forthcoming decisions.

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(1) Doc. 1-640/81

3. Reports concluded in committee but not yet debated in plenary sitting

3.1 A report of fundamental importance is that by Hans-Joachim SEELER (S/D) (1) on the Significance of Economic Sanctions and their Consequences, in particular trade embargoes and boycotts, within the framework of EEC external relations. This is a central concern of the EPP group and was entrusted in particular to C. SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN. On the basis of the EPP programme, the latter urged a report free of ideology and unburdened by emotional considerations. The report shows, on the basis of historical developments, that boycotts and trade sanctions, unless enforced by military means, are hardly ever, or only very partially, effective, and that the backlash (loss of exports and jobs, trade diversions, destruction of markets and economic structures) can often have very grievous consequences for the countries initiating the boycott. At best the boycott may have a part to play in terms of its psychological impact, having a possible deterrent effect on political opponents. Council and Commission are therefore urged not to impose or associate themselves with any generalized and unenforceable economic sanctions, and in cases where political considerations make these unavoidable, to take specific and pointed measures that can be quickly implemented. This means taking a good number of factors into consideration (e.g. unreserved, consequential cooperation in solidarity with all Member States, general exclusion of derogations, exclusion of measures based on racist or religious discrimination, equal distribution of the ensuing burden among all the Member States). This joint success of the Committee of External Economic Relations can prepare the way for a progressive common embargo policy by the EEC, the United States, Japan and, above all, the OECD countries.

3.2 The DE CLERCQ (2) report on relations between the European Community and the East European state-trading countries including COMECON was adopted on 23 June 1981 in committee with the help of EPP-Group votes. It covers the state of relations between the EEC and the East European state-trading countries and their institutional peculiarities, specific problems and future prospects, having regard to the fundamental importance of East-West trade and the impact of the oil crisis on the COMECON countries.

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(1) Doc. 1-83/82

(2) Doc. 1-424/81

Following Mr DE CLERCQ's departure from the European Parliament, the report was brought up-to-date by Ulrich IRMER (L/D) (1) and was placed on the agenda of the plenary sitting of 16 September 1982. This report is of particular interest to the German members of the committee; the shadow rapporteur is Marlene LENZ (EPP/D) who is well versed in matters of East-West trade.

#### 4. Reports in preparation

A number of important reports are being prepared by EPP committee members, and discussion of some of them has already begun in committee.

- 4.1 Renzo FILIPPI (I) has spoken on the COTTRELL motion for a resolution on Imports of Japanese motor vehicles(3). He has accompanied the EPP/Japan delegation to Japan and taken his information at first hand. He will help to prepare the appropriate action to safeguard the European motor vehicle industry under the general agreement with Japan.
- 4.2 J. VAN AERSSEN (D) is working on a report on the Community's economic and trade relations with Latin America.

The opening discussion was attended by ambassadors of Latin American states who were agreed that there had been a strong renewal of interest in more intensive trade relations with the Community, which could be of vital importance to European interests in view of the raw material wealth of these countries. The report will be an important marker in the future development of economic relations with Latin America.

- 4.3 Gerd Ludwig LEMMER (EPP/D) is working on the RADOUX draft motion for a resolution on the external trade aspects of the resources of the Community (3).
- 4.4 J. VAN AERSSEN has been instructed to draw up a report on relations with the Andean Pact states.

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(1) Doc. 1-531/82  
(2) Doc. 1-313/81  
(3) Doc. 1-1050/81



4.5 The important report on trade relations with Taiwan (basis: motion for a resolution Doc. 1-613/80) has also been assigned to J. VAN AERSSSEN. An initial exchange of views will take place at the September meeting of the committee.

4.6 Shadow rapporteurs for reports in preparation

The following were appointed shadow rapporteurs:

G. LEMMER for the report on protection of markets,

C. SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN on export aids (1),

Sjouke JONKER (EPP/NL) on the opinion on the common agricultural policy,

G. LEMMER on the motion for a resolution by Mr DE LA MALENE and others on the complaints of the American steel undertakings (2),

Alphonsine PHLIX (EPP/B) who has only been a member of the Committee on External Economic Relations for three months, on the Commission's proposal on the EEC/Yugoslavia cooperation agreement consequent upon the accession of Greece to the European Community (3),

M. LENZ on the opinion on the electronics industry (4), for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs,

Carlo STELLA (EPP/I), who joined the committee earlier this year, for an opinion on the report by Lord DOURO for the Political Affairs Committee on the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal (5).

Renzo FILIPPI (I) on the Commission proposal on the declaration of origin of certain textiles imported from third countries .

BRUNO OHLS

(1)Doc. 1-301/81

(2)Doc. 1-954/81

(3)Doc. 1-123/82

(4)Doc. 1-346/80

(5)PE 72.579/rev., PE 76.512/rev.

During the October 1981 part-session, Ortensio ZECCHINO (EPP, I) presented to Parliament the report he had drawn up on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee on the proposal from the Commission to the Council for a second directive concerning insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles<sup>1</sup>. In presenting his report, the rapporteur outlined the main features of the new Community legislation as follows: 'The draft directive that Parliament has to consider is intended to continue the harmonization of the laws of Member States relating to insurance against civil liability for motor vehicles. This is an area of particular social importance, and also of especial significance in promoting trade ... As regards specific Community precedents, the directive draws on the directive of 24.4.1972 which, based on the existing 'green card', aimed at an improvement in the harmonization of legislation, provided for the abolition of frontier checks between Member States and introduced the possibility of claims for damages caused by uninsured vehicles - naturally always in the context of compulsory insurance. This draft directive is founded on this precedent. The directive consists of five articles and has two fundamental objectives: the technical improvement of certain provisions in the 1972 directive, and increased protection for the victims of accidents. It thus extends compulsory insurance to cover damage to property as well as personal injuries, raising the ceiling and guaranteeing uniform minimum ceilings in Community territory for personal injuries caused by unidentified vehicles, and including the driver's family among the insurance beneficiaries. A balance ought to be struck between these two goals set by the draft directive, and the Legal Affairs Committee has worked in this direction while emphasizing another necessity, that is, the containment of costs to the benefit of consumers ... Article 1 of the directive stipulates that the insurance contract shall be extended to cover damage to property. This provision is particularly directed towards the United Kingdom where insurance cover for damage to property is still not compulsory. Article 1 also provides for the establishment of guaranteed minimum ceilings in each Member State ... Article 1(3) provides for compensation for damage to property or for personal injuries caused by an unidentified or uninsured vehicle. This is an issue which the Legal Affairs Committee has considered with great care. Consultation

<sup>1</sup>Doc. 1-427/81

with a number of advisory groups, including the Economic and Social Committee, has led the Committee to believe that it would be advisable to limit the extension of cover to purely personal injuries caused by an unidentified vehicle. Article 2 is designed to protect the injured party where individual legislations allow the existence of contractual provisions which would in some way exempt the insurer from paying compensation. The Legal Affairs Committee has in my opinion improved the text of the directive by expressly providing for clauses which limit the insurer's responsibility - clauses which, once adopted, cannot be used to deny compensation when the damage is caused by a vehicle driven by persons without authorization or a valid driver's licence, or when the vehicle is being driven in breach of technical legal regulations or safety standards. Article 3 of the draft directive extends insurance cover to members of the driver's family. The Committee has debated whether to provide such cover only for personal injuries or to extend it to include damage to property: the Committee has finally decided in favour of the exclusion of damage to property for the simple and obvious reason that its inclusion could potentially give rise to abuse. Article 4 aims at the technical improvement of the text of the 1972 directive. Basically it amends the definition of 'territory' by adopting the criterion of the territory where the vehicle is registered rather than that of the Member State where the vehicle is most frequently driven. The Legal Affairs Committee has also decided in favour of an amendment, marginal perhaps but meaningful, which specifies that the registration plate must be properly issued, in order to avoid abuses occasioned by a simple reference to the registration plate. The Committee has had to face a politically sensitive problem with regard to Article 5. As was said before, there is a need to increase ceilings; such increases would inevitably provoke serious domestic consequences for the general economy - for inflation in particular - in the Member States where much lower ceilings are currently permitted; Greece and Italy are a case in point. For these reasons the Legal Affairs Committee proposes a progressive implementation of the new minimum ceilings so that the Member States which at present have lower ceilings may approach the higher limits called for in the directive by gradual stages. There is a series of amendments on this point which seek to extend the two-year deadline established by the Legal Affairs Committee for compliance with the directive<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, October 1981, pp. 65-66

Shortly before Parliament proceeded to adopt the report in question, Mr Tugendhat, expressing the position of the Commission, declared: 'Three parliamentary committees have examined the proposal - particularly, of course, the Legal Affairs Committee, whose rapporteur, Mr Zecchino, introduced the debate this afternoon. I would like to pay tribute to his report and to the speech he made and to say that we agree with the great bulk of what he said, as I think will become apparent'<sup>1</sup>.

In the following December, it was James Janssen VAN RAAY (EPP, NL) who, on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, presented to Parliament the report on the proposal from the Commission to the Council for a directive concerning the exercise of the right of appeal in respect of customs matters. Here, in his own words, the rapporteur explains the nature of the Community initiative in question: 'The report on the harmonization of rights of appeal in customs matters is one of those small, essential steps, one of those small elements which will help to perfect the customs union. As you know, the customs union is one of the most important pillars of the common market. Despite the considerable progress that has been made, we have not yet perfected the customs union since the establishment of the European Economic Community. Although the common market is one of this Community's two goals, we are still working on it. We of the Legal Affairs Committee - and I was also pleased to read the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs - particularly welcome the fact that the Commission has taken this step. I realize, of course, that only a small group of people are affected, but they are extremely important with regard to the completion of the common market and the customs union. It is, after all, they who are responsible for traffic across frontiers, it is they who are discriminated against as a result of differences in treatment that lead to distortions of trade, trade that would be effected differently if we had a proper customs union'<sup>2</sup>.

The rapporteur then stressed the reasons which had led him to propose a single, but important amendment to the Commission proposal to the Legal Affairs Committee - which agreed with him on this point. The amendment is designed to extend the powers of the Court of Justice to enable it to be given prior notice of cases pending before national criminal courts where the proceedings arise because of infringements of Community customs

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<sup>1</sup> Idem., p. 69

<sup>2</sup> Debates of the European Parliament, December 1981, pp. 284-285

or revenue law. In such cases '... rules of national criminal law enacted for the purpose of applying Community rules in matters of customs or revenue law no longer wholly escape the Community's jurisdiction...', and therefore ... 'national criminal proceedings are a part of the Community process as a means of giving full effect to Community law in municipal law and are becoming increasingly bound up with Community law which they are intended to implement.'<sup>1</sup>

The soundness of this approach was also stressed by Karl VON WOGAU (EPP, D), speaking on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, after which Parliament also expressed its approval by adopting the report as a whole, as drawn up by the Legal Affairs Committee.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-665/81, explanatory statement, III, point 13

I. On 11 May 1982 the European Parliament adopted a report by a large majority, which had been drawn up on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee by Aart GEURTSSEN (LIB - NL) on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a Fifth Directive on the structure of sociétés anonymes and the powers and obligations of their organs. A little less than ten years had passed since the Council had forwarded this proposal to the European Parliament in November 1972 in accordance with the consultation procedure laid down in Article 54 of the EEC Treaty which constitutes the main legal basis for the proposal.

How is it that the European Parliament - usually so impatient with the sluggishness experienced in some sectors which ought to be underpinning Community integration, due mainly to the Council of Ministers' inability to reach decisions - should itself have taken so long to perform its own task which is to be the Community's forum for political debate?

We shall attempt to provide an answer to this legitimate question by following the progress of the proposal for a Fifth Directive through Parliament.

II. During the Study Days organized by the Christian-Democratic Group of the 'old' European Parliament in Namur in October 1973, a paper was presented by Peter BRUGGER (SVP - I) who was at that time the Legal Affairs Committee's rapporteur on the 'Statutes of the European Company'. These 'Statutes', once adopted by the Community, would have established the possibility of setting up limited companies with a uniform structure in any of the Member States of the Community which would in particular - through the 'supervisory board' borrowed from the two-tier system current in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands and hence a necessary element of these 'Statutes' - ensure the participation of elected representatives of the company's own workers in its decision-making procedures. The following quotations from Peter BRUGGER's speech taken from the report on the Study Days give a very good account of the situation at the outset of the parliamentary process which began with these 'Statutes' but which was held up during the many years the Fifth Directive on sociétés anonymes - a subject closely related to the 'Statutes' - continually appeared on Parliament's agenda and Parliament found itself unable to deliver a definitive opinion upon it.

'.... It should be clearly stated at this point that politically significant debates were to be expected on this matter because of the lively interest the Socialist and Communist representatives had shown in this proposed regulation on other occasions ... It became increasingly clear from the discussions that a conflict was taking place between two opposing but essentially socio-economic concepts in the evaluation of the two factors, capital and labour. The Socialist Group was not content with the establishment of a balance between capital and labour but sought the predominance of the labour factor which could mean a radical change in the existing economic system of the Community with the incalculable consequences that might have in weakening entrepreneurial initiative ... The results of the discussions and voting in connection with the finalization and adoption of the regulation laying down statutes for the European Company will no doubt have their repercussions on directives under Articles 54, 58 and 100 of the EEC Treaty for the approximation of certain of the Member States' legal provisions ...' (1).

III. Peter BRUGGER could not have been a better prophet, as was shown some years later by a surprise move made just before the direct elections by the then rapporteur on the proposal for a Fifth Directive, Manfred SCHMIDT (SOC - D), after a period of some lethargy, during the last meeting of the 'old' Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee which had been convened for an extraordinary meeting during the final part-session in April 1979. Supported by the members of his Group and with the complacent 'abstention' of the Communists, the rapporteur managed to put through a series of amendments to the Commission's proposal for a Fifth Directive which radically altered its scope in a number of areas and destroyed its credibility. Without going into details, the new plan completely lacked the flexibility which would enable it to be adopted by the Council of Ministers for application throughout the Community and, on the matter of management, went well beyond what was practised in the only two Member States - the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands - in which the system had been tried and was gradually being consolidated.

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(1) Quaderni Europei No. 32, October 1973

Thus approved, the Legal Affairs Committee's report was put on the agenda for the Friday sitting of the last part-session of the 'old' Parliament but then, at the request of the Conservative Group, referred to the directly-elected Parliament because of the lack of a quorum. In September 1979 the directly-elected Parliament saw no other course but to refer the proposal back to committee.

IV. What are the motives underlying the more abstruse than extreme stand taken by the Socialists in the European Parliament with Communist support on this measure, the most important effect of which would be to give workers seats on the management bodies of companies in what are now the ten Member States of the Community?

These motives can be summarized as follows:

- In view of the great division on the subject within the European Left in general, the idea of Community legislation to encourage co-management in each and every Member State caused and still causes confusion and embarrassment in socialist and communist ranks, parts of which remain firmly fixed to the traditional idea of class struggle and consequently regard the idea of workers sharing responsibility for operating the capitalist economy as an unacceptable and degenerate ideological deviation.
- Since it was difficult, for general political reasons, to take up an openly hostile attitude to the measure - a liberty possibly open only to the French Communists - a cleverer and more useful alternative tactic was found of demanding everything straight away so as to undermine the gradual approach which is, in fact, the only one capable of making any headway at Community level.
- If this strategy had succeeded in the House, it would have meant first of all that the Member States in which the greater part of the political and trade union Left were far from happy with the idea of workers sharing responsibility in company decision-making bodies would have been less likely to have to introduce their own implementing legislation on the basis of Community law. Secondly, in those Member States where co-management had



already proved its worth, it would have brought political attention to bear on further demands which national parliamentary groups would not have allowed to go through and whose compatibility with fair and effective company management remains, moreover, totally in doubt ....

V. To explain fully the background to the referral of the proposal for a Fifth Directive by the newly elected European Parliament back to the Legal Affairs Committee, one should also mention the Liberals' and the Conservatives' half-heartedness about making any progress on the matter. Theirs was not a vague antipathy for ideological reasons but rather a specific opposition to the rigid structure which the Commission had given to its proposal from the very beginning. One should remember that, during all the years the Fifth Directive had been under examination at various stages by the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers had not given the least attention to the draft 'Statutes for the European Company' referred to above. This was partly for the reasons that Peter BRUGGER had lucidly set forth at about the time the procedure for consultation with the 'old' Parliament was coming to an end, and partly because - as I have said - the draft itself (the object of which, let me repeat, was simply to create a new optional procedure for the setting up of a new type of company within the EEC) contained the obligation to set up a 'supervisory board' which, apart from its purpose of bringing in representatives of the company's workers, was in itself - as a separate organ within the company - something quite unheard of in the traditional 'business-orientated' legislation of the Member States which were used to a single 'board of directors' taking care of all the management and supervisory duties in a company.

Nevertheless this unequivocal approach was adopted once again by the Commission in its proposal for a Fifth Directive despite the fact that the purpose of this measure was a much more general one than that of the draft Statutes since it was intended as a piece of framework legislation to which all the private companies in the Community - newly-founded and existing ones - would have to adjust their internal structures.

One can therefore understand how political parties which are inclined to reflect the opinions of the business world, in view of the nature of at least part of their electorate, could not fail to notice that the Commission's company proposals, and in particular the idea of a radical change in both the legal concepts and industrial relations practice associated with a 'company', should provoke in entrepreneurial circles - and, let it be emphasized, in trade union circles too - such confusion and hostility that the proposal for a Fifth Directive as originally drafted by the Commission appeared to be, if not quite an academic exercise, then at least an initiative lacking widespread support and thus without any real chances of being put into effect.

VI. If the first part of this account explaining the context of the political problem to which the newly elected European Parliament was called upon to find an effective solution, has so far made no reference to the Group of the European People's Party (apart, of course, from the forebodings expressed by Peter BRUGGER some years beforehand during the old Parliament), this is not simply an accident and can be easily explained. From what has been said before, one can quite easily imagine, by a process of elimination, to which of the political groups within the new European Parliament by virtue of the fact that it is above class, fell the task of ensuring that Parliament should live up to its responsibilities on this subject.

Indeed, what other political objective than that of resolving the conflict between capital and labour within the company could provide more scope for the ideological element inspiring Christian Democratic action within Europe and beyond, in every social context and at every international, national and local level?

It was indeed the Group of the European People's Party which worked tenaciously and consistently - both in committee (1) and during the preparations for the debate in the House - to gather together a majority aware

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(1) Apart from the Legal Affairs Committee which was the committee responsible, two other committees examined the proposal: the Committee on Social Affairs and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, the latter having a member of the Group of the European People's Party as the draftsman of its opinion.

of the need to safeguard the credibility of the Institution's political role and the importance for this of the subject under discussion, which would support the proposals which the rapporteur appointed by the Legal Affairs Committee had originally formulated and the further refinement of which would be completely in tune with the process of searching for political unity in which Christian Democrats have always taken the lead.

VII. Let us now look at the major points of the report drawn up on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee and adopted by a large majority in Parliament itself by referring to the many speeches made by members of the Group of the European People's Party during the debate in the House (1).

It was James JANSSEN VAN RAAJ (EPP - NL), appointed coordinator by the EPP Group for its work within the Legal Affairs Committee (2), who set out the main conclusions which the Legal Affairs Committee had arrived at with the aid of a considerable effort made by members of our own Group: '... The ingenuity displayed in the Treaty of Rome in inventing a new legal device hitherto unknown in constitutional law, namely the directive, is that we can sketch out and attain certain objectives on a European level without having to encounter an unnecessary degree of opposition at national level .... What has Mr Geurtsen set out to do in his report? To ensure that worker participation within the enterprise is genuine participation.

It was never meant to be the right to speak for its own sake invariably followed by a management decision taking no account of the workforce's reservations. Genuine participation within the enterprise is an important political objective which goes beyond a simple modification to the structure of sociétés anonymes ... What is involved here, what does my Group want? .... We all realize that the German model of co-determination is the most advanced at present. Second only to the German model is, I am proud to say,

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(1) Cf. Debates of the European Parliament, 10/11 May 1982, passim

(2) Members of the Legal Affairs Committee belonging to the Group of the European People's Party. FISCHBACH (L), GONELLA (I), GONTIKAS (GR), GOPPEL (D), JANSSEN VAN RAAJ (NL), LUSTER (D), MALANGRE (D), and, until January, MODIANO (I). The report on the Fifth company law Directive was adopted by the committee on 25/11/1981 (Doc. 1-862/8).

that of the Netherlands. It is in no way the directive's intention to try to resolve an internal German debate nor indeed a Dutch debate as to whether we Dutch have at last got the quotients' (the proportion of worker representatives on a company's supervisory board - Ed.) 'right or whether we should amend them. The aim of this directive is to make co-determination acceptable to those Member States who have not yet been acquainted with it. .... If we, the European Parliament, can give the directive a form acceptable to the social partners in all the Member States, then the debate taking place over the next few days could be one of historical moment in the industrial relations annals, not of the Federal Republic of Germany, not of the Netherlands, but of Europe. This is, I am sure, the real significance of this debate and therein lies the ingenuity of the answers contained in the Geurtsen report. One example springs immediately to mind. To those countries already familiar with a system of a board of directors with a supervisory organ above it, it is obvious that employee participation should take place in the supervisory boards provided for in the system. Only two of the Member States of the Community are familiar with this kind of company structure. If we try to thrust this system upon our British, Greek and Luxembourg colleagues, we can be certain in advance that such a proposal will never have the unanimous approval of the Council of Ministers.

What we Christian Democrats approve of in the Geurtsen report is that he gives the intended objective, co-determination, such a variety of forms that even the Member States not familiar with such an arrangement will be able to integrate it into their own national system ... In reality the Geurtsen proposals achieve the same ends as those pursued by us in Germany and the Netherlands concerning supervisory boards without obliging the eight Member States unfamiliar with such a system to change theirs, with the enormous impact such action would have for reasons quite unconnected with worker participation ... We consider the aim of this directive to be to set the principle of co-determination as quickly as possible on a firm footing in each of the Member States. That is our desire and that is what the Geurtsen report proposes ... I fully agree with what Mr Geurtsen had to say at the beginning on the subject of human values, that the enterprise forms one big family, that there need no longer be any polarization between management and shareholders on the one hand, and employees on the other, but that enterprises should rather be jointly operated. For this reason we can support the Geurtsen proposal in its totality'.

Philip VON BISMARCK (EPP - D), speaking on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, had this to say. '... Co-determination coupled with co-responsibility is a postulate of Christian-Democratic moral principles. From this it follows that we are aware of the responsibility for all aspects of the significant institution of economic and social policy in every discussion and every decision. I therefore very much welcome the fact that the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs has borne in mind this principle of coupling co-determination and co-responsibility. It has come to the conclusion that account must be taken of a number of fundamental truths in the decision-making process. Above all, this means that, as previous speakers have said, we must do our duty towards all citizens, from the young to the elderly, including those who are not involved as employees or joint owners. We can only achieve this if we reject the Marxist model of capital and labour or the class struggle and accept the principles of partnership and cooperation. It was our task to adopt a report which reflects these views ... What point would there have been in proposing a model which the Council would have rejected because the parliamentary majorities in the Member States or their very constitutions would not have permitted it? This model is therefore the best conceivable today. I should like to express my great respect for the rapporteur and also to thank my own Group for making this compromise possible.'

The chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs, Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU (EPP - GR), had this to say: ' ... It must be emphasized that legislation in favour of worker participation in the decision-making process at all levels of the economy constitutes undoubted progress, for both social and economic reasons. On this point, however, it must be realized that one cannot impose inflexible and universal organizational patterns in view of the fact that there are such large differences in structure between individual firms. Worker participation in the management, supervision, information and decision-making of companies can be achieved either with the participation of worker representatives in a company's collective organs, or by frequent exchanges of views, in a spirit of responsibility and maturity, between companies and trade union representatives. The problem is how to establish the golden mean that will allow the workers to be kept fully informed and to share in the control, granted that they certainly devote themselves to the progress of the company for which they work and from which they gain their livelihood, without at the same time endangering the interests of the company,

in view of the fact that under the conditions of free economy obtaining in the Member States of the Community, competition is both a reality and a desirable feature'.

Marc FISCHBACH (EPP - L): ' ... Employee participation has been and will always remain a constant preoccupation of Christian Democracy. Christian Democrats are convinced that democracy can by no means be confined to the political sphere alone but must also be applied to social and economic relations ... The desire for a more humane and more democratic working environment is not a national phenomenon: it is being voiced with growing insistence throughout Europe. Furthermore, this desire lies at the very heart of the great social encyclicals of the Catholic Church, which have had a considerable influence on Christian Democrats' economic philosophy. Leo X's 'Rerum Novarum' is one example I could quote, but I am convinced that the principle of participation is set forth with absolute clarity in the encyclical 'Mater et Magistra' by Pope John XXIII. Let me quote you what is perhaps the most relevant passage. 'If the structures and the working of an economic system are such as to be likely to impair the human dignity of those involved in it, to undermine their sense of responsibility and to deprive them of all personal initiative, we deem them unjust, even if the wealth produced is abundant and is distributed according to the laws of justice and equity'. ... Here, as in many other areas, Christian Democrats have succeeded in finding a happy medium. Their philosophy can be illustrated by another passage from the encyclical 'Mater et Magistra'. 'A human conception of the company must without a doubt safeguard the authority and effectiveness necessary for management to be able to exercise its authority, but it cannot reduce its fellow workers to the level of silent instruments unable to contribute anything of themselves, passively accepting the decisions which govern their activity' ... Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee does not recommend general application of the dualist system. It considers, in fact, and with good reason, that even in the unitary system, in which there is only one administrative organ, the responsibilities of the persons managing the company are clearly demarcated so there is no need for any distribution of powers or for these people to be divided into two bodies. The Legal Affairs Committee also considers there is nothing to suggest that the unitary system would hinder the formation of sociétés anonymes by shareholders or groups of shareholders from different Member States....

Given these two considerations, it is the conclusion of the Legal Affairs Committee that the introduction of the dualist system on an optional basis will be sufficient. To coordinate everything as far as possible while still taking into account the individual experiences of the various Member States, that is the essence of the proposals contained in the Geurtsen report on what is undoubtedly a tricky and complex question, where clearly it would be wrong to discount the pluralistic nature of the Community. My Group's only hope now is that Mr Geurtsen's excellent report will be adopted by the largest possible majority in the House.'

Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN (EPP - D): '... If Parliament adopts Mr Geurtsen's motion on the Fifth Directive with any amendments that are needed by a large majority, this will be a great day for this House and for Europe. By taking such a step, the European Community will become a social community. ... For myself and many of my friends, co-determination is the first and most important goal to attain. I shall therefore give my wholehearted support to this Fifth Directive if Mr Beumer's amendment is carried by a large majority. The attainment of co-determination is the very foundation and cornerstone of this worthwhile initiative. Without parity, the whole thing falls down. We were therefore keen that the Beumer amendment should be introduced and this objective defined. The Beumer amendment also leaves scope for other possibilities to be explored on the road to attaining parity ... Let us allow those countries, those unions and those firms which as yet have no experience in this field a chance to become accustomed to co-determination and to adjust to a system for which we have had to gain experience over more than 30 years ... In 20 or 30 years' time, we shall be in a different situation and perhaps the whole issue can be re-examined, and we may have gained new knowledge and found new ways of living and working together. Why cannot changes be made then which correspond to your point of view or ours, or which form the basis of something entirely new?... But now the important thing is to be flexible, not to force on anyone, on any Member State, government, trade union or company anything which is alien to it, which it cannot accept. We must instead light a beacon for Europe by adopting the Geurtsen report by a large majority with the inclusion of some important amendments, such as parity in representation, the parity option. Let us make the first compromise here - for that is what co-determination is - and opt for worker participation on equal terms ... We can however create equal terms only by adopting the Beumer

amendment. It must therefore be carried. I believe that, if we do this, we shall be taking an important decision for the people of Europe, for the workers, for the trade unions and for companies, which will help to bring about the social integration of the Community, a necessary extension of the EEC, leading ultimately to the political union of this Europe of ours.'

Victor MICHEL (EPP - B): '... Workers are quite capable of taking, carrying and assuming responsibilities, provided they are given the information they ask for and provided they can work in an atmosphere of mutual trust ... We have to recognize that the situation varies from country to country and that there is a fundamental difference of approach between Germanic and Latin countries. In the Germanic countries they have, for many years, decades even, been laying the foundations for a form of participation based on joint responsibility. The same is true in the Netherlands. In the Latin countries, on the other hand, progress along these lines has been much slower and it is essential to understand that the trade union organizations are not yet ready to sit around the boardroom table, preferring instead to reinforce their presence on supervisory committees and works councils. It is therefore important for these different situations to be taken into account'.

Elmar BROK (EPP - D): '... I see worker participation as what is known in Montesquieu's philosophy as distribution of power in the State, namely the distribution of power in the economy. This is the only way to prevent the accumulation of power and its abuse. This is the way to greater freedom and social justice. I am happy to see that this is the idea underlying the Geurtsen report. The various options contained in this report will also enable account to be taken of the differences in the experience and systems of the Member States of the European Community. I feel ... that no one can expect his ideology alone to be fully accepted in this area: we must find solutions capable of being approved by a majority in this House, of being incorporated by the Commission into its proposal and of being approved by a majority in the Council of Ministers. Wanting to hang the flags high and then taking decisions that cannot be implemented would mean that there would ultimately be no worker participation at European level, and that is why this House must show that it is capable of compromising. I believe this is the direction followed by the Geurtsen report. We should also make it clear that it is open to appropriate development, to more worker participation. As



regards Mr Beumer's amendment, I should like to say that, although we wish to make this openness clear, it is our aim to have full parity after a transitional period. This naturally means that we seek to solve the problems connected with the outbreak of disputes and the final decision in the way suggested by the Beumer amendment. I believe this is the way to achieve worker participation without everyone setting himself up as the keeper of the Holy Grail that is his own idea. This is the way in which a great deal can be done for the workers and democracy in Europe.' Paul SCHNITKER (EPP - D): '... It is frequently overlooked in this connection that Europe has an abundance of small and medium-sized firms - over thirteen million - for which the division between capital on one side and labour on the other simply does not apply. Capital and labour in these firms are merged. We must be aware of this, if we are to debate the Fifth Directive in a responsible manner ... The conclusion to be drawn from this is that everything must be done in our debate on the Fifth Directive to avoid giving the impression that it is the intention here to bring the small and medium-sized firms into a straitjacket of legal and bureaucratic measures governing worker participation. The situation in these small and medium-sized firms creates an entirely different climate. In them, man is still at the centre of the process: the machine serves as a tool for man, he is not there to serve the machine. Altogether, this establishes an entirely different climate and to a large extent prevents the raising of barriers between the proprietor of the firm and, for example, the shop-floor supervisor and his able workmen, unless such barriers have been brought into the firm from outside to disrupt the harmony existing between those who work there. In these firms, the shop-floor supervisor or the proprietor and his workers have equal responsibility for the work in hand and for dealing with customers and often wear the same work clothes. Everything must be avoided which could create the impression that the small and medium-sized firms which retain a sound structure are to be drawn into a rigid legal framework which could lead to conflict or an atmosphere of constraint'(1).

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(1) The Legal Affairs Committee's report put the minimum number of workers in a company to which Community legislation on co-management would apply at 1000. (The present figure in the Federal Republic of Germany is 2000, which was laid down in the most recent law on co-determination enacted by Chancellor Schmidt's Federal Government in 1976 following an agreement between Socialists and Christian Democrats.) The number of 1000 adopted by the European Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee is the compromise figure suggested in committee by Luigi MACARIO (EPP - I) which the committee adopted unanimously.

Raphaël M.G. CHANTERIE (EPP - B): 'Taking their inspiration from Christian-Social teaching, Christian Democrats are inclined to the view that economic development is not an end in itself. Economic development is subordinate to man. It must be geared to improving everyone's living conditions and the quality of every natural and cultural environment. This policy, based on freedom and social justice, must culminate in the participation of as many citizens as possible and in their sharing responsibility. More specifically, the European People's Party committed itself in its 1979 election programme to improving the participation of employees in the company, particularly through equal representation on the supervisory board.'

In an explanation of vote the same speaker said: 'Apart from a number of other factors, the approval of the EPP amendment' (the amendment by Mr BEUMER - Ed.) 'calling for worker participation on the basis of parity after a transitional period is a step forward, even for the country with the most advanced form of worker participation' (1).

VIII. Both during the first day's debate on the report tabled by the Legal Affairs Committee and at the time of Parliament's vote on the report itself, the Commission made it known that it welcomed all the proposals contained in it: '... The decisive step forward in the Legal Affairs Committee's recommendation lies in the possible forms of worker participation it proposes, which are in keeping with the outline solution put forward in the Green Paper. Greater flexibility is achieved here merely by providing that,

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(1) This amendment which was often referred to in the speeches made by members of the Group of the European People's Party was tabled on behalf of the group by Bouke BEUMER (EPP - NL) for the debate on the report in the House and accepted by it to supplement the proposals put forward by the Legal Affairs Committee. The purpose of the amendment was that there should eventually be complete parity under Community law between shareholders' representatives and workers' representatives within a company's organs, any irreconcilable differences being settled in a way similar to that provided for in the law adopted on the subject in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1976.

depending on the choice of company structure, two-tier or single tier, employees may participate in the appointment of the supervisory body or the non-executive members of the administrative organ ...'(1).

'... By increasing the flexibility of our proposals, by offering options, both in the structure of the company and the way in which worker participation may be achieved, (the Legal Affairs Committee) ... has, in fact, improved the viability of our proposals'(2).

The Commission will subsequently modify its proposal for a directive which was forwarded to the Council in 1972 and one may reasonably expect that in doing this the Commission will take a great deal of notice of the arrangement which the European Parliament has endorsed on the basis of the report drawn up by its Legal Affairs Committee.

In view of the subject's importance, this is an exemplary case of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty being applied. (The second paragraph of this Article states: 'As long as the Council has not acted, the Commission may alter its original proposal, in particular where the Assembly has been consulted on that proposal').

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(1) Mr NARJES in Debates of the European Parliament, 10 May 1982, cit. (The Green Book, published by the Commission in 1975 - Bulletin of the EEC, Supplement 8/75 - i.e. three years after the original proposal for a Fifth Directive had been submitted, already to some extent foresaw the need to introduce greater flexibility into the proposal in view of the great diversity to be found in the Member States, a diversity which was investigated in greater detail by the Commission's secretariat whilst the Green Book was being drawn up.)

(2) Mr ANDRIESEN, in Debates of the European Parliament, 11 May 1982, cit.

One might perhaps ask oneself what might have happened if the European Parliament, instead of helping the Commission (1) to review its original proposals on the Fifth Directive primarily by diversifying them, had taken the opposite course and overburdened the proposals by accentuating rather than reducing their rigidity as certain political quarters were intransigently demanding. Without wishing to prejudge the issue, one might easily assume that the ten years - and more if one goes back to the time when the Commission drew up its first proposals for the 'Statutes of the European Company' - during which the subject of co-management has remained a dead letter at European level, would have simply formed a prologue to an indefinite avoidance by the Community's decision-making authorities of this important subject.

By deliberating, however, in the very effective way it has, the European Parliament has removed any possible 'alibi' from the Council of Ministers which - once the Commission has modified its proposals in the presumably not too distant future - will no longer have any means to conceal its own wavering, lack of willpower and inability to take decisions by putting the responsibility on to others.

One can therefore say that the Group of the European People's Party, by giving a lead to the other political groups during this very important parliamentary debate and devising with them arrangements at Community level which are even more advanced than those arrived at with the Socialists in 1976 in a single Member State (Federal Republic of Germany) (2) - has therefore lived up to its tradition of upholding the proper functioning of the Institutions and has acquired merit in comparison with those who, while shouting about the need for radical institutional reform tomorrow, do not hesitate to lay traps which are undermining the Institution's cohesion and credibility today ... It is therefore extremely appropriate to take as our conclusion some words from the preface which Guido GONELLA (EPP - I),

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(1) 'The Commission naturally feels that its position is supported both by Mr Geurtsen's report and by the debate to which it has given rise' (Mr ANDRIESEN, in Debates of the European Parliament, 11 May 1982, cit.)

(2) See the footnotes on pages 455 and 456,

Vice-President of the European Parliament and himself a member of the Legal Affairs Committee, recently gave to a collection of speeches made by the Presidents of the European Parliament: 'On reading these inaugural addresses, one is struck by the recurring theme of the evolutionary process - a theme we would do well never to forget, for if there is one sphere in which improvisation will not work, it is that in which the Community is being made. a sphere where achievement is difficult and is won and consolidated precisely by evolutionary steps, at times with ease but often more laboriously'(1).

Giovanni PERISSINOTTO

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(1) 'European unification as viewed by Presidents of the European Parliament', Dossier, Luxembourg, 1982, p.203.

#### Annexe

Commission statement in reply to the opinion of the European Parliament of 11 May 1982 on the Fifth company law Directive .

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

SEC(82)

Brussels, 14 September 1982

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Commission statement

in reply to the opinion of the European Parliament of 11 May 1982  
on the Fifth company law Directive (Geurtsen Report).

Commission statement

in reply to the opinion of the European Parliament of 11 May 1982  
on the Fifth company law Directive (Geurtsen Report)

The Commission welcomes Parliament's opinion on the proposal for a Fifth Directive. Its position on the most important amendments suggested by Parliament to the proposal's provisions on the structure of sociétés anonymes (I), employee participation (II) and the treatment of companies belonging to a group (III) is as follows:

I. The Commission agrees with Parliament that the idea of making the two-tier system (management and supervisory boards) compulsory for all companies should be abandoned. Instead, companies that have hitherto had to be organized according to the unitary system (with a single board) should in future have a choice between that and the two-tier system. This should apply irrespective of the number of employees. The Commission also supports Parliament's recommendation to include provisions aimed at harmonizing the two systems as far as possible.

II.

A. The Commission agrees with Parliament that the Community's first piece of legislation on employee participation should only cover companies employing 1000 workers or more. This figure would include the workforces of any dependent companies. The rights of the employees of companies belonging to groups under the proposed Directive on procedures for informing and consulting the employees of undertakings with complex structures, in particular transnational undertakings, would not be affected.

The Member States are free to set a lower threshold for the introduction of employee participation.

B. The Commission agrees in principle with Parliament's suggestion that as well as the choice between the two-tier and the unitary system, the Member States should be offered a range of four alternative forms

in which employee participation could be introduced:

1. participation through employee representatives on a supervisory board or as non-executive members of the management board;
2. participation of the employees in the appointment of the supervisory board by co-option;
3. participation through an employees' representative body distinct from the company's boards;
4. participation in one of the above forms by collective agreement, subject to prescribed minimum standards.

C. The Commission feels that it is possible to hold differing views about the merits of the various forms of participation and that the systems may evolve differently in practice. The review which Parliament recommends should be carried out after five years to compare the experience gained in operating the various forms of participation should therefore also look at the question whether, and if so to what extent, further harmonization between the forms is desirable. The Commission also has certain comments to make on the individual forms of participation themselves:

D.1 Where employees are represented on a board, they should have at least one third and at most one half of the seats. The possibility of standardizing a 50% allocation of seats to employees and the timing of such a move should be considered in the review of the various forms of participation after five years.



Parliament wishes to see the shareholders' preponderance safeguarded in any 50-50 division of seats. The Commission agrees with this since it will avoid stalemate situations. However, the same principle is not applicable to forms of participation in which the danger of stalemate has been dealt with by other means, for example by introducing a third group of representatives.

2. Employee participation through an employees' representative body distinct from the board must be clearly distinguished from the powers of the employee representatives who are to be appointed under the proposed Directive on procedures for informing and consulting employees of undertakings with complex structures, in particular transnational undertakings. The provisions of that Directive are not affected by those of the Fifth Directive.

3. Employee participation by collective agreement cannot be accepted without qualification. In that case certain minimum provisions would also have to be laid down by law, governing the nature of the participation and introducing safeguards to ensure that such collective agreements were actually concluded and alternative rules to apply in case a collective agreement was not concluded within a certain period.

E. The Commission agrees with Parliament that in all the forms of participation, whether statutory or based on collective agreement, the election of employee representatives to the board or to an employees' representative body distinct from the board should be governed by certain common principles. The Commission also strongly agrees with Parliament that all board members should have the same rights and obligations in the execution of their duties.

III. The Commission does not think that companies should initially be allowed to escape the main provisions on structure and employee participation simply because they belong to a group. However,

there may be a case for transitional arrangements for such companies pending the enactment of Community legislation on groups. These arrangements should be modelled on the transitional arrangements that have been made in the Fourth Directive of 25 July 1978 on the accounts of independent companies pending enactment of the Seventh Directive on group accounts. They would impose further conditions for temporary exemption from certain provisions of the Fifth Directive and would differentiate between dominant companies and dependent companies within a group.



## COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT

- Vredeling Directive on procedures for informing and consulting the employees of undertakings with complex structures, in particular transnational undertakings (1)

The Commission's proposal for a directive, better known as the Vredeling proposal, has provoked widespread interest and debate both in the countries of the European Community and overseas, particularly in the United States and Japan.

The proposal for a directive from the EEC Commission lays down a whole series of clearly defined obligations for firms of a certain size concerning the regular provision of information to employees on the structure and manning of undertakings, the economic and financial situation, investment programmes and other matters relating to production, sales and employment, including consultation of the employees themselves before any decision is adopted relating to the closure or transfer of a production unit, substantial modifications with regard to the activities and organization of the undertaking and the signing or cessation of cooperation agreements with other undertakings.

The proposal for a directive complements the directives of 17 February 1975 and 14 February 1977 which lay down procedures for informing and consulting employees' representatives at the national level in the event of redundancies or collective transfers.

The aim of the directive is to harmonize legislation entitling workers in the Community to be informed on the activities of the firm in which they are employed and to be consulted before the adoption of major decisions to ensure that in the case of closure of an establishment the workers are not presented with an accomplished fact.

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(1) Doc. 1-324/82/A

Although in some countries of the Community the right of employees to information and consultation on the activities of firms and on decisions which affect them is enshrined in the law, the existing systems do not correspond adequately to the composite organizational structure of modern undertakings.

For instance, the right to information has developed more widely under those legal systems which actually provide for participation by the workers in decisions taken by enterprises. Thus, in the Federal Republic of Germany the Law of 15 January 1972 on the social organization of enterprises lays down that the employer shall inform his employees of the tasks and responsibilities assigned to them as well as the type of activity to be carried out and how it fits into the picture of the concern as a whole.

The same information must also be provided by the employer prior to any change of function.

It also lays down a collective right to information which requires the employer to inform the workers' council in good time of programmes involving new constructions, modifications and extensions to the local activities of the undertaking, technical installations, manufacturing and working methods and the employment situation.

The employer is obliged to supply the workers' council in good time with precise information, including relevant documents, on staffing policy and in particular on present and future requirements and on the measures planned in respect of the employees, as well as those concerning vocational training.

The proposal for a directive basically concerns two categories of undertaking: on the one hand undertakings with several subsidiaries located in the same Member State as the dominant undertaking and which employ at least a hundred workers; on the other hand undertakings of a multinational character, whose decision-making centre is located in another Member State or in a third country and whose subsidiaries operating within the Community employ at least a hundred workers.

The Directive lays down certain obligations which can be summed up as follows:

- to forward relevant information every six months to employees' representatives, giving a clear picture of the activities of the dominant undertaking and its subsidiaries; this information should include a whole series of elements, from structure and manning to procedures and plans liable to have a substantial effect on employees' interests;
- consultations with employees' representatives in cases where decisions proposed by the management are likely to have substantial effects on the interests of the employees. This procedure provides for the possibility of reaching agreement on the measures planned with regard to the employees concerned. For example, in the case of closure or transfer of an establishment, or of major modifications with regard to its activities and to its organization, the management of each subsidiary is required to communicate precise information on the reasons for the decision, and on the legal, economic and social consequences of such decisions for the employees concerned.

Obviously, the corollary of such a detailed system for providing information is respect for confidentiality on the part of those entitled to this information.

In view of the complexity of the regulations and the binding nature of some of the measures laid down, the directive has been the object of much criticism from both industry and the trades unions concerning its possible economic and social implications.

Undertakings have complained that the directive is likely to discourage investment, reduce their competitiveness, prejudice the confidentiality of company planning and penalize undertakings in those countries whose legislation lags behind the requirements of the Community instrument. All this is liable to increase the difficulties of running enterprises and be detrimental to employment. No less criticism has come from the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) which has stressed in particular the lack of clarity in respect of the right to information and consultation at the

multinational level. It points out, however, that by opting for a directive which is binding in nature the Member States will be obliged to amend where necessary national legislation in order to comply with Community regulations.

At its meeting on 1 April 1982 the Committee on Social Affairs adopted the proposal for a directive with important amendments concerning the number of workers employed in the subsidiaries to which the directive applies, and the frequency of supplying, and procedure for requesting, information.

With regard to the number of employees, an amendment tabled by Mr R. CHANTERIE (B), Mr V MICHEL (B), Mr M A VANDEWIELE (B) and Mr L. MACARIO (I) proposes that information be disclosed to employees' representatives in all subsidiaries employing at least 50 (instead of 100) employees in the Community.

The amendment tabled on behalf of the EPP Group by Mrs MAIJ-WEGGEN (NL), Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (I), Mr A. GHERGO (I), Mr G. BARBAGLI (I), Mr N. ESTGEN (L), Mr K. WAWRZIK (D), Mr E. BROK (D) and Mr J. A. MOMMERSTEEG (NL) states that the information shall be forwarded at least once a year (instead of every six months) while the employees are authorized to request specific information at any time.

Subsequently, on 27 May 1982, the Committee on Social Affairs adopted the motion for a resolution by Mr Spencer, and almost all the amendments tabled by Mrs MAIJ-WEGGEN (NL) on behalf of her group were adopted.

For the reasons stated above, in particular as regards the legal complexity of the directive, the danger of adverse effects on industrial relations and possible negative repercussions for employees, the EPP decided to set up an ad hoc working group under Mr S. ALBER (D), Vice-Chairman of the EPP Group. This working group, which had successfully embarked on discussions aimed at correcting some of the shortcomings and weaknesses of a technical legal nature in the directive and reaching a common solution to the problems, was obliged to suspend its work due to the summer recess of the European Parliament.

The vote on the proposal for a directive is planned for 14 September 1982 at the part-session.

- Social debate on the problems of unemployment (new technologies and the job market)(1)

The complex nature of the problems, in particular with regard to employment, as a result of stagnating economies in most of the Member States, gave rise to unanimous support by the European Parliament at its part-session of September 1981 for the pursuit of a convergent strategy for action to confront the economic crisis, inflation and the challenge of new technology in order to prepare a comprehensive package of proposals and measures to enable the Commission of the European Communities to draw up the necessary instruments of intervention in good time.

Consideration of specific reports was concentrated in a general debate in view of the interdependence of the subjects and of the proposal put forward concerning energy problems and technological developments(2), the adaptation of working time(3) and a Community employment policy(4).

The following spoke in the debate: Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (I), stressed the need to identify the means of intervention to avoid the danger of high unemployment rates resulting in protectionist measures which would threaten the unity of the EEC, and noted that the differences in inflation rates provoked disruptive tensions within the EMS. Hence it was necessary to use to the full the EEC financial instruments such as the EIB, the ESF, the ERDF and the so-called Ortolli facility for recycling petrodollars.

The search for common guidelines for action was a sound basis for the practical realization of a concrete programme. In this context the family, and participation in general, could play a role in shaping a harmonious present-day and future society by avoiding individualism and isolationism.

Mr BEUMER (NL): 'Shortening working hours is no substitute for the creation of jobs'. It was important to keep the trend in costs under control, bearing in mind the external competitive position of the EEC.

(1) Official Journal No. 1-274

(2) Salisch Report (Doc. 1-164/81)

(3) Ceravolo Report (Doc. 1-425/81)

(4) Calvez Report (Doc. 1-365/81)



He stressed the importance of increasing shift work accompanied by a reduction in the hours worked to encourage greater humanization of working conditions and to alleviate the problems connected with incomes distribution. Part-time work should also be encouraged and more closely linked to study and training opportunities for young people. There was also a need for cooperation at the European level between the institutions and the social partners on a framework agreement on an annual reduction in working hours, and to speed up this process.

Mr BROK (D): Shorter working hours should be linked to increased productivity. Europe must promote investments in the field of energy research to increase its competitiveness in comparison with the United States and Japan. Experience taught that developments in telematics and engineering could create new jobs.

Mr CROUX (B): Education and vocational training should be two primary objectives which, linked to a proper development of technology, could help solve the problem of unemployment among young people. It was therefore necessary to expand centres such as the Institute in Berlin, and galvanize both teachers and to teaching methods and programmes in order to adapt education and training to our world's new needs.

Finally, Mr PAPAEFSTRATIOU (GR) stressed the importance of increasing state and private investment in sectors which create new jobs, of developing collective services and social infrastructures, increasing purchasing power especially of those with lower incomes - holding down inflation and increasing aid from the European Social Fund.

- Economic and social policy in favour of frontier workers and income tax provisions (1,2,3,4)

The economic and social problems posed by frontier workers and the wider problems of workers who live or have their legal residence in one country but work in another were dealt with by the Committee on Social Affairs at the same time as a Commission proposal for a directive on the

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(1)Doc. 1-694/79

(2)Doc. 1-679/81

(3)Doc. 1-1095/81

(4)Official Journal Nos. 1-278/311-321

harmonization of income tax provisions with respect to freedom of movement of workers within the Community. A wide range of measures have been proposed; from vocational training to the setting up of a European employment agency, from social security to income tax provisions. Mr ESTGEN (L) stated. 'This group of our fellow-citizens is daily confronted with the question whether the term "Community" has a real meaning or not'. He emphasized the need for an appropriate Community regional policy to stabilize employment not only in the frontier regions but also for migrant workers in general, and for a uniform Community system of payment of family allowances to families residing in a Member State other than the one where the worker is employed. As regards taxes, harmonization of the systems of taxation was the only way to abolish discrimination between resident and non-resident workers.

Mr NOTENBOOM (NL), himself a resident of a frontier region, raised the problem of discrimination among frontier workers and stressed the need to go beyond bilateral agreements in order to achieve a gradual and continuing fiscal and social harmonization.

- Social policy priorities (1,2)

This is an own-initiative report by Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (I) which constitutes an important point of reference for social policy measures that the EPP intends to pursue.

The document outlines fundamental areas in which concrete action has tended to be insufficient.

The main aspect of these priorities is the fight against unemployment particularly among young people, which should be accompanied by parallel measures at the economic and monetary level supported by the coordination of instruments to finance the various actions to be promoted. In particular the ESF should be substantially strengthened.

(1) Doc. 1-488/81

(2) Official Journal No. 1-275/273-275

The report also lays great emphasis on education and vocational training in view of new technological and social developments, on sandwich courses for young people and on preliminary training courses for unemployed people without specific qualifications and for migrant workers.

Additional measures to encourage employment are also envisaged: the restructuring of working time, combating systematic use of overtime and the use of 'block' labour.

'The social policy should no longer simply correct the shortcomings in the operation of the economic system but should direct social growth and encourage participation and sharing of responsibility'. This is to be achieved within an overall framework of programmes aimed at completing equality of treatment between men and women, introducing a uniform system of payment of family allowances, providing housing for the most needy and satisfying the needs of the handicapped and the elderly .

- Old people in the European Community (1,2)

The role of the elderly in society in the European Community is the subject of a special report which aims both to draw attention to this category in humanitarian, cultural and social terms and to outline in concrete terms the many important measures to be taken in particular at Community level.

Having declared her support for the report on behalf of the EPP Group, Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRITTI (I) enlarged on the importance of the idea of active aging in the sense that the elderly should not lack the conditions for the quality of being human as such.

As the repositories of culture and experience of life, the elderly should be helped to play a specific role in society both through the mass media and by other educational means. A further effective measure at Community level was that of voluntary work which could instigate new and up-to-date schemes.

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(1) Squarcialupi Report (Doc. 1-848/81)

(2) Official Journal No. 1-280

The idea of support for the elderly and awareness of their creative potential was stressed by Mr ESTGEN (L) who felt that the rights and needs of old people should be considered not just from the economic angle but also from the social, moral and cultural point of view.

Mr PEDINI (I) urged the Commission to intervene with concrete measures in the legal, social and welfare circumstances of old people. Governments should take initiatives to encourage the increasing involvement of old people in schools and cultural organizations as part of continuing education.

Mr PAPAEFSTRATIOU (GR) called for the creation of more flexible arrangements with regard to pensions so that old people should not be automatically forced to give up work completely. Other important aspects were ensuring adequate pensions for old people to allow them a decent standard of living, equal pensions for men and women, rent subsidies and planning a certain amount of housing for old people.

- Family policy (1)

The own-initiative report by Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (I) has taken the form of a motion for a resolution offer an initial exchange of views within the Committee on Social Affairs. The document considers several aspects of the family: cultural, social, economic, occupational and sets out guidelines for a family policy to be implemented at Community level through the preparation of a comprehensive programme for action. These measures include the development and strengthening of the institution of the family as such, the reconciliation between the family and occupational commitments, the creation of social services and a multidisciplinary research programme for measures to aid different categories within the family, children, the handicapped, the elderly. The report is to be the subject of further study and will possibly be expanded.

- Youth unemployment (1,2)

The deteriorating employment situation in Europe, affecting particularly young people, led Mr BROK (D) to table a motion for a resolution under

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(1) PE 78.707/res.

urgent procedure on youth unemployment, adopted on 22 April 1982, which sets out concrete proposals to combat the problem and plans for vocational training drawn up in collaboration with the economic sectors.

As a precaution against resolutions by the Parliament being consigned yet again to oblivion he tabled an Oral Question on behalf of the EPP Group to the Council obliging it to report regularly to the Parliament on the decisions adopted and on the medium and short-term programmes.

Mr McCARTIN (IRL) called for an increase in appropriations from the European Social Fund especially for Ireland where the problem of youth unemployment was particularly serious. Young people were tending to emigrate not to Europe but to Canada, the United States and Australia. The principle of work-sharing should also be considered and applied to avoid the working half of the population having to support the non-working half.

Mr VAN ROMPUY (B) called for increased investment in firms which show possibilities of growth and therefore of employment for young people. The implementation of the strategy proposed in the Fifth Medium-term Programme was one of the first measures to be taken together with greater emphasis on vocational training and re-training to be achieved through increased allocations for the Social Fund.

#### OPINIONS

- New action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women  
(3,4,)

Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (I) has drawn up the opinion for the Committee of Enquiry into the Situation of Women in Europe.

The programme proposed by the Commission, which is to span four years, sets out an important package of measures as a follow up to the resolution of the of the European Parliament of 11 February 1981 on the situation of

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(1) Doc. 1-137/  
(2) Official Journal No. 1-284  
(3) Doc. 1-927/81 - COM(81) 758 def.  
(4) Doc. 1-101/82

women in Europe and to the Council's Social Action Programme of 21 February 1974. The programme concentrates on the aim of strengthening the role of the Community institutions in order to improve the legal and social security status of women.

The rapporteur who has linked the overall problem to the themes of women, peace and development, has criticized the vagueness of the proposals contained in the programme which fails to outline direct and indirect measures for its effective implementation. It should have included additional measures - work-sharing and redistribution of work, part-time work, mobility and flexibility - as measures for rationalizing the flow of labour onto the job market.

Another idea discussed was that of a new system of vocational training for the adaptation to new technology and the stabilization of female employment.

In her motion for a resolution the rapporteur refers to priorities for a social policy and stresses numerous concrete measures including vocational training and re-training for women, education, attention to the problems of female migrant workers, and strengthening the ESF through special subsidies to combat unemployment.

Reference is also made to the family and its problems, its new dimension and the role that it should play in a modern social context.

Mrs MAIJ-WEGGEN (NL), Mrs LENTZ (D), Mrs PHLIX (B) and Mr ESTGEN (L) spoke during the debate.

- Revolving fund for Mediterranean countries

The draftsman of an opinion for the Committee on Regional Affairs was Mr BARBAGLI (I). The document outlines the weak zones to be stimulated through coordinated programmes and a concentration of financial aid made available to create new jobs by improving vocational training.

An ad hoc department of the Commission could act as a special financing body within the framework of the of Mediterranean policy.

- 1982 Budget (1)

In response to the Commission's proposal for modest increases in the appropriations of the European Social Fund, Mr BARBAGLI (I), draftsman of an opinion on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs, tabled a package of amendments which were unanimously approved by the committee.

During the plenary sitting the rapporteur detailed the overall spending capacity of the Social Fund and stressed the need for a longer-term strategy for the Fund for the development of an integrated series of training opportunities and work experience for young people.

He said: 'With regard to employment, direct measures must be drawn up to encourage the hiring of workers, linked perhaps to courses for vocational training, the creation of small commercial enterprises and cooperatives as a means of solving all the problems related to the enlargement of the EEC'.

With regard to other measures concerning notably the sectors of agriculture, textiles, women, migrant workers and technical advance, requests had been made with a view to alleviating unemployment and creating new jobs.

With regard to other appropriations particular emphasis was laid on aids under an industrial policy still to be formulated, on pilot projects to combat poverty, and on welfare at sea with particular reference to deep-sea fishing.

The increase in ECSC social measures in the wake of the crisis in the steel industry was strongly and cogently supported.

Mr ESTGEN (L) stressed the importance of vocational training as a means to improve job opportunities for young people in a world of technologies and he also raised other social problems including the family, migrants and the handicapped, which called for strong solidarity on the part of the Community.

Franco SESTITO

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(1) Doc. 1-660/81/Annex II/Addendum

## COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL POLICY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Between July 1981 and July 1982 the work of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning moved ahead rapidly. The nature of the motions for resolutions, the subject matter of the reports and opinions, and the hearings and meetings which were held outside Brussels gave Members of Parliament the opportunity to make a significant contribution.

The presence of members of the EPP, the thoroughness of their reports and their carefully-considered amendments had a decisive influence on the orientation of the work of the committee.

The plan for the Mediterranean countries and the second review establishing the ERDF were the two major topics at many of the committee's meetings. Certain motions for resolutions which had been the subject of reports were adopted in plenary sitting in the form of resolutions such as the 'contribution of rural development to the re-establishment of regional balances in the Community' (Edgar FAURE L(F))<sup>1</sup>, 'the first periodic report on the social and economic situation of the regions of the Community' (Fernand DELMOTTE S(B))<sup>2</sup>, the report 'instituting a specific action on behalf of housing in Northern Ireland' (Yvette FUILLET, S (F))<sup>3</sup>, and the report on the European Coastal Charter (David HARRIS, (ED) (GB))<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Edgar FAURE felt that the rural exodus had reached such proportions that whole areas of the Community were threatened by depopulation and that excessive concentration of people in small areas would produce harmful economic effects and serious social and human disadvantages. In his report he called for better coordination between the Community, the Member States and the regional and local authorities of the different structural aids. The rapporteur divided his motion for a resolution into two parts:

1. the contribution of agriculture and the agri-foodstuffs industry to rural development;
2. measures relating to non-agricultural activities as a whole.

The shadow rapporteur of our group was Roberto COSTANZO (I) with a favourable opinion. Doc. 1-648/81 adopted on 16 February 1982.

<sup>2</sup> According to the resolution this preliminary report supported the need for a regional policy to be based on sound, up-to-date information. It recommended in particular that the Member States and the Statistical Office concentrate particularly on regional statistics and on rapidly



Other reports which were adopted by the committee and which will shortly be presented in plenary sitting include measures to combat excessive urban concentration and to promote institutional polycentrism through regional planning at European level and the use of modern means of transport and communication (Edgar FAURE, L (F) on a motion for a resolution tabled by Pierre PFLIMLIN, EPP (F)<sup>5</sup> and the report on the Sixth annual report (1980) of the Commission of the European Communities on the European Regional Development Fund and on the communication from the Commission to the Council on categories of infrastructure to which the European Regional Development Fund may contribute in the various regions aided by the Fund (rapporteur Roberto COSTANZO, EPP (I))<sup>6</sup>.

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bringing them up-to-date.

The shadow rapporteur of our group was Giovanni TRAVAGLINI (I), with a favourable opinion. Doc. 1-825/81, adopted on 17 February 1982.

- 3 The Committee on Regional Policy approved the FUILLET report, the proposals by the Commission for the construction of 700 housing units in Belfast. The shadow rapporteur of our group was Tom O'DONNELL (IRL), with a favourable opinion. Doc. 1-181/81 adopted on 14 May 1982.

It should be stressed that the notion of 'integrated operations' implies a coordinated programme of public and private projects confined to a specific geographical zone to be implemented with contributions supplied on a complementary basis by the national and local authorities of the Member States and by the Community.

- 4 This draft Charter is not the work of the Commission but is the result of an initiative by the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions whose aim, endorsed by the Committee on Regional Policy, is to protect the coastal zones of Europe by drawing up a detailed programme of action in close liaison with the Commission of the European Communities. The committee believes it is necessary to organize, administer, and develop the coastline of the Member States of the EEC and that particular responsibility for this task falls to the local, national and Community authorities. The shadow rapporteur of our group was Leonidas BOURNIAS (GR), with a favourable opinion. Doc. 1-302/82, adopted on 17 June 1982.

5. Doc. 1-804/80, Doc. 1-295/82

6. The motion for a resolution by Roberto COSTANZO (I) is divided into three parts:

Among the opinions adopted by the Committee were those by Robert COSTANZO (I) on the report by the Commission on the mandate of 30 May 1980 and by Elise BOOT (NL) on the annual report by the Court of Auditors for the 1980 financial year. Recently, Tom O'DONNELL tabled an opinion on transport in the peripheral regions. The report by Elise BOOT on strengthening transfrontier cooperation will be adopted within the next few months. Finally, Filotas KAZAZIS (GR) was appointed rapporteur for the Mediterranean programmes. It is worthwhile noting that the report by Winifred EWING, DEP (GB) on housing problems in the less-favoured regions of the Community which was not approved by the EPP, was rejected.

The committee met in Liverpool from 22-24 September 1981 and this year Thessalonika has been chosen for the September meetings.

During the meetings of the Committee on Regional Policy exchanges of views took place with Commissioner Giolitti on the proposals by the Commission for amending the regulation establishing the ERDF, with Mr LAMONT, former President-in-Office of the Council of Ministers, now responsible for regional affairs, on the development of a Community regional policy, with Mr NOE, Chairman of the Regional Policy Committee, with the President of the European Investment Bank, Mr LE PORTZ, on the role of the EIB as a bank for regional development, and with the delegates of the Conference of European Local and Regional Authorities, which meets within the framework of the Council of Europe, with a view to organizing a conference to take place in 1983.

After this brief summary of the activities of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning we turn to a short presentation of the report by Hans-Gert PÖTTERING (D) on the Mediterranean Plan for the benefit of Mediterranean countries belonging to the European Community and the applicant countries, Portugal and Spain, on the basis of a Council regulation. This report was drawn up in response to a motion for a resolution tabled by Elise BOOT (NL) and others on 21 November 1980 pursuant to Rule 25 of the

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- I. General considerations.
  - II. Categories of infrastructures eligible for ERDF aid.
  - III. Fund activity in 1980 (commitments and grants, projects and types of aid, integrated operations, studies, impact on employment, complementary character, payments and residues, controls, effectiveness of Fund activity, information and publicity concerning contributions from the Fund.

Rules of Procedure. This motion for a resolution concerned the creation of a revolving fund for the benefit of Mediterranean countries belonging to the European Community on the basis of a Council regulation. Hans-Gert PÖTTERING (D) noted in his report that the Community was very far from the goal of convergence of the national economies. The accession of Greece and the prospective accession of Spain and Portugal and the regional imbalances which have widened over the last 20 years, would create a Community divided into two economically and socially distinct parts. There was thus a vital need to draw up integrated regional development programmes for the severely disadvantaged Mediterranean regions. The rapporteur called on the Commission to draw up proposals for the creation of a 'development fund for the Mediterranean regions of the Community and the applicant countries' which should become operational within a period of 6 - 8 years<sup>7</sup>. Financing of the fund would be provided both from the resources of the Community budget and from loans on the international capital market. Community budget resources would be used to finance interest subsidies which are vital in the industrial and craft sectors in view of the current high cost of loans. Hans-Gert PÖTTERING felt that the development of the Mediterranean regions of the Community should be based on the principle of integrated development programmes with priority being given to the creation of jobs locally, creation of permanent jobs in the industrial, crafts and services sectors as well as the necessary infrastructure through the promotion of SMEs and SMIs. Priority should also be given to the structural reform of agriculture, improvement of the vocational training of workers by setting up training centres and to encouraging occupational mobility through retraining. Measures should also be taken for the preparation and training of qualified managers of farms and enterprises and, lastly, to improve functioning in the administrative sector. During the joint debate in plenary sitting Giovanni TRAVAGLINI (I) stressed that it was no longer simply a question of direct support for regional policies in the Member States but of a clearly-defined overall development programme through which large loans would be available for the promotion of production initiatives in the less-favoured regions of Mediterranean countries belonging to the European Community.

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<sup>7</sup> Doc. 1-736/81, adopted on 16 February 1982. The shadow rapporteur for our Group was Tom O'DONNELL (IRL)

Roberto COSTANZO (I) took part in the debate and laid particular stress on the development of the countryside through a harmonious integration of agricultural activity with handicrafts and tourism, especially those types of tourism which promoted the rural environment, farms, local traditional and local food produce characteristic of certain hill and mountain regions<sup>8</sup>.

Those members of our Group who sit on the Committee on Regional Policy and others tabled an oral question with debate to the Commission during the July part-session on action to be taken on the PÖTTERING report.

Our brief report on regional policy activities would be incomplete without a few words about the report on the proposal from the Commission amending the regulation establishing the Regional Fund (ERDF)<sup>9</sup>.

The Commission's proposal contained three essential points: one concerning specific aid to each region; another aiming to improve the coordination of national regional policies and a third which divided the less-favoured regions into two categories: those with serious structural problems (quota section, for which four countries qualify) and those suffering as a result of industrial problems (non-quota section). The Committee on Regional Policy accepted the Commission's proposals but felt that the increase from 5 to 20% of the non-quota section should not be considered as a simple transfer of resources. Other criteria such as the revival of production, job creation, the setting-up of local institutes for technological research, supervision of the implementation of projects under previously agreed conditions, the coordination of the Regional Fund with other Community funds and instruments, and agreement on the operational terms of reference of the ERDF should be taken into consideration.

Several amendments were tabled by our Group in particular by Elise BOOT (NL), Hans-Gert PÖTTERING (D), Filotas KAZAZIS (GR), Tom O'DONNELL (IRL) and Reinhard BOCKLET (D) and were accepted in plenary sitting.

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8 With particular reference to the FAURE report op. cit. 1

9 Doc. 1-61/82, adopted in April. Shadow rapporteur of our Group Elise BOOT with a favourable opinion.

This is a brief outline of the work of the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Development. The participation by EPP members and the efficiency of Hans-Gert PÖTTERING (D), Chairman, have had a decisive and productive effect in helping to reduce the major regional imbalances.

Spiros EFSTATHOPOULOS

I. Summary

In the second half of 1981 the Committee on Transport continued its activities in all the major areas of the common transport policy and produced a series of opinions and own-initiative reports described under II below. In the first half of 1982 however the committee was very critical of the Council's policy in the transport sector which resulted in the committee's unanimous approval (with one vote against) for the submission in plenary sitting of a report on the institution of proceedings against the Council for failure to act on the common transport policy.

In adopting this report on 24 June 1982 the Committee on Transport took up the motion for a resolution by Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN (D) on behalf of the EPP Group.

II. Sectoral work of the Committee on Transport

In the period in question the Committee produced reports or opinions or started discussions in the following areas:

## 1. General transport

Doc. No.	Title	Rapporteur	Adopted in plenary sitting	OJ No. and comments
1-187/81	Market observation system	James JANSSEN VAN RAAJ (EPP-NL)	19.6.1981	C 172 of 13.7.1981
1-355/81	Transport of radioactive materials and waste	Horst SEEFELD (S-D)	22.1.1982	C 40 of 15.2.1982
1-357/81	Transport of dangerous goods	Vincenzo GATTO (S-I)	22.1.1982	C 40 of 15.2.1982
1-996/81	Transport policy	Angelo CAROSSINO (COM-I)	9.3.1982	C 87 of 5.4.1982
	Pollution caused by motor vehicles	Antonino BUTTAFUOCO (NA-I)		In preparation (Opinion)
	Formalities and inspection between Member States	Robert MORELAND (ED-GB)		in preparation
	Proceedings for failure to act on common transport policy	Horst SEEFELD (S-D)	scheduled for September 1982	Report is based on a Resolution (Doc. 1-462/81) of the EPP Group
2. Air transport				
1-553/81	Inter-regional air services of passengers, mail & freight	James JANSSEN VAN RAAJ (EPP-NL)	16.10.1981	C 287 of 9.11.1981
1-559/81	Low weight express air cargo	Brian KEY (S-GB)	16.10.1981	C 287 of 9.11.1981
1-211/82	Improvement of European air traffic control system	Willem ALBERS (S-NL)	14.6.1982	

Title

Rapporteur

Doc. No.

Doc. No.	Title	Rapporteur	Adopted in plenary sitting	Opinion on the Forster Report (Committee on Econ- omic & Monetary Affairs)
PE 77.117 fin	Tariff for scheduled air transport	Brian KEY (S-D)		Opinion on the Forster Report (Committee on Economic & Monetary Affairs)
PE 76.527 fin	Safety measures in aircraft Formalities at international airports	Michel JUNOT (EPD-F) Michel JUNOT (EPD-F)		In preparation In preparation
PE 76.528 fin	Limitation of noise from sub-sonic aircraft	Not appointed		Without report opinion for the Com- mittee on the Environment
	Limitation of noise from helicopters	Not appointed		Without report opinion for the Com- mittee on the Environment
<u>Note:</u>	The basic reports on air transport were completed before the period under consideration. In this period the most important areas of work were tariffs for scheduled air transport with a limited liberalization in interregional air services and the application of competition rules (Articles 85 and 86 EEC Treaty) to air transport (see Schwarzenberg (S) Report for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs).			
3. <u>Road transport</u>				
1-1076/81	Community quota for goods transport by road	Kai NYBORG (EPD-DK)	12.3.1982	C 87 of 5.4.1982
1-182/82	International bus passenger transport by road Exemption from legislation on tachographs	Antonino BUTTAFUOCO (NI) Marcel VANDEWIELE (EPP-B)	14.6.1982	In preparation



Adopted in  
plenary  
sitting

O J No.

and  
comments

Rapporteur

Title

Doc. No.

Doc. No.	Title	Rapporteur	Adopted in plenary sitting	O J No. and comments
4-- <u>Maritime_transport</u> PE 76.153 fin	Road safety Coast based navigation systems	Pierre BAUDIS (EPP-F)		In preparation
5-- <u>Railways</u> 1-564/81	European Institute for Maritime Safety	Leonidas LAGAKOS (S-GR)		Opinion for the Committee on the Environment
1-982/81	Achievement of financial balance by railway undertakings Future of EEC rail net- work	Konstantinos KALOYANNIS (EPP-GR)	16.10.1981	In preparation
	Supranational rail policy in Rhein-Maas-Nord region Rail fares Development of railways through the Alps	Carlo RIPA di MEANA (S-I)		C 287 of 9.11.1981
6-- <u>Inland_navigation</u> 1-323/82	Waterways in Europe	Volkmar GABERT (S-D)	9.3.1982	C 87 of 5.4.1982
		Mechthild von ALEMANN (L-D)		In preparation
		Volkmar GABERT (S-D)		In preparation
		Richard COTTRELL (ED-GB)		In preparation
		Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN (EPP-D)	8.7.1982	

7. Ports

Adopted in  
plenary  
sitting

O J No  
and  
comments

Rapporteur

Title

Doc. No.

Doc. No.	Title	Rapporteur	Adopted in plenary sitting	O J No and comments
PE 77.745	Community ports policy	Angelo CAROSSINO (C-I)		In preparation
8--Infrastructure 1-214/82	Bottlenecks Transport Infrastructure Committee	James MOORHOUSE (ED-GB) Jan KLINKENBORG (S-D)	8.7.1982	In preparation
9--Harmonization_measures_in_the field_of_transport	Financing of a Channel tunnel	Marcel VANDEWIELE (EPP-B)		In preparation
1-244/81	Public service obligations in rail, road and maritime transport	DOUBLET (EPD)	18.9.1981	C 260 of 12.10.1981
1-395/81	Promotion of combined transport	Volkmar GABERT (S-D)	18.9.1981	C 260 of 12. 10.1981
1-835/81	Common rules for certain forms of combined goods transport (rail/road)	Mechthild von ALEMANN (L-D)	18.12.1981	C 11 of 18.1.1982

10. Implementation of competition rules in the transport sector

Doc. No.	Title	Rapporteur	Adopted in plenary sitting	O J No and comments
PE 76. 152 fin	Competition rules in air transport	James MOORHOUSE		See Schwarzenberg Report Doc. 1-286/82 Corr.
PE 77.116 fin	Competition rules in maritime transport	James JANSSEN van RAAJ		Opinion for the report by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
	More rational transport system			In preparation
11. Cooperation with third countries in the field of transport				
1-317/82	Goods transport by road to and from certain third countries	Horst SEEFELD	8.7.1982	
	Goods traffic in transit through certain third countries	Antonino BUTTAFUOCO		In preparation
1-183/81	Information and consultation procedure concerning transport relations with third countries	Giovanni TRAVAGLINI (EPP-I)	19.6.1981	C 172 of 13.7.1981
1-203/82	Use of forms of transport in COMECON countries	Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN	8.7.1982	
PE 78.224 fin	Protocol to cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia			Opinion in letter form

Adopted in  
plenary  
sitting

O J No

and  
comments

Doc. No. Title

Rapporteur

Doc. No.	Title	Rapporteur	Adopted in plenary sitting	O J No and comments
	Transport relations with Yugoslavia	Marcello MODIANO (EPP-I)		In preparation
12-- <u>Transit-through-third-countries</u>	Enlargement of the Community to include Spain & Portugal	Carlo RIPA di MEANA		In preparation
1-186/81	Transport relations with Austria and construction of a motorway	Wilhelm HELMS (EPP-D)	19.6.1981	C 172 of 13.7.1981
13-- <u>Telecommunications_and_postal_communications</u>	Coordination of CB radio specifications			Drafting of report suspended until Bureau decision received
	Tariffs for parcels within the Community			ditto
14-- <u>Relationship_between_transport_and_regional_policy</u>	Transport problems in remote areas of the Community	Umberto CARDIA (C-I)		In preparation
PE 74.290	Trans-frontier cooperation	Lord HARMAR-NICHOLLS (ED-GB)		Opinion in the Boot Report of the Committee on Regional Affairs
PE 73.565 fin				

Doc. No.	Title	Rapporteur	Adopted in plenary sitting	O J No and comments
PE 73.947 fin	Combating of urban concentration by modern means of transport	Horst SEEFELD		Opinion on the Faure Report of the Committee on Regional Affairs
15--	<u>Relationship between transport and energy policy</u>	Willem ALBERS	15.10.1981	C 287 of 9.11.1981
1-249/81	Energy saving in transport	Willem ALBERS		Opinion for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
PE 78.045	Investment in rational use of energy	Willem ALBERS		
16--	<u>Relationship between transport and social policy</u>	Robert MORELAND		In preparation
PE 70.884	Reduction of fares in public transport and use of public telecommunications for certain categories of citizens	Robert MORELAND		

### III. Key aspects of the Committee on Transport's work

In the 'General transport' sector the Committee on Transport became critical of the inability and unwillingness of the Council of Transport Ministers to take action. This trend first emerged with the adoption of the report by Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN (EPP - D) on the Commission document on the priorities for transport policy up to 1983. The next development came at the beginning of 1982 with a report on the state of the common transport policy by A. Carossino (C - I) (Doc. 1-996/81), which was followed by the report by H. Seefeld (S - D) on the institution of proceedings for failure to act on the common transport policy, in particular because the results of the Council of Transport Ministers of 10 June 1982 were considered to be inadequate.

In the 'Air transport' sector the EPP Transport group and the Economic and Monetary Affairs group achieved a viable compromise on tariffs for scheduled air transport and in competition law.

On the 'Maritime transport' sector James JANNSEN van RAAY (EPP - NL) submitted an opinion on competition rules in maritime transport, which was supported by the committee and the majority of the political groups.

In the other transport sectors two further own-initiative reports should be mentioned, both submitted to the European Parliament during its July part-session by the rapporteur, Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN. One of these dealt with the use of forms of transport, in Comecon countries and the other with waterways in Europe. Both reports contained clear political options which were supported by the overwhelming majority of the European Parliament.

In his report on the Comecon countries the rapporteur sketched out the following objectives:

- enforcement of the principle of reciprocity (to break up the monopoly position) in transport between Comecon and the Community;
- establishment of market observation systems;
- social conditions of transport industry employees must be improved;
- legal protection for goods trains must be guaranteed.
- the right of establishment of transport undertakings must be mutually guaranteed;
- in foreign trade agreements, transport provisions should automatically be included.

The objective set out in the report on inland waterways of creating a 'coherent network' for European inland shipping obtained the full support of the House, with the need to continue work on extending the capacity of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal as rapidly as possible gaining the support of the majority of Parliament's political groups.

Wolf YORCK VON WARTENBURG

It is no exaggeration to state that the Group's parliamentary activities this year have been increasingly concerned with environment protection and conservation, for on the one hand we have pressed ahead with the policy pursued in this field since 1979, and on the other we have held study days on the theme of 'the conflict between ideals and reality' with a view to clarifying and analysing every aspect of this policy, in order to integrate it more fully into Community policies in general.

1. Three reports of the Environment Committee were debated in Parliament on 19 November 1981: the central theme of this debate was the need to impart an ecological dimension to all the European Community's policies, and the need for policies to embrace every aspect of the environment.

Siegbert ALBER (EPP-FRG), in his report on the state of the Community environment<sup>1</sup> adopted on 26 May 1981, provided an exhaustive account of the objectives and content of preventive Community action in this field. Particular emphasis has been placed on the development of non-polluting alternative technologies and energy sources, and, in the long term, on research into the reduction and recycling of waste, marine pollution, noise pollution, pesticides and fertilizers, and the establishment of appropriate consultation procedures (e.g. on industries in frontier areas).

Marcelle LENTZ-CORNETTE (EPP-L) stressed how greatly the situation had changed over the last few years with regard to pollution, which was now increasingly likely to have international overtones. Only by adopting a Community-wide approach and laying down Community norms would it be possible to avoid distortions of competition.

Johannes VERROKEN (EPP-B), in his report on the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals<sup>2</sup>, supported the objectives of the Convention, and considered that the list of such species ought to cover all migratory birds and all cetaceans. The rapporteur hoped, moreover, that the Commission would develop a method of 'ecological cartography'.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-267/81; OJ Annex 1-277, November 1981

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-243/81; OJ Annex No. 1-277, November 1981



During the debate on the pollution of the Rhine<sup>1</sup>, Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (EPP-NL), emphasized the importance of this problem for countries such as the Netherlands. Its importance was not simply economic - she cited the considerable quantities of mercury, cadmium, lead, copper, tin, chrome and above all, chlorides, polluting the Rhine - but also psychological.

Speaking in Strasbourg on 17 June on behalf of the committee responsible, Siegbert ALBER (EPP-FRG) congratulated the Commission on the speed with which it had drawn up and submitted to the Council the draft third action programme of the European Communities on the environment (1982-1986)<sup>2</sup>. He was also pleased to note that the Commission had progressed from a policy geared to repairing damage to the environment to a policy based on prevention. He regretted, however, the lack of a programme of concrete measures with particular reference to transboundary pollution, the problems of urban areas, and the effects of modern agricultural methods on the environment.

On 18 February 1982, Parliament held a debate on the harmonization of procedures for the assessment of the environmental effects of certain private and public projects<sup>3</sup>, a report which had been adopted and amended by amendments tabled by our Group and supported by members of the European Democratic Group and the Liberal and Democratic Group on 23 September 1981; in the course of this debate, the socialist ideas put forward produced a split between those who, for reasons of economic efficacy, rejected the principle of a Community directive laying down strict rules covering the impact of major projects on the environment, and those champions of the environment who emphasized the shortcomings of existing provisions, even in states where studies of the environmental effects of projects are already obligatory. Ursula SCHLEICHER (EPP-FRG) warned that the directive could be used as a means of guiding investment into particular channels or blocking certain projects.

Siegbert ALBER feared that the result might be excessively cumbersome legal procedures, and rejected the idea of participation by the local population, which he dismissed as altogether too vague a principle.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-686/81; OJ Annex 1-277, November 1981

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-219/82; OJ Annex , June 1982

<sup>3</sup> Doc. 1-569/81; OJ Annex 1-280, February 1982

The second report on Community trade in seal products by Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN<sup>1</sup> on the other-hand, achieved unparalleled success in arousing public interest. This report requested the Commission to draw up a regulation prohibiting imports into the Community of skins and other products derived from seal pups, and intra-Community trade in such products.

The rapporteur mentioned that 30-40% of the seal-pups were skinned alive, and considered that in order to protect the interests of local peoples who live by seal-hunting, a limited amount of hunting and trade ought to be allowed in controlled conditions, even in the case of endangered species. Alberto GHERGO (EPP-I) pointed out that seal-pup products were mainly used for luxury items, and argued in favour of limiting and regulating commercial seal-hunting and setting up reserves.

Meinolf MERTENS (EPP-FRG), presenting his report on acid\_rain<sup>2</sup> in plenary session on 22 April 1982, congratulated the Commission on having proposed exchanges of information on air pollution between Member States. He drew particular attention to the problem of acid rain, and requested that consideration should be given to including in the list of pollutants about which information should be exchanged hydrochloric acid gas, sulphur compounds and oxides of nitrogen.

Mention should be made in this connection of the motion for a resolution on air pollution tabled by Meinolf MERTENS and others in our Group (Doc. 1-239/82).

Speaking in the debate on the report on chlorofluorocarbons<sup>3</sup>, Ursula SCHLEICHER (EPP-FRG) said: 'Over the last two years the case against CFCs has been substantially weakened in that isolated observations led to CFCs being held responsible for a far greater degree of long-term ozone depletion. Recently, however, the scientists are moving away from isolated observations relating to the CFCs alone, and more to integrated mathematical models, and there is one effect which we must recognize and take account of right away, i.e. the increasing levels of carbon-dioxide and nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere.'

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-984/81, OJ Annex No. 1-282, March 1982

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1- OJ Annex No. 1-284, April 1982

<sup>3</sup> Doc. 1-976/81, OJ Annex No. 1-284, April 1982

2. Another important theme: public health in Europe.

On 13 October 1981 there was a long debate on the report drawn up on the basis of a resolution tabled by Alberto GHERGO (EPP - I) and others on the European health card and health passport<sup>1</sup>. The rapporteur deplored the lack of interest which the Community had shown hitherto in health matters. While supporting the European health card in principle, he nevertheless opposed treating seriously ill people as a separate category within the Community. The health card ought to be available without discrimination to anyone who wanted it.

Ursula SCHLEICHER (EPP-FRG) criticised the fact that there had been no Council of Health Ministers since 1978. She asked for full information on this subject from the Commission.

Drug problems dominated the debate on 13 May 1981 on the basis of the own-initiative report by Christiane SCRIVENER (LIB-F) on the combating of drugs<sup>2</sup>.

Marcelle LENTZ-CORNETTE regarded drugs as an insidious evil which should on no account be considered as a kind of epidemic.

Christian Democrats would support all the initiatives contained in the report. She suggested that activities should be coordinated by a centre for the combating of drug addiction. It was pointless to take measures against drug trafficking only; it was necessary to tackle production and transport as well as dealing in drugs.

Antonio DEL DUCA (EPP-I), presenting his report on the campaign against smoking<sup>3</sup>, stated on 11 March 1982 that the campaign against excessive smoking was a specific area in which further action should be taken under the EEC's health policy (the main lines of which had been laid down in November 1978). His proposals included the suggestion that cigarette packets available for retail sale should bear a clear and legible indication of the cigarettes' tar and nicotine levels; also that funds should be provided for measures intended to reduce considerably the harm caused by smoking, and for research projects directed at obtaining new varieties with lower nicotine levels. The rapporteur was also in favour of prohibiting smoking in schools and public places

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1 Doc. 1-960/80, OJ Annex No. 1-275, October 1981

2 Doc. 1-1079/81, OJ Annex May 1982

3 Doc. 1-1053/81, OJ Annex No. 1-282, March 1982

Marcelle LENTZ-CORNETTE, speaking in the debate on the report on problems of alcoholism in the countries of the Community<sup>1</sup>, called for a list to be drawn up of the harmful consequences of alcoholism, and mentioned in particular domestic violence, street crimes, juvenile delinquency and road accidents.

The question of whether asbestos should be banned was the controversial subject of the debate on two Commission directives, on the protection of workers from the effects of asbestos and the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations<sup>2</sup> respectively.

In her report, Ursula SCHLEICHER pointed out that for some purposes there was no substitute for asbestos. There was considerable disagreement as to the harmful effects of the various types of asbestos.

She considered that: 'The carcinogenic properties of fine asbestos dust are the objective basis. In the committee, therefore, we tried to make a careful and responsible assessment of the dangers that really exist and to establish whether the fear of cancer which is associated with asbestos is justified and, above all, whether asbestos is an environmental problem, i.e. of danger to the public at large. Professor Selikoff's latest work, for example, should be mentioned in this context. His work which is based on statistics indicates a much lower degree of risk in jobs than his previous statements and estimates.'

Siegbert ALBER rejected the socialists' arguments concerning the harmful effects of asbestos and pointed out that the substance saved lives, particularly by providing protection from fire.

Joannes VERROKEN and Mihail PROTOPAPADAKIS (EPP-G) for their part, considered that the proposal by the Environment Committee to prohibit blue asbestos without exception went to extreme lengths.

### 3. Consumer protection

On 19 February 1982, Alberto GHERGO's report on flavouring for use in foodstuffs<sup>3</sup> was adopted. This report called for fuller information for consumers and increased research into the possible harmful effects of flavourings used, while hoping that experiments on live animals would be restricted to a minimum.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. 1-1012/81, OJ Annex No. 1-282, March 1982

<sup>2</sup> Doc. 1-916/81, Doc. 1-903/81, OJ Annex No. 1-284, April 1982

<sup>3</sup> Doc. 1-643/81, OJ Annex No. 1-280, February 1982

Ursula SCHLEICHER argued in favour of drawing up lists of prohibited substances, and emphasized the processes by which natural flavourings were manufactured.

Marcelle LENTZ-CORNETTE's report on foodstuffs and feedingstuffs<sup>1</sup>, which was intended to protect consumers' health by limiting the permitted level of micro-organisms in foodstuffs and feedingstuffs for animals, was adopted by the European Parliament on 23 April, whereas the report on fresh meat<sup>2</sup> was referred to the committee for consultation, and hence the debate continues between Commission and Parliament with regard to certain amendments concerning the respective powers of 'meat inspectors' and 'health officers'.

Marcelle LENTZ-CORNETTE, speaking in the debate on the second report on introducing a Community system for the rapid exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products<sup>3</sup>, argued in favour of setting up a rapid information system, and took as an example the situation of a driver who has an accident and may, in many cases, not know whether this accident was due to a hidden defect in the vehicle.

Mention should also be made of the report on titanium oxide<sup>4</sup> and the report on radiation protection<sup>5</sup>, which were adopted by Parliament on 13 May 1982.

In his report on the wrapping of foodstuffs in regenerated cellulose film<sup>6</sup>, Alberto GHERGO supported the proposal by the Commission to implement the general principles laid down by the framework directive of November 1976 by drawing up an approved list in this particular area.

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1 Doc. 1-977/81, OJ Annex No. 1-184, April 1982

2 Doc. 1-49/82, OJ Annex No. 1-184, April 1982

3 Doc. 1-207/82, OJ Annex June 1982

4 Doc. 1-1072/81, OJ Annex May 1982

5 Doc. 1-42/82, OJ Annex May 1982

6 Doc. 1-110/82, OJ Annex May 1982

4. This summary would not be complete without a reference to the numerous opinions delivered by the committee; these opinions have sometimes been challenged by other committees, but have nevertheless highlighted the work carried out by our members in a committee somewhat apart from the mainstream of Parliament's policies.

We might mention, for example, our opinion on laying hens kept in battery cages, where the committee responsible ignored our proposals to provide better protection for these birds; other subjects considered this year include the fixing of agricultural prices for 1982/83, the 1982 Budget, aspects of the enlargement of the Community, forestry policy, the European Coastal Charter and the nuclear aspects of energy policy.

Aloyse SCHOLTES



1. Education policy

The education of migrant workers' children<sup>1</sup> was the subject of a European Parliament debate in September 1981. In 1977 the Council of Ministers had adopted a directive requiring the Member States to take the necessary measures within a four-year period to integrate the children of migrant workers into the respective national education systems, at the same time providing for them to be taught in their mother tongue. Since the directive entered into force in 1981, the report urges Member States which have not yet fulfilled their obligations to bring their statutory and administrative provisions into line with Community requirements as soon as possible.

On behalf of the EPP Group, Antonio DEL DUCA (I), Elmar BROK (D), Leonidas BOURNIAS (GR) and Konstantinos GONTIKAS (GR) supported this as the first of a series of moves needed to do justice to the complex problems of integrating migrant workers' children.

With her own-initiative report on a Community programme in the field of education<sup>2</sup> Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (I), leader of the EPP Group's members on the Committee, laid down the basic principles of education policy, for the first time. The report, which was adopted by the European Parliament in March, aims to examine the Community education programme adopted by the Council of Ministers in 1976 and to revive discussion on the subject. Referring to the unsatisfactory way in which the programme is being carried out, and to the inaction of the Council of Ministers in the past, the report calls for cooperation in the education sector to be stepped up, taking European Political Cooperation as an institutional model.

The Council and Commission are urged to initiate a joint approach in areas where cooperation can valuably contribute to supporting the Member States in tackling social problems which affected all of the Community countries.

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1 Doc. 1-329/81

2 Doc. 1-845/81



The rise in youth unemployment, the introduction of new technologies and the challenge of innovation demanded political answers from the Community as a whole, centred on the educational strategies of basic education and vocational training and taking account of the need for continuing education. The Committee's vice-chairman, Wilhelm HAHN (D), Mario PEDINI (I), Nicolas ESTGEN, (L), Konstantinos KALLIAS (GR) and Leonidas BOURNIAS contributed to the debate on behalf of the EPP Group, fully supporting the aims set out in the report and stressing the need for a systematic joint approach in such areas as the transition from school to career, foreign language teaching, the teaching of migrant workers' children, part-time training, equal opportunities for women and cooperation in higher education. They attached particular importance to the mutual recognition of educational qualifications - still virtually non-existent today - which is a condition for the free movement of workers guaranteed by the Treaties of Rome.

By adopting the report on measures to combat illiteracy<sup>1</sup> in May the European Parliament drew attention to the need for activity in this area. In view of the rising rate of illiteracy in the Community the Member States are asked to help by providing funds and developing suitable measures to combat illiteracy. The Commission is asked to support the development of relevant programmes through the Regional and Social Funds, carry out pilot projects and draw up a study on the nature, scale and sources of illiteracy in the Community.

The EPP Group welcomed the fact that thought was now being given to a problem that had long received too little attention in the education policy of Member States. Speaking in the plenary debate, Wilhelm HAHN and Konstantinos KALLIAS pointed out that the causes of illiteracy should primarily be sought in poor economic conditions, dyslexia and misguided school reforms, and called for these causes to be combated by the Member States and the Community in an effective way.

The committee also adopted a report on the teaching of human rights in the European Community<sup>2</sup> and is compiling reports on the European Schools

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1 Doc. 1-88/82

2 PE 76.883

and on the academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study.

## 2. Youth policy

The most pressing problem currently facing the Community is the question of combating youth unemployment<sup>1</sup>, and Elmar BROK tabled a motion on this subject for urgent debate on behalf of the EPP Group which was adopted by the European Parliament in April. Speaking for the EPP Group John MCCARTIN (IRL) and Eric van ROMPUY (B) strongly criticized the Commission and Council, who were still making verbal pronouncements and had yet to produce real proposals for Community activity in this area. The EPP motion duly contains a list of measures to be financed through the Community's Regional and Social Funds. They include support for the establishment of firms offering a high degree of training and employment in structurally weak areas. The motion calls for the establishment of new forms of livelihood and measures to provide economic independence for young people. Firms which make available training places in excess of their own needs should receive financial support. Unemployment among academics should be countered by practical alternatives to study providing professional qualifications.

As a follow-up to this request for urgent debate Elmar BROK will be tabling an oral question in Parliament in September, asking the Council to indicate which of the measures it intends to implement in the immediate future, and by what means. The Council is asked to produce a regular review of national measures in this area, to facilitate coordination. The Committee on Youth and Culture will be preparing an own-initiative report on this subject in the autumn. The promotion of youth contacts and exchanges in Europe, primarily by establishing a European Youth Foundation of the European Communities was the subject of a motion for a resolution<sup>2</sup> tabled by Reinhold BOCKLET (D) on behalf of the EPP Group, on which he has also drawn up a report<sup>3</sup> to be adopted by the committee in the autumn. This youth foundation is intended primarily to make good the lack of information on existing exchange opportunities by setting up an 'information exchange'. At a later stage it should facilitate a more comprehensive level of activity by providing specific support for the

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1 Doc. 1-137/82

2 Doc. 1-714/79, rev.

3 PE 74.871/B

organizers concerned. Where certain areas of youth exchange are not covered, the youth foundation could eventually take action on its own.

### Cultural policy

In September 1981 the European Parliament decided to organize an exhibition on the contribution of the Community to the development of Europe, prior to establishing a museum of the history of European unification<sup>1</sup>.

Speaking for the EPP Group, Wilhelm HAHN and Otto HABSBUURG (D) supported the proposal to inaugurate a travelling exhibition, in conjunction with the other Institutions, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome, to be followed in due course by a museum which would enable achievements in the progress to European unification to be systematically documented, analysed and made accessible to the public.

The question of a Community charter of regional languages and cultures and a charter of rights of ethnic minorities<sup>2</sup> - based in part on an initiative of Joachim DALSSASS (EPP-I) - was considered by the European Parliament in October 1981. The report urges the governments, regional and local authorities to implement a policy in the field of education, the mass communications and public life designed to promote existing regional languages and cultures and consonant with the rights of ethnic and linguistic minorities to freedom of opinion and culture. The demands contained in the report, many of them influenced by EPP members of the committee, underline - as Group spokesmen Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE, Joachim DALSSASS, Otto HABSBUURG, Teun TOLMAN (NL), Tom O'DONNELL and Kai-Uwe von HASSEL (D) commented - the importance of recognizing a people's cultural identity, whose absence was often the explanation for symptoms of the breakdown of society, 'alternative' lifestyles and the evasion of social responsibilities. They also confirmed the principle of subsidiarity consistently maintained by the EPP Group, which ordains that a larger entity should never take on the duties which can be performed satisfactorily by a smaller one. Regional cultures and languages were

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1 Doc. 1-328/81

2 Doc. 1-965/80

proof of the vitality of European civilization and underlined the cultural enrichment of Europe. The report was a first step along the road to the establishment of linguistic and cultural rights applicable in all the European countries. In October 1981 the European Parliament gave its assent to the Greek project to provide a permanent home for the Olympic Games<sup>1</sup> in Greece - in a motion tabled by Horst LANGES (D) on behalf of the EPP Group. Elmar BROK and Konstantinos GONTIKAS spoke on behalf of the EPP Group in favour of this proposal. It would help to restore to the Olympic Games, which had degenerated into a contest between nations and political systems, their proper role as a competition between athletes and an inspiration to young people.

The Commission's decision to open the Community's historic archives to the general public was supported by the European Parliament in November 1981, when it adopted the report on the opening of the Communities' historical archives<sup>2</sup> to the public. For the EPP Group Rudolf WEDEKIND (D) and Mario PEDINI spoke in favour of amalgamating the Community's archives in the European University Institute in Florence.

In March the European Foundation called for in the Tindemans report on European Union was established by inter-governmental agreement without consulting Parliament, despite the fact that Parliament had proposed Article 235 of the EEC Treaty as its legal basis as long ago as 1978. Since the Foundation was thus an instrument of inter-governmental cooperation and no provision had been made in the act of foundation for any powers of control by Parliament or for consultation of Parliament, Bouke BEUMER (NL), who had succeeded Mario PEDINI as committee chairman in January, put questions on the subject to the Council and Commission during the June part-session<sup>3</sup>. These sought information on how the necessary political control could be exercised over the Foundation's plans and programme, how the activities of the Foundation were to be prevented from duplicating those of the Community and Council of Europe, how the danger could be averted of the Foundation becoming directly empowered to take action, thereby curtailing the responsibilities already vested in the Community and preventing their extension to new sectors. Since the Foundation is financed via the Community budget, and moreover by non-compulsory appropriations on which Parliament has the final say,

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1 Doc. 1-149/81

2 Doc. 1-542/81

3 Doc. 1-156/82; Doc 1-157/82

Parliament will consider the possibility of blocking appropriations for 1983 until it has delivered an opinion on the Foundation's first action programme.

The committee will begin work on an own-initiative report on the subject in the autumn.

The committee also adopted a report by Wilhelm HAHN on the protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage<sup>1</sup>. In view of the dangers facing the European heritage, the report calls for the further development of a comprehensive conservation policy by the Member States and the Community, and puts forward a number of detailed recommendations on how this should be done. It proposes to create a 'European Historical Monuments and Sites Fund'. The resolution points out that a constructive policy of support for the archaeological heritage should also be seen as making an important contribution to combating unemployment.

Finally, work is in hand on the preparation of a report on the promotion of film-making in the Community countries<sup>2</sup> - a subject on which the committee arranged a hearing of experts from the European film industry in March this year.

#### 4. Information policy

An important initiative taken by the EPP Group in the field of radio and television broadcasting in the European Community<sup>3</sup>, on which Wilhelm HAHN drafted a report, was approved by the European Parliament in March. The report was prompted by the need to involve the Community in the debate on the reorganization of broadcasting. The use of satellites will mean that within the next few years transmissions at present limited to national frontiers will be extended to large areas of neighbouring countries, creating the opportunity of transmitting European television programme to all the regions of the Community simultaneously. The report accordingly calls on the Community bodies to urge the Member States to make the fifth channel of national satellites available for a European programme to be produced by an autonomous unit under the European Broadcasting Union in cooperation with the Community. The rapporteur calls on the Commission to submit a report

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1 Doc. 1-206/82

2 PE 76.975

3 Doc. 1-1013/81

on the media setting out the legal and political requirements and the practical facilities for the creation of a European television channel. A European broadcasting authority should settle questions such as the use of advertising, copyright and the protection of young people.

Elmar BROK and Nicolas ESTGEN stressed that technical progress presented Europe with a great opportunity, provided it was used for the object of European unification. One of the causes of difficulty in putting across the European idea to the man in the street was the fact that there was at present no autonomous European broadcasting authority. All news about Europe tended to be viewed from the national angle, to the point where the Community ceased to exist in the media as far as the average citizen was concerned. Transfrontier television technology was an excellent medium for intra-Community communication and could create a common European consciousness, thus becoming a decisive factor in the policy for European unification.

The committee is currently using a questionnaire drawn up by Bouke BEUMER as the basis for its work on a report on information policy in the Community. This includes an analysis of the content of and relationship between, 'neutral' and 'political' information campaigns, the funds they will require and the coordination of the Commission's information policy with that of Parliament in the run-up to the 1984 direct elections.

The subcommittee on information, of which Wilhelm HAHN was elected chairman in February (members speaking for the EPP Group: Elmar BROK, Pol MARCK (B) and Mario PEDINI), conducted a detailed study of the working conditions of journalists in the European Parliament and the European Parliament television service. A working document by Elmar BROK<sup>1</sup> proposing a number of changes to improve and facilitate working conditions for journalists in Strasbourg and Brussels was adopted in June. The subcommittee also approved detailed guidelines for the Parliament's own television service<sup>2</sup>. It is preparing recommendations for Parliament's visitor groups and publications service.

UTE ZURMAHR

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1 PE 76.079

2 PE 75.637



## COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

Willem VERGEER (EPP/NL), whose partial report on the development of the agricultural regions and the food sector in developing countries is very highly considered, was expressing the views of the Group when he said that the campaign against world hunger could not be won either by a 'laissez faire' policy or by any single action, however spectacular, but only by a systematic approach aimed primarily at encouraging agricultural development in the countries concerned.

As the following study shows, the Council and the Commission have now espoused these views, and taken the first cautious steps towards such an approach, although they have not gone as far as Parliament wished.

Unfortunately, due to staff sickness, we are unable to provide a comprehensive survey of the work of the Committee on Development and the ACP/EC Assembly. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, to a note on work on the theme of 'world hunger', to which the EP has attached increasing importance since 1979.

The following metaphor, borrowed from Victor MICHEL (EPP/B), shows how right it is to make an issue of society's international responsibilities:

'If the world were a village with a population of one thousand, its inhabitants would number 60 North Americans, 80 South Americans, 86 Africans, 210 Europeans (taking Europe as extending from the Atlantic to the Urals) and 564 Asians. 60 inhabitants of this village would take half its entire income, 240 would not have enough to eat, and 700 would be illiterate.'

- One of the main themes of the EEC's development cooperation policy, particularly since 1981, has been the campaign against world hunger, waged at every level of intervention and employing all the existing instruments whereby cooperation can be strengthened or furthered.

Discussion of this vital subject began inside the European Parliament in September 1979, and led to the adoption on 13 September 1980 of the resolution contained in the report by Mr FERRERO. This very detailed resolution (of 57 paragraphs) aimed to provide the EEC with a complete and consistent programme to combat world hunger on several levels.



The 57 proposals and opinions of the FERRERO resolution fell under the following four main headings:

- the North-South dialogue and establishing a new relationship between the industrialized and the least-developed countries;
- technical and financial cooperation with the LDCs with a view to developing agricultural regions and the food production sector;
- EEC food and emergency aid;
- international trade in agricultural and food products.

Parliament saw to it that this debate on basic principles was followed up by appointing a rapporteur with that remit, Mr V. MICHEL (EPP/B), and thus constant pressure was applied to the Commission. Early in October 1981, Commissioner PISANI presented a 'plan of action to combat world hunger', the general principles of which were approved by the Council on 3 November 1981.

This plan suggested a series of short-and longer-term measures for the benefit of countries and regions with food shortages; these measures would be financed both by the EEC and by individual Member States, which would be requested to undertake to devote 0.15% of their GNP to aid for the least developed countries. They comprise:

(1) additional special food aid:

by the end of 1981, 40 million ECU had been allocated, mainly to buying 230,000 tonnes of cereals for the benefit of various LDCs and for the International Emergency Food Reserve;

(2) joint international support for the elaboration and implementation of national food strategies:

the aim of such strategies is to identify and take into account all the various aspects of the agri-food problem, and to give an extra dimension to technical agricultural development projects by considering the wider background against which they operate, including land tenure systems, pricing policies, agricultural credit machinery, product marketing, storage facilities, transport systems, schools and further education, research and the use of food aid ...

If such strategies were defined and implemented, we could dovetail external aid operations into more consistent national policies.

Since the administrative system of the LDCs are often fairly elementary, the EEC would provide increased assistance in devising and implementing these food strategies, and facilitate coordination and flexibility by means of special 'task forces' grouping on the spot the authorities of the country seeking aid and representatives of the EEC, of the Member States concerned, and possibly also of other aid donors.

Mali, Kenya, Zambia, Rwanda, Tanzania and Upper Volta are all countries with food deficits which have already expressed interest in developing a full-scale food strategy; they are also all associated states where the EEC is permanently represented by an on-the-spot delegation.

The possibility of non-associated states - e.g. in Central America - participating in such ventures should not be ruled out, although ways will have to be found of overcoming the problem of the absence of a local Commission office;

- (3) operations with a specific theme to protect or develop potential natural and agricultural resources at regional or national level: these are large-scale and long-term operations, and are of fundamental importance in the campaign against hunger.

Hitherto, development programmes have placed the emphasis on agricultural production at the expense of the conservation and replacement of natural - animal or vegetable - resources, and hence many LDCs, particularly in Africa, are threatened by excessive deforestation, soil erosion and progressive desertification.<sup>1</sup>

In the Commission's opinion, operations with a specific theme of this kind should be used to encourage the rural population to halt dangerous trends and to change certain traditional practices.

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<sup>1</sup> See the following articles by Mr Jacques GRALL in 'Le Monde' of 10 and 11 August 1982: 'The Sahel after the great drought: (1) The foresters of the desert; (2) When the dunes grow green again.'

The Commission lists the following essential priorities:

- more rational utilization of firewood (the principal source of energy in African homes);
- the campaign against desertification and in favour of reafforestation;
- the provision of village water supplies (barely 25% of the population of Africa have access to a clean water supply, according to the IBRD);
- action to increase national research activities devoted to food crop farming;
- the fight against diseases affecting humans and animals in rural areas (rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, trypanosomiasis, sleeping sickness ...)

(4) a larger Community contribution to increasing the security of the LDCs' basic food supplies:

The EEC must support all efforts to improve the organization of world markets, e.g. by the conclusion of a new wheat agreement, and also negotiate multiannual agreements on the supply of foodstuffs.

In June 1982, the Commission presented a special programme to combat hunger in the world, which extended the PISANI action plan and proposed that 184 million ECU should be allocated under the 1982 Supplementary and Amending Budget for emergency food aid for refugees in South East Asia, Afghanistan, Central America and Angola (35 m ECU), for operations in support of food policies (100 m ECU, 65% of which would be earmarked for Central America), and for the introduction of operations with a specific theme, as outlined above (49 m ECU).

These operations in support of food policies are an innovation since the October 1981 plan; they are intended for the least-developed countries, in accordance with the conclusions of the Paris Conference,<sup>1</sup> and they aim to provide such countries with those factors of production of which there is a chronic shortage and which are likely to increase local productivity within a short period. These items include fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, livestock vaccines, agricultural implements, fishing equipment, equipment for restoring small irrigated areas and to provide storage facilities on farms and in villages, material for providing information on means of preventing losses following harvesting, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> The 'New Substantive Action Programme for the '80s for the benefit of the L.D.C.'s' adopted in Paris in September 1981

These factors of production should be sold on the spot, if possible, or via a system of low-interest loans, and the proceeds should go towards financing longer-term projects such as the operations with specific themes. The Commission then lists the 'specific themes' which it regards as essential, and also stresses the need for action in the sphere of basic training in rural areas, since this is an essential prerequisite for the success and further development of operations on specific themes.

The emphasis should be placed more firmly on human resources: the local people must be given the means of taking responsibility for their own future.

These actions could be used to support literacy campaigns or educational reforms in rural areas (the Group of Latin American Ambassadors at the EEC asked for support of this kind in December 1981). They could also help to provide training to equip people to run development projects or manage cooperatives, and, most important of all, they could help to educate people on the various 'specific themes'. The Commission proposes to implement this programme by increasing the funds available under the following existing budget headings:

- financial and technical cooperation with non-associated developing countries (+ 65 m ECU),
- Community contribution towards schemes concerning developing countries carried out by non-governmental organizations (+ 8 m ECU),
- emergency aid to disaster victims (+ 35 m ECU);

and also by creating a new heading, 'special programme to combat hunger in the world' (+ 75 m ECU).

The priority to be given to the problems of famine and malnutrition is also reflected in the chapter on research expenditure at title 7 of the preliminary draft budget of the EEC for 1983: the Commission proposes, in the context of the four-year (1982-1985) programme on science and technology for development<sup>1</sup>, two major research areas:

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<sup>1</sup> See the report by Mrs R. RABBETHGE (EPP/D) on the proposal from the Commission of the EC for a Council decision adopting a programme of research and development in the field of science and technology for development, Doc. 1-202/82, debated and adopted in Strasbourg on 17 June 1982.

(1) Tropical agriculture

- comprising 4 sectors:
- the improvement of agricultural production (food and industrial crops, protein products of animal origin, forestry products);
  - utilization of the environment (water resources and use, soil protection and regeneration, crop protection);
  - post-harvest techniques (product conservation and processing);
  - training.

(2) Medicine, health and nutrition in tropical areas

- comprising 3 sectors:
- medicine and health, with the emphasis on transmissible diseases, mother and child care, genetics and environmental hygiene;
  - nutrition;
  - training.

The Commission proposes, to implement this sub-programme, a budget commitment of 10 m ECU in 1983, including 3.7 m ECU appropriations for payment, in the hope that the Council will not merely make a token entry, as in 1982.

Alain de BROUWER

### COMMITTEE ON BUDGETARY CONTROL

On Tuesday, 20 April 1982, the following reports were debated in the EP:

- interim report by Mr KEY on the discharge decision in respect of the 1980 financial year embodying a draft motion for a resolution in accordance with the provisions of Article 85 of the Financial Regulation informing the Commission of the reasons for the postponement of the grant of discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget for the 1980 financial year (Doc. 1-100/82);
- report by Volkmar GABERT (S/D) on delays in the ECSC discharge procedure for the 1980 financial year (Doc. 1-105/82);
- report by Edward KELLETT-BOWMAN (ED/GB) on the discharge to be granted to the Administrative Board of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in respect of the implementation of its appropriations for the 1980 financial year and the comments accompanying this decision (Doc. 1-33/82);
- report by Edward KELLETT-BOWMAN on the discharge to be granted to the Management Board of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in respect of the implementation of its appropriations for the 1980 financial year and the comments accompanying this decision (Doc. 1-21/82);
- report by Ulrich IRMER (L/D) on problems in the implementation of Community food aid policy in the light of the Court of Auditors' report (Doc. 1-98/82);
- report by Klaus WETTIG (S/D) on the Tenth Financial Report on the EAGGF - 1980 - Guarantee Section - and food aid financing (Doc. 1-31/82);
- report by Renzo FILIPPI (EPP/I) on the Tenth Financial Report of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund - 1980 - Guidance Section (Doc. 1-1070/81);

- report by Pierre-Bernard COUSTÉ on the borrowing and lending activities of the Commission of the European Communities (COM(81) 222, 223, 224 and COM(81) 649)(Doc. 1-103/82)

The most important of these reports is that of Bryan KEY (S/GB) on the discharge in respect of the 1980 financial year. The Committee on Budgetary Control, under the chairmanship of Heinrich AIGNER (EPP/D), decided to postpone granting the discharge because the Commission of the European Communities had failed to provide full answers to the questions raised by the Committee on Budgetary Control when drawing up the decision with respect to the discharge.

The main issues involved were:

1. The Commission was criticized for failing to enforce the 1980 embargo on sales of agricultural products to the USSR called for by the Council and the European Parliament following the invasion of Afghanistan and the treatment of dissidents in the Soviet Union. Parliament's wish to adopt a hard line on this issue was further demonstrated by the vote on the resolution on the embargo tabled by Heinrich AIGNER during the March part-session of the European Parliament. At a crowded sitting, the resolution was adopted by a majority of two to one.
2. The European Parliament did not agree with the Commission on the way in which the system of provisional twelfths had been applied in 1980.
3. The European Parliament called for a comprehensive written report on the question of the administrative building of the Joint Research Centre establishment at Ispra. Despite Parliament's refusal to allocate appropriations to this project, the Commission had nonetheless managed to finance the construction of the building by a large number of transfers of appropriations. Explanations were called for before a decision could be taken with respect to the discharge.
4. Similar problems had arisen in connection with the Jean Monnet building in Luxembourg where a fitness centre had been constructed in parts of the building earmarked for offices.

5. Clarification was also called for regarding major difficulties that had arisen in implementation of food aid; these problems had been brought to light by the Court of Auditors, which had devoted a separate report to the subject.

When these reports on the discharge were being drawn up, the Commission has provided a number of detailed answers orally. However, these were not yet satisfactory and in order to give the Commission the opportunity to provide fuller written responses, it was necessary, for technical reasons, to postpone the discharge until the following year, i.e. 1982. Nonetheless, the main purpose of the postponement was to express public criticism of the Commission for the way in which it had managed the Community's resources in 1980. Postponement need not necessarily mean refusal to grant the discharge if the Commission was able to come up with satisfactory answers in the meantime.

In presenting his report on the Guidance Section of the EAGGF to Parliament Renzo FILIPPI (I)<sup>1</sup> pointed out that in 1980 the Community's structural policy had not had the desired effect. In the case of direct intervention, Community action was extremely slow and there were also long delays in carrying out subsidized projects. In the case of indirect action, it was unfortunately clear that such aid was concentrated almost exclusively in the areas whose agricultural structures were least in need of support. He also noted various instances of budget entries increased by transfers in the course of the financial year and then only partially disbursed, giving rise to large carryovers and cancellations.

Mark CLINTON (EPP/IR)<sup>2</sup> also criticized the Commission for delays in spending the appropriations provided by the Guidance Fund. He urged the Member States, and especially the areas and regions that needed the appropriations most, to produce their accounts and the details necessary to get the money spent, as soon as possible.

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<sup>1</sup> Verbatim report of proceedings of the European Parliament of 20 April 1982, p. 44

<sup>2</sup> Verbatim report of proceedings of the European Parliament of 20 April 1982, p. 47



Konrad SCHÖN (EPP/D)<sup>1</sup> took part in the debate as the EPP's spokesman and refuted the Commission's assertion that Parliament was using postponement of the discharge to bring about a solution of institutional problems. There was no question of apportioning praise or blame to the Commission in a one-sided manner but of exerting an objective control over the budget and its implementation. Unlike the control exercised by the Court of Auditors, Parliament's was a political control. This meant that Parliament could impose sanctions on the Commission, something that the Court of Auditors could not do. This did not imply that Parliament wished to subjugate the Commission politically but it was a fact that the Commission was subject to the control of the Parliament. The EPP Group was therefore in favour of the discharge being postponed at this stage: a number of problems first had to be solved and more comprehensive answers provided by the Commission. The criticism levelled at the Commission was therefore a political criticism of the way in which various sections of the budget had been implemented whereby the political will of Parliament had too often been bypassed by spending budgetary entries wrongly and/or otherwise than had been laid down during the budgetary procedure or was intended under the provisional twelfths system

Harry NOTENBOOM (EEP/NL)<sup>2</sup> discussed the problem of own resources. 1980 was the first year in which VAT was levied as an own resource in all the Member States. However, the proper collection of VAT and the fixing of the VAT base was still causing problems. An evaluation should quickly be made to see if everything was being done as the legislator and Parliament intended.

During the debate all the speakers expressed regret that Heinrich AIGNER, chairman of the Committee on Budgetary Control, who had made a major contribution to the drawing up of the report, was unable to attend the debate owing to a short but serious illness (he has since resumed his functions). He was highly praised for the way in which he had impelled the Commission to adopt a more accurate and fitting approach to documentation of the budget.

Jan WESTENBROEK

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<sup>1</sup> Verbatim report of proceedings of the European Parliament of 20 April 1982, p. 53

<sup>2</sup> Verbatim report of proceedings of the European Parliament of 20 April 1982, p. 64

A total of over 50 petitions were considered by the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions from July 1981 to July 1982.

Of these, only 10 were declared inadmissible in that they did not fall within the sphere of the activities of the Communities<sup>1</sup>.

Examination of a further 10 was carried out by the committee without the need either for additional information from the Commission, although this was requested in respect of 4 other petitions, or for the opinion of other parliamentary committees into whose terms of reference the subjects of certain petitions might have fallen. This latter procedure was necessary, however, for some 25 other petitions on which opinions were given by the Political Affairs Committee, the Committee on Social Affairs, the Committee on Youth and Culture, the Committee on Development, the Legal Affairs Committee, etc. One petition was the subject of a written procedure for a motion for a resolution<sup>2</sup> and another led to a report by the Committee on the Environment<sup>3</sup>. As regards the Rules of Procedure, at each of its meetings, the Committee on the Rules of Procedure gave a certain number of authentic interpretations of the sense and scope of various rules and paragraphs on which it had been requested to give an opinion pursuant to Rule 111. In particular connection with this area of activity was the committee's clarification of Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure which provides for the possibility that, in certain matters, parliamentary procedures can be completed at committee level, on the same lines as a well-known procedure practised in the parliament of one Member State; it was incorporated into the Rules of Procedure by the European Parliament after direct elections in order to reduce as far as possible the size of the agenda of plenary sittings<sup>4</sup>.

Additionally, the Committee on the Rules of Procedure examined some proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure which had been tabled under Rule 112; on these, however, it did not see fit to take further action.

Giovanni PERISSINOTTO

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<sup>1</sup> See Rule 108 of the European Parliament's Rules of Procedure

<sup>2</sup> See Rule 49 of the European Parliament's Rules of Procedure

<sup>3</sup> Combating of photochemical pollution (PE 60.719), PE 73.461, Doc. 1-636/81

<sup>4</sup> See PE 77.485/fin.



Introduction

Six months after the Committee on Institutional Affairs began its work, the EPP parliamentary Group adopted its own strategy on this issue at a meeting in Luxembourg on 30 June 1982.

In addition to members of the European Parliament the protracted debate was attended by many members of the national Parliaments who have been associated with the parliamentary group's work with the aim of formulating a realistic strategy that, once the new Treaty comes to be drafted, could not conflict with the views of the national parliaments. For it will be for their Parliaments to examine the draft Reform of the Treaties currently being drawn up by the European Parliament.

The objective of the EPP is to achieve a European Federation by way of European Union. As Lambert CROUX (EPP - B), chairman of the working party on political affairs, summarized it, the strategy calls for action that is:

1. continuous
2. comprehensive
3. target-oriented.

The continuity of the action is founded in the legacy of Europe's founding fathers (Schuman, Adenauer, de Gasperi), and countries more recent acts (the Tindemans and Bertrand reports and others) and current efforts (within the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council).

The action should be comprehensive, i.e. take account of the relationship between institutional and political problems and the relationship between the Institutions (European Parliament, Commission and Council).

A target-oriented strategy implies action in two stages:

1. in the short-term concerning the progress that can be made under

- the terms of the existing Treaties);
2. in the medium/long-term (concerning the revision of the Treaties).

The EPP parliamentary Group is of course aware of the complexity and flexibility involved in such a strategy; it calls for a commitment by the group as a whole to seek to overcome nationalist opposition within the Member States and to promote the development of the Community which with its present policies and existing resources has frequent cause to doubt its own future.

#### THE COMMITTEE'S WORK

On 9 July 1981 the European Parliament voted by a substantial majority 'to create a permanent committee on institutional problems as from the second half of the term of office of the European Parliament whose task it will be to draw up amendments to the existing Treaties'.

The European Parliament, 'noting with anxiety that the declarations of intent and the official resolutions adopted on several occasions on the establishment of a European Union in 1980 by the progressive reform of the existing institutions have not always been actively pursued' and 'aware of its immense political responsibility', decided 'to take full initiative in giving fresh impetus to the establishment of European Union'<sup>1</sup>.

In these two highly significant paragraphs the European Parliament gave notice of its firm intention to set in motion the process of institutional reform - perhaps the only possible way at present of breaking the deadlock affecting the Community institutions - by claiming a right of initiative in this field.

As a result of this vote, the Committee on Institutional Affairs was set up in January 1982.

The committee, composed of 37 members, elected Mauro FERRI (SOC-I) chairman and Sjouke JONKER (PPF-NL) first vice-chairman.

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<sup>1</sup>OJ No. C 234, 14.9.1981, pp 48-49

At its first meeting the committee decided to appoint a coordinating rapporteur and a number of 'sectoral' rapporteurs (later fixed at six) on the main subjects falling within the terms of reference of the future European Union.

After a long discussion the representatives of the various political groups agreed on the following subjects:

1. Economic policy (internal and external aspects)
2. A policy for society (social, regional, cultural and information policy)
3. Political cooperation and security; development aid
4. Finances of the European Union
5. Law of the European Union
6. Institutions of the European Union

The EPP nominated two rapporteurs, Gero PFENNIG (PPE-D) for the report on the policy for society and Ortensio ZECCHINO (PPE-I) for the report on the Institutions of the Union.

The other main political groups also nominated a rapporteur each. The EPP also nominated as shadow-rapporteurs:

- for subject 1: Erik BLUMENFELD (PPE-D)
- for subject 2: Joannes VERROKEN (PPE-B)
- for subject 3: Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (PPE-I)
- for subject 4: Pietro ADONNINO (PPE-I)
- for subject 5: Jochen van AERSSEN (PPE-D)
- for subject 6: Konstantinos KALLIAS (PPE-G)

At the same time, the committee drew up a timetable of work consisting of three stages:

1. First stage: to July 1982

Laying down general guidelines for the reform of the Treaties and the attainment of European Union; preparation of a resolution for

discussion at the July 1982 part-session.

2. Second stage: September 1982 - Spring 1983

Drawing up of six reports on the tasks, terms of reference and institutional structures of the European Union. During this second stage the committee will organize hearings of authorities and prominent figures from the Member States and applicant countries whose activities have significantly influenced the process of European integration.

In addition, the committee will take the most appropriate steps to attract the attention of national political forces and the information media to its work.

3. Third stage: Spring - December 1983

Preparation of a draft 'Constitution Treaty' to be discussed in Parliament between September and November 1983.

In January 1984 the text will be sent to the national Parliaments.

It was also thought useful to prepare a collection of the institutional documents of the Community from 1950 to 1982. This collection is an anthology of official documents and fundamental texts which form an extremely useful working tool.

The hearings scheduled as part of the second stage of the committee's working timetable began at the meeting of 28 and 29 April at which Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, and Leo Tindemans, President-in-Office of the Council of Ministers, addressed the committee.

This first encounter proved to be of considerable interest and once again brought home to Members not only the difficulties standing in the way of the committee's initiative for reform, but also the need for parliamentary action in the face of the current Community crisis.

After this first hearing the committee heard at its June Meeting Mr Carli, President of UNICE, Mr Roseingrave, President of the Economic and Social Committee, and Mr Debunne, President of the European Trade Union Confederation.

The committee's main work, however, has been the drawing up and discussion of the report on the European Parliament's position concerning the reform of the Treaties and the achievement of European Union, the first report by the Committee on Institutional Affairs<sup>2</sup>.

The text submitted to Parliament was the outcome of a compromise, reached not without difficulty and involving 90 amendments; it constitutes a coherent whole reflecting the positions of all the political forces.

Nevertheless, it should be borne in mind that this first report is a framework reference document which will be developed further by the reports on specific subjects.

The resolution sets out the objectives - both institutional and political - of the process of revision of the Treaties with a view to achieving European Union.

As far as the institutional aspect is concerned, the report proposes that legislative power be vested jointly on equal terms in the Council and the European Parliament and it calls for a clearer definition of the executive powers to be exercised by the commission.

As far as policies are concerned, the report states that a new institutional structure should evolve new policies capable of dealing more effectively with the Community's problems (on the basis of the principle of additionality), seeking to create an economic and political whole based on greater solidarity between peoples and able to play a role in international affairs.

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<sup>2</sup>Doc. 1-305/82 of 21 June 1982



The amendments to the draft report presented by the Christian Democrats at the committee stage introduced a number of vital options of importance for the future, notably in the paragraph on the institutions.

In fact, the fundamental principle of this paragraph is that of the separation of powers - considered to be an essential element, as Ortensio ZECCHINO (PPE-I) and Luigi MACARIO (PPE-I) both stressed in speeches to the House - combined with a proper application of the system of majority voting within the Council as provided for in the Treaties, the absence of which, as Jean SEITLINGER (PPE-F) pointed out, had produced the current deadlock.

At the present time the Council, which operates as an intergovernmental institution, participates in both legislative and executive power in such a way that neither Parliament nor the Commission can fully exercise either of these powers.

Since the final wording of the text, the result of a compromise laboriously worked out within the Groups, constitutes a coherent whole which it would be preferable not to alter, the EPP Group has decided not to table any amendments in the House.

At its July 1982 part-session the European Parliament devoted two days to the discussion of the resolution, in the course of which speeches were made by a large number of Members from all the political groups, who were eager to express Parliament's almost unanimous concern over the institutional problem.

It was stressed in several quarters that we should not confine the debate to the reform of the institutions, but should strive to change their policies, powers and tasks, to enable us to place more convincing, but above all more concrete solutions before the citizens of Europe in 1984.

Speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, the Chairman Paolo BARBI (PPE-I) said: 'In these three years we Members of the European Parliament, the first to be elected by the people of Europe, have been

given ample proof of the fact that with its existing institutions, the Community cannot advance; perhaps it cannot even survive for it is in danger of paralysis'. 'There was no doubt', he went on, 'that, considering the institutional means available to us, we must look with concern on the functioning of a Community where the participating countries, instead of acting with rigour and decision, using Community means, persist in confrontation and conflict, holding fast to the methods and mentality of the national States, as if we were still in the nineteenth century, in the age of coaches and steam engines, of colonial empires and gunboats. This is why we feel a strong and courageous political impulse is necessary in order to bring the Community out of its paralysis and to suggest new ways and means.

The belief that the prevailing strong and stubborn nationalism and shortsighted economic egoism can be overcome is perhaps a Utopian one, but equally so is the conviction that the Community created twenty five years ago can be kept alive solely with the existing policies and the existing institutional machinery'<sup>3</sup>.

The Chairman of the EPP Group closed by saying; 'We Christian Democratic Members of the European Parliament, for our part, are concerned that the only way to gain recognition for the democratic legitimacy that we hold from direct popular election is to correct the power relationships governing the Community institutions, that is, to enable these institutions to function properly, removing the obstacles which hinder and paralyse them'<sup>4</sup>.

The debate in Parliament was very productive and members of the Christian Democrat Group took part in large numbers, explaining the various possible approaches to a revision of the Treaties. The following spoke in particular: Mr van AERSSSEN (PPE-D), Mr ANTONIOZZI (PPE-I), Mr BLUMENFELD (PPE-D), Mr CROUX (PPE-B), Mr JONKER (PPE-NL), Mr KALLIAS (PPE-G), Mr McCARTIN (PPE=IRL), Mr PFENNIG (PPE-D), Mr PFLIMLIN (PPE-F).

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<sup>3</sup> Debates of the European Parliament. Report of proceedings for 5.7.82, pp. 14, 15

<sup>4</sup> Idem, p. 15.

The history of European integration in the last thirty years has been marked at every stage by Christian Democratic initiatives and today once again, in the context of the work of the new committee, the parliamentary Christian Democrat Group has been the first to take the initiative in organizing a meeting with our colleagues from the national Parliaments, without whose agreement and political support this initiative would be futile and might prove to be no more than an academic exercise.

It should also be noted that two motions for resolutions tabled by Christian Democrat Members are currently before the Committee on Institutional Affairs.

These are the motion for a resolution by Mr JONKER, Mr van AERSSSEN and others<sup>5</sup> on the draft Treaty on the first stage in the implementation of European Union, and the motion for a resolution by Mr van AERSSSEN, Mr BARBI and others<sup>6</sup> on the priorities for the second half of the current parliamentary term.

These motions for resolutions, which are evidence of the Christian Democrat Members' unfailing concern and determination to act in this field, will be examined in committee in the near future.

On 8 July 1982 a further motion for a resolution was tabled by Mr JONKER, Mr BLUMENFELD, Mr van AERSSSEN and others on behalf of the Group of the European Peoples' Party on the organization and convening of a new 'Messina Conference'<sup>7</sup>. In this resolution, following confirmation by the European Parliament of the need to draft a new Treaty on European Union, the Members of the EPP parliamentary Group call on the Presidents of the Council, the Commission and the European Parliament to organize and convene a conference of national governments before the end of 1983.

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<sup>5</sup> Doc. 1-940/81/rev. of 12 February 1982

<sup>6</sup> Doc. 1-269/82 of 17 May 1982

<sup>7</sup> Doc. 1-495/82 of 8 July 1982

This conference would aim to incorporate in a Treaty measures relating to institutional matters already approved by the European Parliament, and to suggest a way of promoting the desire on the part of some Member States, even without general agreement, to achieve European Union.

Maria Beatrice SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA



## COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN EUROPE

1. In response to the request made in July 1981 by 109 signatories, it was decided to set up, pursuant to Rule 95 of the Rules of Procedure, a Committee of Inquiry into the Situation of Women in Europe, with the following terms of reference:

- to review to what extent and at what pace the European authorities have acted on the recommendations contained in the resolution adopted by the European Parliament in February;
- to monitor developments in the position of women in the countries of the European Community, and in particular the implementation of Community directives;
- to report to the European Parliament on the completion of its work, and within one year at the latest.

On Monday, 12 October 1981, the European Parliament adopted this proposal(1). The committee was set up on 15 October 1981 and is composed, in common accord between the representatives of the political groups of 18 members. The first chairman was Marie-Claude VAYSSADE (SOC - F) who was replaced, in January 1982, by Maria-Luisa CINCIARI RODANO (COM - I).

In November 1981(2), the Committee of Inquiry decided to appoint rapporteurs to consider 18 subjects, among which: the implementation of Community directives on equal pay and equal treatment, rapporteur: Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE (EPP - I); new technologies and their effect on the employment of women; the effect on women of projected European Social Fund measures, rapporteur: Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (EPP - NL); problems encountered by women in family businesses; women in the Third World; parental leave; the situation of women officials and other agents of the Community institutions, rapporteur: Marlene LENZ (EPP - D); and education, rapporteur: Nicolas ESTGEN (EPP - L).

(1) Debates No. 1/275, October 1982

(2) Minutes of the meeting of 30.11. and 1.12.1981

From the outset, it was proposed that the committee's tasks should consist in putting questions, organizing hearings and, possibly, organizing missions.

2. Quite apart from this own-initiative work, the Commission's new Community action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women has been referred to the Committee of Inquiry, which thus assumes the role of an ordinary parliamentary committee carrying out the preparatory work for the European Parliament's consultative activity(3).

On 29 March 1981, the committee unanimously adopted the motion for a resolution as a whole. This 'New Community Action Programme' of the Commission, which it acknowledges to be largely inspired by the European Parliament's resolution of 11 February 1981, begins by proposing that equal treatment should be supplemented by the strengthening of individual rights. In particular, this involves tracking down instances of 'indirect discrimination', improving legal redress procedures in respect of equal treatment, ensuring that fiscal legislation does not lead to indirect discrimination against women workers, promoting policies for the reorganization of working hours and the more equal sharing of parental responsibilities.

Parliament considered this report in Strasbourg(4) on Wednesday, 12 May 1981. The draftsman of an opinion for the Committee on Social Affairs, Maria-Louisa CASSANMAGNAGO CERETTI (EPP - I), considered that this action programme did not come up to expectations: there was no sign of priority actions aimed at achieving genuine parity between men and women. In her analysis, she also stressed the need for a rearrangement of working hours, better facilities for training women in the use of new technologies and the sharing of responsibilities in education; she also discussed the special role which the Social Fund should play in promoting equality of opportunity, the requisite adjustments to pension systems and, not to be forgotten, the problem of migrant women workers and women in the Third World.

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(3) Report by M.C. VAYSSADE: Doc. 1-101/82

(4) Debates - May 1982

### Yes to part-time work

According to Marlene LENZ, the Commission puts excessive trust in the Member States to implement the action programme. The programme was too vague about vocational training and social security matters. Moreover, the Commission did not have sufficient staff.

Marlene LENZ was in favour of part-time work, but warned that it must not be used as a means of squeezing women out of the employment market.

In conclusion, she spoke of the tax discriminations against women and recommended appropriate solutions in the various Member States.

Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN congratulated the Commission on the promptness with which it had presented its programme, but considered that its contents were incomplete.

She pointed to three areas where serious problems remained. In social security the 1978 directive was incomplete because it did not cover the question of pensions. Moreover, the Member States had found ingenious ways of misinterpreting the directives in question, which led to indirect discrimination in their social security rules. Equal treatment could not be achieved while there was inequality in the matter of taxes. In conclusion, she referred to the problem of the millions of European women farmers who had neither income nor professional status.

### Beyond feminist protest

Although the Commission's action programme was based on a very sound philosophy and proposed realistic and feasible measures, it suffered, unfortunately, from a lack of precision, according to Nicolas ESTGEN. He also regretted that little had been said about education. In his view, 'everything begins with education'; at home and at school. And, while it was true that women must be prepared for working life, men must also receive preparation for household duties. What proposals, he asked, had been put forward for women aged between 40 and 50 who, once their children had grown up, sometimes became society's 'displaced persons'?. He also called for promotion opportunities for women occupying unskilled posts, since this seemed to encounter even greater resistance than the direct recruitment of women to senior posts.



Alphonsine PHLIX (EPP - B) asked that professional activity and duties should be held in equal esteem, whether performed by women or men. Both were entitled to freedom of choice without suffering from a guilt complex.

That same day, the European Parliament adopted, almost unanimously, this report on the new Community action programme.

In brief, Parliament called on the Commission to give its ideas practical form by submitting, in the very near future, the various legal implementing measures recommended in its programme and to ensure that, during the transitional period of application of the directive on equal treatment in social security, the Member States refrained from taking any measure liable to jeopardize the implementation of the principle of non-discrimination or strengthen existing discrimination. Aware that certain means were necessary to achieve the desired end, Parliament urged that the necessary funds and extra staff should be made available.

3. In addition to the report mentioned previously on the promotion of equal opportunities for women (1982-1985), the committee delivered its opinion on the review of the Regional Development Fund, the directive on part-time work and the 1983 budget.

At present, the committee is continuing to consider the working documents (outlines) and reports drawn up by the rapporteurs on the various subjects selected and is preparing for the hearing due to take place in Athens on 22 and 23 September on the situation of women in the new Member State, Greece, this to be followed by a visit to a farming region of Greece, in order to examine the situation of women in specific regions.

A general rapporteur will be appointed to submit the 18 reports, before the committee completes its work, as arranged.

Aloyse SCHOLTES

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATIONS

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## ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATIONS, 1981/82

The activities of the EP delegations are extremely varied, thus reflecting the wishes and also the demands made by Parliament.

In 1981/82 the main emphasis was placed on relations with our European neighbours (EFTA), the countries of North Africa (including certain Mediterranean regions), Asia, the Indian subcontinent and Latin America, and on the strengthening of relations with the United States.

### Principal achievements:

- Japan: The classic (constant) features of relations between the Japanese and EP delegations are still most evident with regard to the difficulties deriving from the fact that it is extremely difficult to convince the Japanese that their market for EEC exports is frequently impenetrable and presents a large number of non-tariff barriers, even if many of these barriers are of a social or psychological and not an administrative nature (see PE 75.200/BUR).

The areas in which the delegation sought to test the influence of both parliaments on their governments remained essentially:

1. the elimination of customs duties or restrictions on a whole range of European exports to Japan, such as footwear, tobacco, biscuits, confectionery, etc.;
2. the harmonization of European attitudes towards trade with Japan (in particular towards imports of motor vehicles), to make it easier for the Japanese to negotiate with the Community;
3. greater harmonization of standards;
4. common (or at least agreed) health and safety provisions, etc.;
5. greater recognition of the importance of European investments in Japan and improved terms for these investments;
6. conversely, greater willingness on the part of the Japanese to invest in Europe on fair and acceptable terms;
7. proposals for specific areas of technical cooperation;
8. call for the conclusion of reciprocal supplementary agreements or joint agreements on more substantial development projects in the Third World;

9. improved terms for foreign insurance and banking institutes in Japan.

- China: has for a long time been considered as a potential partner of the European Community. During the delegation's discussions the Chinese representatives, who were the hosts, referred constantly to 'Soviet domination'. On the other hand, China is largely dependent on the modernization of agriculture and also to a certain extent, and this is feasible, on economic decentralization with a view to self-management.

China is making it increasingly clear that it is extremely interested in establishing a dialogue with the EC. It would like to see cooperation in many fields, such as scientific cooperation and cultural exchanges (PE 75.240/75.751).

A basic description of requirements in the context of Parliament's relations with the countries of Latin America, the United States and ASEAN was contained in the annual report for 1980/81. These activities were, as expected, extended in 1981/82 (see annual report of the EPP Group of 1980/81, p. 159-165; draftsman: Jan Christian Blohm, and p. 176-171, draftsman: H.U. Reh/A. de Brouwer).

Jan Christian BLOHM

V. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS AT THE EPP STUDY DAYS  
IN NAPLES AND LIMERICK

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I. NAPLES

The work of the group in Naples (31 August - 4 September 1981) centred around the following topics:

- Analysis of the international situation
- Aspects of Community enlargement and its repercussions in the Mediterranean
- A European policy in the field of telematics
- Regional balance
- Employment policy

The analysis of the international situation confirmed the basic fact of a general worsening of relations between East and West, North and South. The major geostrategic factors affecting Europe (new Western policy of containment as a response to the policy pursued by the Soviet Union of pincer movements chiefly in the form of a worldwide naval presence) tangentially impinge on European trade and security interests. This is particularly noticeable in the Mediterranean.

It therefore appeared desirable to study aspects of Community enlargement and its repercussions in the Mediterranean with the result that the EPP has now (1982) been able to present to the European Parliament a proposal for a Mediterranean plan drawn up by Hans August LUECKER (EPP-D) (Doc. PE 77.222, initiated by Hans-Gert POETTERING) (EPP-D) which owes a considerable amount to the conclusions reached at the study days in Naples. This proposal was endorsed by Parliament.

Further work in this field took the form of a study of the essential aspects of regional balance. The discussions were chiefly concerned with political and economic considerations relating to Community enlargement to the south and relations with the states in the Southern Mediterranean, e.g. Israel, in terms of their importance for the Community. Essentially, the areas of concern fall within trade and security policy.

Two topics received special consideration ~~in the light~~ of current developments:

- a) A European policy in the field of telematics.
- b) Employment policy.



The revolution in the field of telematics has widespread implications of a programmatic, information and technical nature. It not only affects the media: videotext, individual tele-information, electronic information transfer, but is also revolutionizing conventional production structures. The opportunities offered by, and dangers inherent in, such systems were discussed. The basic theme was a discussion of the question of telematics and freedom.

The EPP Group then went on to discuss the special problems of employment policy. This discussion was based on the assumption that there will be a rise in the manpower available in most Member States until the year 1990; thereafter it will decline, but with the likelihood of high unemployment in the meantime. Unemployment among young people is a particularly serious aspect of this problem. The entire issue calls for measures which take account of a) the objectives of export incentives and b) the need to take steps against short and medium-term unemployment. The European Regional and Social Funds should encourage integration.

## II. Limerick

The Group's work in Ireland (study days from 1-4 June 1982 in Limerick) focussed on the following themes:

- the EPP in Africa: the major policy options (Euro-African cooperation) including social, economic and family policy;
- Southern Africa;
- energy policy between idealism and reality (including an account of the Commission's proposals on environmental policy, historical and social policy aspects, general economic and legal repercussions).

The opening remarks by the EPP group chairman in the European Parliament Paolo BARBI (EPP-I) to the effect that development policy should be seen in the context of its effect on peoples' real situation were taken up and further developed by the Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo: Mr Colombo called on Europe to create the necessary conditions and facilities to enable the African states to fend for themselves. The basic conditions consisted chiefly of the battle against hunger and guaranteeing the defense of human rights. Mr Colombo described stability on the African continent as a crucial factor in maintaining world peace. The African contribution to world peace would be 'genuine non-alignment'.

- Mr Colombo emphasized the willingness to engage in a dialogue between Europe and Africa. He emphasized that this dialogue must be conducted in a manner which respected each individual African country's right to an autonomous political development. - Mr Colombo also recommended the European states to seek ways and means of helping the African countries to present and clarify their wishes, desires and needs in the appropriate international bodies. - He discussed African security problems and called for the sovereignty of African states to be respected.

The general framework of the discussions was considerably influenced by the conclusions reached by the general rapporteur Willem Vergeer (EPP-NL) on the development of Africa and cooperation between Europe and Africa.

These propose, in relation to the resolution on the North-South dialogue (adopted in Mandelieu-La-Napoule on 13 July 1978) and the report by Giovanni BERSANI (EPP-I) on the presence and activities of Christian Democrats in Africa, contributions to initiatives to develop a completely independent Africa and thus to world peace, reaffirm institutional commitment to European-African cooperation and the strengthening and extension of the Lomé policy; call on the European Community, as a concrete further step to the debate in the European Parliament in September 1980 on the contribution of the Community to combating hunger and malnutrition, and as part of the measures proposed by the Commission in October 1981, to accord priority to the most under-privileged African countries and to grant further loans to support strategies to safeguard the food supply of these countries; highlight the creation of the EPP's African foundation; call for more account to be taken of the peoples' basic needs; provide for social and educational infrastructure measures.

In the context of the debate on the reports by Jean PENDERS (EPP-L) and Kurt WAWRZIK (EPP-D), Willem VERGEER makes the important point that EPP strategy should consist in supporting the genuine national forces in Africa seeking to establish true autonomy.

The basic assumption in the discussion on environmental policy between idealism and reality was that the battle against the despoliation of nature and the living environment should enjoy high priority among the

economic and social goals of the Community. Environmental legislation should be included within the framework of the proposals for the common market (further harmonization of environmental legislation in the Member States). In his comments on the Commission proposals for environmental policy in the near future, Commissioner NARJES pointed out that Community environmental policy and the Commission proposals in this field should be based on, and designed for, the real situation. Ten years ago it would have been regarded as Utopian that in 1982 the Community would have a well-structured and effective - albeit still incomplete - environmental policy. This substantial progress should not be underestimated.

Jan Christian BLOHM

**VI. EPP DELEGATIONS TO THIRD COUNTRIES**

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## EPP DELEGATIONS TO THIRD COUNTRIES

The visits by delegations of EPP members reflect the main external relations policy interests of the Group. The most important destinations for political contacts were Latin America, Africa, South West Africa and the People's Republic of China.

### LATIN AMERICA

The Group's relations with Latin America and the Christian Democrat parties there continued to play an important role in the year under review. Central America was a major preoccupation. The Falklands conflict between Argentina and Great Britain and the continuingly tense situation in Uruguay were also major focal points.

#### 1. El Salvador

1.1 After the Group had sent a joint delegation, with the Socialist Group, on a 'fact-finding mission' to El Salvador, Costa Rica and Mexico in June 1981\*, another delegation consisting of Horst LANGES (EPP-D) and Giosuè LIGIOS (EPP-I) travelled to El Salvador in March 1982 to observe the elections.

The elections announced by President Napoleon Duarte early in 1981 were held on 28 March 1982 to elect a constituent assembly with the task of drawing up a new constitution and replacing the junta of civilians and military personnel by an elected provisional government.

Right up to the last, controversy raged in the international community - particularly in Europe - as to whether elections should be held in view of the continuing conflict in El Salvador, which had brought it to the brink of civil war. While Duarte was strongly supported by all the governments of the OAS (Organization of American States) countries except Grenada, Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua, and its supporters also included the Latin American trade union movement CLAT, the Organization of Latin American Christian Democrats (ODCA) and the episcopal conference of El Salvador, the elections were rejected and opposed by the left-wing opposition Frente Democratico Revolucionario (FDR) led by the exiled Manuel Ungo in Mexico and the FDR's military wing, the Marxist guerilla organization Frente Farabundo Marti Liberacion National (FMLN). This negative stance was supported by some church groupings, such as elements of Pax Christi, by Amnesty International and by the majority of the European media, but chiefly by the Socialist International (SI) under the leadership of Willi Brandt. The great social-democratic parties of Venezuela

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\* see El Salvador report (23.6 - 1.7.1981) Doc. 4/82

(Accion Democratica) and Costa Rica (the governing Liberacion party) dissociated themselves at an early stage from this united front, however; they supported Duarte's policy of gradual progress towards democracy through elections, and rejected the SI's description of the elections as 'a mere farce'.

Although the Left boycotted the elections, candidates were fielded by the Christian Democrats and five opposition parties. The parties thought to have some chance of electoral success, apart from the centre-left Christian Democrats, were ex-Major d'Aubuisson's radical right-wing Partido Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA) and the former right-wing party of government, the Partido de Conciliacion Nacional (PCN).

Duarte, who had been elected president in 1972 but had been deprived of his victory by the machinations of the military, wanted the elections of 28 March 1982 to be the first free elections in the history of the country. He therefore invited all governments, international organizations, parties and social groups, and the press, to send official observers.

This invitation was accepted by, inter alia, the US, Canada, Great Britain, Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, Israel, Morocco and all the Latin American countries except Grenada, Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua. Belgium instructed its ambassador in Guatemala to observe the elections. Delegations were sent by CLAT, the OAS, and the ODCA, and some 750 journalists also arrived. European Christian Democrats were represented by parliamentary delegations of the Italian DC, the French CDS, the CDU/CSU group of the German Bundestag and the ÖVP, while the Christian Democrat Group of the Council of Europe was represented by its chairman, Dr Blenk. These and other observers were kept constantly in touch with developments. The SI sent no official observers to the elections.

The EPP (CD) Group delegation, like all the other observers, had complete freedom to choose which districts to visit. It visited about 70 polling stations in the capital, San Salvador, and two adjacent provinces. After introductory talks with the national election committee, the delegation was able to gain a direct impression of the conduct of the complicated electoral process and, later, the counting of votes. Between them, the various delegations of observers covered the whole country, apart from a few places in which the guerillas had succeeded in preventing the elections being held.

On the whole, however, the left-wing extremists failed in their attempts to disrupt the elections by threats ('If you vote tomorrow you'll be dead by noon') or violence (the destruction of means of transport and identity papers, setting fire to polling stations on election day).

The size of the turn-out, which contrary to all expectations, exceeded 80% and the wish of ordinary Salvadorans to put an end to violence by means of the ballot box, they told observers over and over again, refuted the FDR/FMLN's claims that the people were behind them. Electoral fraud was made almost impossible, as all the observers could see for themselves, by a very detailed system of controls and the supervision of the electoral procedure and the count by representatives of the parties taking part in the election.

The Group delegation therefore agreed with the general consensus of the other observers of the elections that:

- the objective of holding free elections in the circumstances permitting in El Salvador had been achieved;
- the overwhelming majority of the people of El Salvador had voted for peace and against violence;
- the guerilla movement had no grass-roots support and had failed in its various attempts to stop the elections.

Further details are contained in the delegation's report (Observation of Elections in El Salvador, Doc. 6/82, April 1982).

1.2 The results of the elections, in which the Christian Democrats won almost 41% of the votes and 24 of the 60 seats, but their opponents, consisting of ARENA (approx. 29% and 19 seats), PCN (approx. 18%; 14 seats) and Accion Democratica (AD) (approx. 8%; 2 seats), obtained a majority in the assembly, produced a chaotic situation in the country. The guerillas are active again, concentrating their efforts on the systematic destruction of the country's communications and means of transport. The bloody campaign against the PDC has been resumed, probably by right-wing rather than left-wing elements, with the murder of several Christian Democrat mayors.

ARENA's leader, d'Aubuisson, has admittedly not achieved his aim of becoming President of the Republic, but as President of the constituent assembly he plays a key role in the power struggle in El Salvador.

The provisional government, led by the former head of the national bank, Magana, who has no party affiliations but inclines to the Christian Democrats, is made up of independents and members of the Christian Democrats, ARENA and the PCN. The Christian Democrats are represented by a vice-president, Chavez Mena, the foreign minister, as before, and the ministers of social affairs, labour and education, as well as, among others, the secretary of state in the ministry of agriculture. The army strong man, General Garcia,



remains minister of defence. Duarte is the official PDC candidate for the presidential elections due to be held at the end of 1983 or early in 1984.

Four main problems emerged from the delegation's discussions with Chavez Mena, the papal nuncio Laslo Kada, the general secretary of the ODCA Calvani, and Duarte (who also addressed the political bureau of the EPP during a visit to Europe in June 1982):

- the prospects of pursuing the reform programme (agrarian reform and nationalization of banks and external trade),
- the involvement of the democratic left in the process of democratization, and pacification of the country,
- continuing the process of democratization begun with the free elections,
- a programme of economic reconstruction for El Salvador and Central America.

In the opinion of Duarte and all the other personalities involved in these talks, the future of the country depends to some extent on European Christian Democrats adopting an unequivocal position towards it. After the failure of the international anti-El Salvador campaign, which had been in part a deliberate attempt at misinformation and was now being conducted only as a rearguard action by the SI and some church movements, they are appealing for everything to be done to achieve concerted international action in cooperation with the US to safeguard the process of reform, and to bring together all the democratic elements in the country to oppose violence and the violation of human rights and to strengthen democracy. This also calls for an integrated programme of economic development for Central America.

1.3 On the initiative of Giosuè LIGIOS and Horst LANGES, the European Parliament adopted in July 1982 a resolution on an extensive humanitarian emergency aid programme for the 'Caritas' of El Salvador (1-138/82). Another resolution tabled by the two Members criticized a decision by the EC Commission in 1981 to cancel a project for school meals for needy children under 12 years old in El Salvador because of violations of human rights in that country (Doc. 1-134/82).

## 2. Guatemala

In connection with their visit to El Salvador, Horst LANGES and Giosuè LIGIOS also had talks with representatives of the Guatemalan PDC, including Rene de Leon, on the consequences of the coup of 7.3.1982. According to these sources the coup by General Rios Montt and 913 young officers offered a chance of gradually restoring democracy by means of structural reforms. They warned that there should be no irresponsible talk of a 'right-wing coup'. The Christian

Democrats, with Calvani's support, had decided to cooperate with the junta without formally allying with it, on condition that free elections under international supervision would be held as soon as possible to open the way for democracy.

### 3. Nicaragua

On the initiative of EPP (CD) Members Elmar BROK, Horst LANGES, Paolo BARBI, Siegbert ALBER, Nicolas ESTGEN, Jean SEITLINGER and Ernst Majonica, the European Parliament adopted an emergency resolution on the situation in Nicaragua (Doc. 1-332/82) in June 1982.

This resolution condemned the restrictions placed on democratic and civil liberties and the violation of human rights, and demanded the restoration of independent trade unions and democratic institutions and the fixing of a date for free elections in Nicaragua.

The reaction from Nicaragua was swift. In July 1982, representatives of the political bureau of the ruling Frente Sandinista Liberacion Nacional (FSLN) and the Nicaraguan council of state explained their country's position on the EP resolution to Elmar BROK and Victor MICHEL. They blamed the US's allegedly hostile attitude for the militarization of the country, denied that there had been violations of human rights, prevaricated on the subject of free elections, and invited representatives of the European Parliament or of the political groups to visit Nicaragua and gain an objective view of the situation in that country on the spot.

### 4. Uruguay

The situation in Uruguay has deteriorated somewhat since the visit of a delegation from the Group led by the vice-chairman Willem VERGEER (see report on Latin America 17 - 31.1.1981 III 2.b), and the resolution (1-974/80) adopted in March 1981 on the initiative of EPP members Mariano RUMOR, Egon KLEPSCH, Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERETTI and Willem VERGEER. The ruling junta's law on political parties, which excludes the PDC and others from taking part in the elections planned for 1983, and the repeated imposition of bans lasting for several weeks on the opposition weekly 'Opcion', give rise to concern over future developments in the country. The Group has repeatedly protested at these measures and expressed its solidarity with the PDC of Uruguay.

In an emergency resolution tabled by the EPP group and debated during the March 1982 part-session, the EP appealed to Uruguay to allow the existence of political parties in accordance with the universal democratic principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and pluralism.

## 5. Chile

The situation in Chile has not changed since the visit of the then chairman of the Group, Egon KLEPSCH, and his deputy Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI, in January 1981 (see report on Latin America 17 - 31.1.1981, III 2(a)). The deportation of the former minister of justice and chairman of the Chilean committee on human rights, Jaime Castillo, and the continuing exile of PDC leader Zaldivar, show that the government is not interested in restoring democratic and constitutional rights. The death of Eduardo Frei in January 1982 was a severe blow to all Christian Democrats, in Chile and elsewhere.

## 6. Venezuela

The Group's relations with the governing COPEI in Venezuela have traditionally been close, not least because of the regular visits to Europe by the general secretary of ODCA, Calvani. Venezuela, together with Mexico, plays an important role in Central America. Venezuela's attitude to El Salvador - supporting Duarte's policy of reform and democratization - and to Nicaragua - maintaining good relations and continuing to provide material assistance, so long as there is still a prospect of a pluralist system developing there - demonstrate the country's balanced foreign policy.

## 7. Reactions to the Falklands dispute

In the course of the dispute between Argentina and the UK over the Falklands, all our visitors from Latin America constantly took the opportunity of expressing their unanimous support for the Argentinian claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas and their disapproval of the EC's solidarity with the UK. A delegation of the CGT, Argentina's largest and predominantly Peronist trade union, was sent over for this express purpose, and explained to Willem VERGEER and Jean PENDERS their country's attitude. The trade unionists did, however, totally reject the use of force by Galtieri, and dissociated themselves, like all our visitors from Latin America, from the military régime and its domestic policies.

## 8. Conclusion

In conclusion it can be said that, through numerous official or private visits from Latin American Christian Democrats, and also from other parties and social groups, the Group maintains a regular exchange of opinions and a satisfactory supply of information.

Hans Ulrich REH

## African activities of the EPP Group

(Summary for the year 1981-1982)

1. At its study days in MANDELIEU-LA NAPOULE in July 1978, on the basis of a report by Giovanni BERSANI (EPP - I), the Christian-Democratic Group considered the role and action of Christian personalist thought in Africa and in conclusion reaffirmed its political and institutional commitment to the African continent, based on the Treaty of Rome and on the various association agreements which led to the policy of partnership enshrined in the two Conventions of Lomé.

Since then the group's African activities have been considerably extended and properly structured.

2. Firstly, the African Foundation, a non-profit-making association set up in Brussels on 10 July 1980 whose objective is to stimulate the various institutions which are interested in developing in Africa activities based on Christian-Democratic principles and pursued in close cooperation with the political and social-democratic forces in Africa, established its offices at 3, boulevard de l'Empereur, 1000 Brussels and in 1981-1982 extended its areas of activity and cooperation. Every month, on the Wednesday before the EP part-session, the Administrative Board of the African Foundation met representatives of the EPP Group (Willem VERGEER (EPP - NL), Giovanni BERSANI, Victor MICHEL (EPP - B), Kurt WAWRZIK (EPP - D), Pierre DESCHAMPS (EPP - B) and Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI (EPP - I), of the CDWU, the CDOA, sympathetic organizations (Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the Belgian non-profit-making association Cooperation and Solidarity, etc), the African Committee for Development, etc.

The African Foundation has thus become a permanent instrument for coordinating and assisting Christian-Democratic initiatives in Africa.

The Foundation, which many members of the EPP group have joined, is set to be linked to the group through a special financial and technical cooperation agreement which will in future enable regular finance to be provided for measures such as training seminars, missions to establish contacts in various African countries, etc.

In addition, the African Foundation is collecting documents on all matters of concern to Africa and relations with the various African countries and intends shortly to publish a bulletin.

3. For their part, our African partners have independently set up a body for cooperation with the CDWU and the EPP Group - the African Committee for Development (ACD).

The first African symposium of the CDWU was held in Kigali (Rwanda) from 23 to 28 November 1980. Its main theme was training for community development in Africa and most of the participants, sixty or so leaders of political, trade union, education and development cooperation organizations from sixteen African countries hoped that an African committee would be set up to continue the work of the symposium.

This is what happened at the meeting held from 19 to 24 October 1981 in NAIROBI (Kenya), when the African Committee of the CDWU was set up under the name African Committee for Development (ACD). The EPP Group was represented at this Nairobi meeting by a delegation consisting of Willem VERGEER, vice-chairman, and Kurt WAWRZIK and Alain DE BROUWER (for the group's secretariat).

In its constituent statute the ACD is defined as follows: 'In order to exploit on the spot the various possibilities for cooperation in the field of social, economic and cultural development between the partners of the ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé and African non-governmental organizations, the African Committee for Development, ACD, unites private individuals and NGOs interested in the development of Africa on the basis of an open-minded African-oriented social humanism'.

The ACD's objectives are to:

- a) reflect on and encourage reflection on development problems in Africa;
- b) promote and help promote practical development measures;
- c) try to find the means needed to implement these measures.

The ACD has thus become the African partner of the CDWU and of the EPP Group of the European Parliament.

The African Committee for Development elected its first Bureau in Nairobi consisting of the following:

- Chairman: Mrs Anne-Marie SOHAI  
Member of the National Assembly of Senegal and Secretary-General of the Panafrican Organization for the Family (PAOF)
- Vice-chairman: Mr Paul SSEMOGERERE  
Member of Parliament and Leader of the Democratic Party of Uganda
- Secretary-General: Mr Ernest MIHAMI  
Responsible for the African section of the CDWU
- First Deputy Secretary-General: Mr Elwyn CHUTEL of the UDM  
(island of Mauritius)
- Second Deputy Secretary-General: Mr Célestin LINGO of AIESD  
in Abidjan.

Willem VERGEER assured the new Bureau of the ACD of the support and cooperation of the EPP Group and a working meeting will be held in Brussels in 1982 to establish this cooperation and encourage the African NGOs to become involved in our development policies.

On his return Willem VERGEER reported to a formal group meeting in November 1981 on the outcome of the Nairobi meeting and the setting up of the ACD.

4. To enable the EPP Group to achieve its political objectives and the African Foundation to achieve its practical objectives, Willem VERGEER proposed in September 1981 the setting up of a body for consultation with the Christian-Democratic World Union, the EPP Group - CDWU Joint Committee. This committee, which is responsible for defining the broad outlines of our African policy, met for the first time in Brussels on 13 January 1982 and subsequently in Strasbourg on 10 March 1982.

The group is represented on this joint committee by Giovanni BERSANI, Victor MICHEL and Willem VERGEER.

5. The group decided to devote its study days in LIMERICK (Ireland) from 31 May to 4 June 1982 to the human aspects of development in Africa and Euro-African cooperation.

The striking feature of these study days in Limerick is that they were not simply devoted to Africa but were organized with the direct involvement of Africans active in the political and social life of their continent. The meetings were chaired, and the various reports submitted, jointly by Africans and Europeans.

Attention should be drawn to a number of important points for our future African activities contained in the conclusions reached at the study days:

- reaffirmation of the EPP Group's political and institutional commitment to Euro-African cooperation and to strengthening and extending the policy of Lomé (see points 2 and 3 of the conclusions);
- direct support by the group for the African Foundation, its cooperation and exchange programmes and its permanent service in Brussels (see points 11 and 12);
- call for close collaboration with the African Committee for Development, ACD (see point 10);
- approval of the setting up of the EPP Group - CDWU Joint Committee (see point 13);
- need for a follow-up and reference to the role of the Standing Working Party on Development in this connection, with a view to obtaining the necessary cooperation within the EPP Group and with the CDWU and our African partners (see point 17).

6. The African Committee for Development, ACD, met in Brussels in the premises of the EP, Boulevard de l'Empereur, from 21 to 25 June 1982 in order particularly to establish contact with the ACP Group, but also to increase its knowledge of the EEC, its policy of cooperation with the NGOs as regards joint financing, its training policy, etc.

During this Brussels session two meetings were held with representatives of the EPP Group to discuss ways and means of cooperation, for example through the African Foundation, and a reception chaired by Mr Bersani was held in the Foundation's premises on boulevard de l'Empereur on 24 June.

At the end of the meeting the ACD made two proposals:

- a) as regards coordination, it suggests extending the existing EPP Group - CDWU Joint Committee to include the ACD, thus forming a tripartite committee;
- b) as regards the African Foundation, whose headquarters are in Brussels, its objective was defined ('to seek out and channel the public and private funds needed to implement the programmes drawn up by the ACD') and provision was made for representatives of the ACD and of the EPP Group to become statutory members of the Foundation's Administrative Board.

Finally, the ACD confirmed the broad outlines of the training programme drafted at the Nairobi meeting: organization of two seminars on the management of a development project (microprojects, etc.) one in a French-speaking country (in West Africa), the other in an English-speaking country (East or Southern Africa). These two seminars would conclude with a general symposium on agriculture and rural development in Africa.

7. Missions or visits to the ACP countries were carried out this year by members of the Group. These CD missions were in addition to those connected with meetings of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and provided an opportunity to obtain more information in the field about the concern felt by our African partners.

In November 1981 a group delegation consisting of Willem VERGEER, vice-chairman, and Kurt WAWRZIK, together with Alain DE BROUWER from the secretariat, visited the island of Mauritius on the invitation of the UDM and observed on the spot the vital importance of the Sugar Protocol annexed to the first Convention of Lomé for ACP countries such as Mauritius, which are so largely dependent on their exports of cane sugar.

At the end of the visit Willem VERGEER stated that 'the EEC guarantee to purchase fixed quotas at a price based on that offered to European sugarbeet producers enables Mauritius to protect its economy and to cope with the growing requirements of its population and with the vital need to diversify its agricultural production, particularly in the food crops sector'.



He declared that it was scandalous that the price of raw sugar should be fixed on the basis of a unilateral decision by the EEC without genuine negotiations with the ACP States and that this year the Council had still failed to agree on an increase in the price of ACP sugar equal to the increase in the price of sugarbeet<sup>1</sup>, because of problems which concerned only British refiners.

Moreover, it was regrettable that the European Community had still not acceded to the International Sugar Agreement, which made it impossible to stabilize the world sugar market.

From 7 to 10 February 1982, a delegation led by Willem VERGEER, vice-chairman, and consisting of Marcel VANDEWIELE (EPP - B), Konrad SCHÖN (EPP - D) and Jean PENDERS (EPP - NL), together with Alain DE BROUWER from the secretariat, visited Uganda and was received by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic. At this reception President Milton OBOTE emphasized his determination both to maintain a multiparty system and to oppose Communist activities in his country.

Under the auspices of the Ugandan Parliament the group delegation held talks with the principal leaders of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC), the majority party, and of the Democratic Party (DP), the opposition party affiliated to the CDWU. They also held several meetings with Paul SSEMOGERERE, chairman of the DP and vice-chairman of the African Committee for Development.

During these various talks and meetings Willem VERGEER stressed the importance of strengthening the democratic process now under way and of promoting human rights, which were the basis of all genuine development, as part of the reconstruction of Uganda and the reconciliation of its various constituent parts.

During its stay the delegation visited several projects involving the rehabilitation of infrastructure and of the country's industrial potential which are being implemented with assistance from the European Development Fund (EDF). It welcomed the fact that the EDF gave priority to rural development, stock breeding and fisheries.

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<sup>1</sup> The EEC Council did not succeed in overcoming British objections, by means of a number of compensatory measures, until January 1982!

In addition, group chairman Giovanni BERSANI visited Uganda from 13 to 15 February 1982 at the invitation of Mr BUTAGIRA, co-chairman of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and President of the Ugandan Parliament.

Finally, in November 1981 Mr Ernest MIHAMI, who is responsible for the African section of the CDWU, visited Madagascar and the Island of Mauritius and submitted a report to the group on his visits.

The group also received many African visitors to Brussels, who stressed the importance of information and of direct and regular contacts.

Alain de BROUWER



## SOUTH WEST AFRICA

After a ten-day fact-finding mission to SOUTH AFRICA involving daily talks with government representatives, politicians, scientists, trade union leaders and high-ranking military officers in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Kwa-Zululand and Capetown, three EPP members, Wolfgang SCHALL (EPP-D), James JANSSEN VAN RAAJ (EPP-NL) and Jean PENDERS (EPP-NL), conducted a three-day fact-finding visit of inspection along the border between Namibia and Angola.

### The military situation:

By European standards, the South African troops stationed along the long border with Angola are an extremely small defending force. Yet this force is quite large enough to ensure military superiority over the estimated 8-10 thousand-strong SWAPO guerilla force operating in Namibia and to secure the defence of Namibia's northern frontier.

It is a crucial factor, however, that the 1400km long border cannot be completely sealed to prevent incursions by small - sometimes extremely small - bands of SWAPO guerillas. SWAPO's methods are identical to those employed in South Vietnam by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese commandoes: murders to intimidate the population, planting land mines, acts of sabotage, commandeering of food and incendiarism.

### The political situation:

The process of achieving independence for Namibia as a democratic state seems at present to be a vicious circle offering no prospect of a politically viable solution in the near future, since:

- The Republic of South Africa cannot, in the interests of its own long term self-preservation, accept a Communist Namibia, which would be directly or indirectly dependent on and controlled by the USSR. The ring of Front Line states encircling South Africa would thereby be completed, and the country would in effect be caught in a vice, particularly with regard to Mozambique. In the long term, any such development would, in conjunction with corresponding changes in the international situation, be unacceptable on economic, strategic and geopolitical grounds not only to South Africa, but also, in consequence, to Europe and the Western democracies.
- The free elections held in Namibia have resulted in a democratic government which, regrettably, is not recognized by the UN or the Western democracies because of the Communist SWAPO organization's refusal to take part in the elections.

The only hope of achieving a political solution lies in the elimination and complete disarming of the militant branch of the SWAPO organization based in Angola and operating over the border. This would have to be accompanied by a redrawing of the frontier between Angola and Namibia.

The creation of a free and independent Namibia and the ending of the South African Protectorate can only be achieved by the liquidation of the militant wing of SWAPO, the full importance of which can be understood only in the context of the world-wide conflict between East and West.

(See report on the political and military situation in South-West Africa/Namibia, by Wolfgang SCHALL, EPP-D);

#### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

On the occasion of a fact-finding visit by eight Members of the European Parliament to the People's Republic of China from 20 September to 6 October 1981, organized by the European section of the Institute for External Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, the European visitors were invited to take part in several political discussions and briefings with officials of the Communist Chinese Government.

Special emphasis was placed on visiting farms, workshops and small firms, and social institutions.

#### Political discussions and briefings

The information given by the abovementioned officials was unanimous and obviously completely in accordance with the clearly-stated policies of the present Chinese Government.

The Chinese Government is confronted by three great problems which are almost insoluble in our present state of knowledge. These problems will tax all the resources of the Chinese people over the next two decades:

1. The geopolitical situation. This is characterized by the huge size of China, the enormous distances, the complex and varied natural phenomena and the obstacles these pose to the development and improvement of the people's standards of living (extremes of temperature, contrasts between densely populated areas and desert, steppe or mountain regions, annual floods and the threat to hundreds of thousands of people from natural catastrophes).

Altering this situation to anything approaching European living standards would need many decades, if not centuries.

2. The second and most pressing cause for concern is China's ever-increasing over-population problem.

3. The third problem is China's excessively low economic and industrial output in comparison to the country's size and its 1.2 thousand million inhabitants. Here, too, several decades will be needed to achieve relatively satisfactory balance between agricultural and industrial production. It is quite clear that no significant improvement can be made in this situation in future unless China cooperates closely with the big industrial firms of the US, the European Community and Japan.

Particular importance is attached to close cooperation with the partner states of the European Community. At present close economic ties with the EC are regarded as an urgent priority.

Further political views:

- the opening up of the country to EC countries, the US and Japan;
- the recognition and conviction that aggressive Soviet imperialism is the greatest danger now facing the countries and peoples of the world. The Soviet strategy of extending its influence in South-East Asia throughout the Far East, of obtaining control of Africa and of encircling the US by establishing Soviet power bases in Central America, was clearly analyzed and presented as just as inevitable as the USSR's medium-term aim of splitting the West European countries from their alliance with the US, crippling NATO, neutralizing Europe and bringing the continent under Soviet control. Interestingly, the Chinese did not describe a third world war using nuclear weapons as inevitable;
- the views expressed on the Republic of China (Taiwan) were those familiar to us from the press. The People's Republic of China was ready to cooperate with the Republic of China at any time, and even to allow the nationalist Chinese Government some power under the government of Communist China, provided that Taiwan was recognized as part of the People's Republic of China, albeit with a fully independent local government and administration.

(PE 75.240/75.751, Political Background information provided by government sources of the People's Republic of China, January 1982. Rapporteur Wolfgang SCHALL, EPP-D).

Jan Christian BLOHM



VII. ORGANS OF THE GROUP AND REPRESENTATION OF THE GROUP  
IN THE ORGANS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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Alice DALVECCHIO





Det europæiske folkepartis gruppe (den kristelig-demokratiske gruppe)  
 Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei (Christlich-demokratische Fraktion)  
 Ομάδα του Ευρωπαϊκού Λαϊκού Κόμματος (Χριστιανοδημοκράτες)  
 Group of the European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group)  
 Groupe du parti populaire européen (Groupe démocrate-chrétien)  
 Gruppo del partito popolare europeo (Gruppo democratico cristiano)  
 Fractie van de Europese Volkspartij (Christen-democratische Fractie)

**PPE**

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Barbi

*Næstformænd — Stellv. Vorsitzende — Αντιπρόεδροι — Vice-Chairmen — Vice-présidents — Vicepresidenti — Ondervoorzitters*

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André Diligent  
Jean Lecanuet  
Louise Moreau  
Olivier d'Ormesson  
Pierre Pflimlin  
Jean Seitlinger  
Maurice-René Simonnet

GRECE - 8 membres

Leonidas Bournias  
Achillefs Gerokostopoulos  
Konstantinos Gontikas  
Konstantinos Kallias  
Konstantinos Kaloyannis  
Filotas Kazazis  
Efstratios Papaefstratiou  
Mihail Protopapadakis

IRLANDE - 4 membres

Mark Clinton  
John Joseph McCartin  
Tom O'Donnell  
Richie Ryan

LUXEMBOURG - 3 membres

Nicolas Estgen  
Marc Fischbach  
Marcelle Lentz-Cornette

DANEMARK - 1 membre

Erhard V. Jakobsen

**FORKORTELSER — ABKÜRZUNGEN — ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΓΡΑΦΙΕΣ — ABBREVIATIONS  
ABRÉVIATIONS — ABBREVIAZIONI — AFKORTINGEN**

*België — Belgique*

S.P. ....	Socialistische Partij
P.S. ....	Parti socialiste
C.V.P.-E.V.P.	Christelijke Volkspartij (Europese Volkspartij)
P.S.C.-P.P.E.	Parti social-chrétien (Parti Populaire Européen)
F.D.F.-R.W. ..	Front démocratique des Francophones (Rassemblement Wallon)
P.R.L. ....	Parti des réformes et de la liberté
P.V.V.-E.L.D.	Partij voor vrijheid en vooruitgang (Europese Liberalen en Demokraten)
V.U. ....	Volksunie

*Danmark*

CD .....	Centrum-Demokraterne
.....	Folkebevægelsen mod EF
FRP .....	Fremskridtspartiet
KF .....	Det konservative folkeparti
.....	Siumut
S .....	Socialdemokratiet
SF .....	Socialistisk folkeparti
V .....	Venstre, Danmarks liberale parti

*Deutschland*

CDU .....	Christlich Demokratische Union
CSU .....	Christlich-Soziale Union
F.D.P. ....	Freie Demokratische Partei
SPD .....	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands

*Hellas*

N.D. ....	Νέα Δημοκρατία (Nea Dimokratia)
PA.SO.K. ....	Πανελλήνιο Σοσιαλιστικό Κίνημα (Panellinio Socialistiko Kinima)
KO.DI.SO. ....	Κόμμα Δημοκρατικού Σοσιαλισμού (Komma Dimokratikou Socialismou)
K.K.E. ....	Κομμουνιστικό Κόμμα Ελλάδος (Kommounistiko Komma Hellados)
K.K.E.-es. ....	Κομμουνιστικό Κόμμα Ελλάδος - έσωτερικού (Kommounistiko Komma Hellados - essoterikou)
K.P. ....	Κόμμα Προοδευτικών (Komma Proodevtikon)

*France*

D.I.F.E. ....	Défense des intérêts de la France en Europe
M.R.G. ....	Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche
P.C.F. ....	Parti communiste français
P.S. ....	Parti socialiste
U.F.E. ....	Union pour la France en Europe

*Ireland*

FF .....	Fianna Fail Party
FG .....	Fine Gael Party
Ind. ....	Independent
LAB. ....	Labour Party

*Italia*

D.C. ....	Democrazia cristiana
D.P. ....	<del>Democrazia</del> proletaria
Ind. Sin. ....	Indipendenti di Sinistra
M.S.I.-D.N. ...	Movimento sociale italiano- Destra nazionale
P.C.I. ....	Partito comunista italiano
P.d.U.P. ....	Partito di unità proletaria per il comunismo
P.L.I. ....	Partito liberale italiano
P.R. ....	Partito radicale
P.R.I. ....	Partito repubblicano italiano
P.S.D.I. ....	Partito socialista democratico italiano
P.S.I. ....	Partito socialista italiano
S.V.P. ....	Südtiroler Volkspartei (Partito popolare sudtirolese)

*Luxembourg*

P.C.S. ....	Parti chrétien social
D.P. ....	Demokratesch Partei
P.O.S.L. ....	Parti ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois

*Nederland*

C.D.A. ....	Christen Democratisch Appèl
D'66 .....	Democraten'66
P.v.d.A. ....	Partij van de Arbeid
V.V.D. ....	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie

*United Kingdom*

Cons. ....	Conservative and Unionist Party
DUP .....	Democratic Unionist Party
Lab. ....	Labour Party
SDLP .....	Social Democratic and Labour Party
SNP .....	Scottish National Party
UUP .....	Ulster Unionist Party

REPARTITION DES ELUS AU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN PAR NATIONALITE,  
GROUPE POLITIQUE ET PARTI NATIONAL

Situation au 30.7.82

Groupes polit.	COM et apparentés		SOC.		PPE(DC)		DE		DEP.		LIB et app.		CDI		NI		TOTAL										
	PN	S	PN	S	PN	S	PN	S	PN	S	PN	S	PN	S	PN	S	S	%									
Pays membres																											
B	-	-	BSP PSB	3 4	1,6	CVP PSC	7 3	2,2	-	-	PRL PVV	2 2	1,0	FDF- RW VU	1 1 1	0,2 0,2	FDF RW	1 0,3	24 5,5								
D	-	-	SPD	35	8,0	CDU CSU	34 8	9,7	-	-	FDP	4	1,0	-	-	-	-	81 18,7									
DK	SFP	1	SD SIU	3 1	1,0	CD	1	0,2	KFP	2	0,5	FRP	1	0,2	V	3	0,6	FB	4	1,0	-	-	16 3,7				
F	PCF	19	PSF MRG	20 2	5,0	UFE- -CDS	9	2,1	-	-	RPR	15	3,6	UFE	16	3,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81 18,7			
GB	-	-	LAB SDLP	17 1	4,3	-	-	-	C- UUP	6	1,4	SNP	1	0,2	-	-	DUP	1	0,2	-	-	-	-	81 18,7			
GR	KKE KKE/ ES	3 1	0,8 0,2	10 2	2,2	ND	8	1,9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K.PR KODISKO	1 1	0,2 0,2	-	-	-	-	24 5,5			
IRL	-	-	LAB	4	1,0	FG	4	1,0	-	-	FF	5	1,0	IND	1	0,2	IND	1	0,2	-	-	-	-	15 3,4			
I	PCI- Ind.s.	19 5	5,5	1 9	3,2	DC SP	29 1	7,0	-	-	PLI PRI	3 2	1,1	DP ER EDP	1 2 1	0,9	MSI- DN	4 1,0	-	-	-	-	-	81 18,7			
L	-	-	PSL	1	0,2	PCS	3	0,7	-	-	PD	2	0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 1,4			
NL	-	-	PDA	9	2,0	DA	10	2,2	-	-	VD	4	1,0	-	-	-	D'66	2	0,5	-	-	-	-	25 5,7			
TOTAL		48	11,1	124	28,5		117	27	63	14,5		22	5,0	39	9,0		11	2,5						10	2,4	434	100,0

PN = Partis nationales  
S = Nombre de sièges

REPRESENTATION DU GROUPE DU PPE DANS LES ORGANES DU PARLEMENT  
EUROPEEN

---

(Situation: 15.9.82)

Bureau: Président et 12 vice-présidents

PPE: Pierre PFLIMLIN (F) (vice-président)  
Nicolas ESTGEN (L) (vice-président)  
Marcel VANDEWIELE(B) (vice-président)  
Guido GONELLA (I) (vice président)  
Egon KLEPSCH (D) (vice-président)

Questeur: Kurt WAWRZIK (D)

C O M M I S S I O N S

=====

M e m b r e s

Suppléants

1) COMMISSION POLITIQUE (12 membres)

Président: Mariano RUMOR

Obmann: Otto von HABSBURG

1. Antoniozzi	1. von Bismarck
2. Barbi	2. Bocklet
3. Bournias	3. Croux
4. Deschamps	4. Estgen
5. Diligent	5. Gaiotti de Biase
6. Habsburg	6. Gerokostopoulos
7. von Hassel	7. Katzer
8. Klepsch	8. Majonica
9. Lenz	9. Mommersteeg
10. Penders	10. Narducci
11. Rumor	11. Piccoli
12. Schall	12. Seitlinger

2) COMMISSION DE L'AGRICULTURE (13 membres)

1. Vice-président: Isidor FRUEH Obmann: Joachim DALSSASS

2. Vice-président: Arnaldo COLLESELLI

1. Bocklet	1. Barbagli
2. Clinton	2. Costanzo
3. Colleselli	3. Giummarra
4. Dalsass	4. Jakobsen
5. Diana	5. Jonker
6. Früh	6. Klepsch
7. Helms	7. Lücker
8. Kaloyannis	8. McCartin
9. Ligios	9. Papaefstratiou
10. Marck	10. Sälzer
11. Mertens	11. Stella
12. d'Ormesson	
13. Tolman	



3) COMMISSION DES BUDGETS (10 membres)

1. Vice-président: Harry NOTENBOOM Obmann: Pietro ADONNINO

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Adonnino       | 1. Aigner      |
| 2. Barbagli       | 2. Barbi       |
| 3. Croux          | 3. Brok        |
| 4. Langes         | 4. Diana       |
| 5. Lega           | 5. Giummarra   |
| 6. Notenboom      | 6. Habsburg    |
| 7. Pfennig        | 7. Helms       |
| 8. Protopapadakis | 8. Herman      |
| 9. Ryan           | 9. Klepsch     |
| 10. Schön         | 10. Pflimlin   |
| 11. Simonnet      | 11. Van Rompuy |

4) COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE ET MONETAIRE (10 membres)

2. Vice-président: Luigi MACARIO Obmann: Fernand HERMAN

- |                 |                                |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. von Bismarck | 1. Bersani                     |
| 2. Collomb      | 2. Beumer                      |
| 3. Franz        | 3. Estgen                      |
| 4. Friedrich I. | 4. Lega                        |
| 5. Giavazzi     | 5. Lücker                      |
| 6. Herman       | 6. Kazazis                     |
| 7. Macario      | 7. Müller-Hermann              |
| 8. Schnitker    | 8. Notenboom                   |
| 9. Van Rompuy   | 9. Pfennig                     |
| 10. Vergeer     | 10. Prinz zu Sayn-Wittgenstein |
| 11. von Wogau   | 11. Wedekind                   |

5) COMMISSION DE L'ENERGIE ET DE LA RECHERCHE (9 membres)

Président: Mme Hanna WALZ

Obmann: Ernst MUELLER-HERMANN

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Fuchs K.       | 1. Franz         |
| 2. Müller-Hermann | 2. Ghergo        |
| 3. Pardini        | 3. Herman        |
| 4. Phlix          | 4. Hoffmann K.H. |
| 5. Protopapadakis | 5. Kazazis       |
| 6. Rinsche        | 6. Langes        |
| 7. Sälzer         | 7. Pöttering     |
| 8. Sassano        | 8. Schleicher    |
| 9. Walz           | 9. Travaglini    |

6) COMMISSIONS DES RELATIONS ECONOMIQUES EXTERIEURES (10 membres)

2. Vice-président: Jochen van AERSSEN Obmann: Renzo FILIPPI

- |                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. van Aerssen                | 1. Del Duca        |
| 2. Blumenfeld                 | 2. Früh            |
| 3. Filippi                    | 3. Gerokostopoulos |
| 4. Jonker                     | 4. Lenz            |
| 5. Lemmer                     | 5. Phlix           |
| 6. Majonica                   | 6. Rumor           |
| 7. Mommersteg                 | 7. Schall          |
| 7. Moreau L.                  | 8. Tolman          |
| 9. Prinz zu Sayn-Wittgenstein | 9. von Wogau       |
| 10. Stella                    |                    |

7) COMMISSION JURIDIQUE (7 membres)

1. Vice-président: Rudolf LUSTER Obmann: James JANSSEN van RAAJ

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Fischbach        | 1. Alber      |
| 2. Gontikas         | 2. Boot       |
| 3. Gonella          | 3. Croux      |
| 4. Goppel           | 4. Giavazzi   |
| 5. Janssen van Raay | 5. Kaloyannis |
| 6. Luster           | 6. Pfennig    |
| 7. Malangre         | 7. Zecchino   |

8) COMMISSION DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES ET DE L'EMPLOI (7 membres)

Président: PAPAEFSTRATIOU Obmann: Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN

- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Barbagli               | 1. Bournias    |
| 2. Brok                   | 2. Costanzo    |
| 3. Cassanmagnago Cerretti | 3. Dalsass     |
| 4. Chanterie              | 4. Katzer      |
| 5. Estgen                 | 5. Ligios      |
| 6. Ghergo                 | 6. Michel      |
| 7. McCARTIN               | 7. Mommersteeg |
| 8. Maij-Weggen            | 8. Vandewiele  |
| 9. Papaefstratiou         | 9. Wawrzik     |

9) COMMISSION DE LA POLITIQUE REGIONALE ET DE L'AMENAGEMENT D.TERRITOIRE (8 membres)

2. Vice-président: Roberto COSTANZO Obmann: Hans-Gert POETTERING

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Boot       | 1. Chanterie      |
| 2. Costanzo   | 2. Clinton        |
| 3. Giummara   | 3. Friedrich I.   |
| 4. Kazazis    | 4. von Hassel     |
| 5. Pöttering  | 5. Ligios         |
| 6. Travaglini | 6. O'Donnell      |
| 7. Vandewiele | 7. Papaefstratiou |
| 8. Verroken   | 8. Sassano        |

10) COMMISSION DES TRANSPORTS (6 membres)

2. Vice-président: Kostantinos KALOYANNIS

Obmann: Karl-Heinz HOFFMANN

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Baudis         | 1. Fuchs K.         |
| 2. Hoffmann K.-H. | 2. Janssen van Raay |
| 3. Kaloyannis     | 3. Kazazis          |
| 4. Modiano        | 4. Schnitker        |
| 5. O'Donnell      | 5. Travaglini       |
| 6. Vandewiele     |                     |

11) COMMISSION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE ET DE LA PROTECTION DES CONSOMMATEURS

(6 membres)

1. Vice-président: John Mc CARTIN

Obmann: Ursula SCHLEICHER

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Alber          | 1. Gonella        |
| 2. McCartin       | 2. Maij-Weggen    |
| 3. Del Duca       | 3. Mertens        |
| 4. Ghergo         | 4. Protopapadakis |
| 5. Lentz-Cornette | 5. Stella         |
| 6. Schleicher     | 6. Verroken       |

12) COMMISSION DE LA JEUNESSE, DE LA CULTURE, DE L'EDUCATION, DE L'INFORMATION ET DES SPORTS

(6 membres)

Président: Bouke BEUMER

2. Vice-président: Wilhelm HAHN

Obmann: Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Beumer           | 1. van Aerssen |
| 2. Brok             | 2. Bocklet     |
| 3. Gaiotti de Biase | 3. Del Duca    |
| 4. Gerokostopoulos  | 4. Estgen      |
| 5. Hahn             | 5. Kallias     |
| 6. Pedini           | 6. Marck       |

13) COMMISSION DU DEVELOPPEMENT ET DE LA COOPERATION

1. Vice-président: Giovanni BERSANI

Obmann: Victor MICHEL

- |              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bersani   | 1. Cassanmagnago Cerretti |
| 2. Lecanuet  | 2. Deschamps              |
| 3. Luster    | 3. Filippi                |
| 4. Michel    | 4. Giummarra              |
| 5. Narducci  | 5. Lemmer                 |
| 6. Rabbethge | 6. Papaefstratiou         |
| 7. Vergeer   | 7. Penders                |
| 8. Wawrzik   | 8. Rinsche                |
| 9. Wedekind  | 9. Walz                   |

14) COMMISSION DU CONTROLE BUDGETAIRE (8 membres)

Président: Heinrich AIGNER

Obmann: Konrad SCHOEN

1. Aigner
2. Filippi
3. Früh
4. Gontikas
5. Marck
6. Notenboom
7. Ryan
8. Schön K.

1. Alber
2. Antoniozzi
3. Langes
4. Ligios
5. Rinsche
6. Papaefstratiou
7. Simmonet
8. Wawrzik

15) COMMISSION DU REGLEMENT ET DES PETITIONS (7 membres)

2. Vice-président: Joannes VERROKEN  
3. Vice-président: Pietro ADONNINO

Obmann: Kurt Malangre

1. Adonnino
2. Boot
3. Lima
4. Malangre
5. Papaefstratiou
6. Verroken
7. Wedekind

1. Alber
2. Gontikas
3. Herman
4. Janssen van Raay
5. Klepsch

16) COMMISSION DE VERIFICATION DES POUVOIRS

1. Vice-président: Joannes VERROKEN

1. Malangre
2. Verroken

17) COMMISSION INSTITUTIONNELLE (11 membres)

1. Vice-président: Sjouke JONKER

1. von Aerssen
2. Antoniozzi
3. Blumenfeld
4. Jonker
5. Kallias
6. Lücker
7. Macario
8. Pfennig
9. Seitlinger
10. Verroken
11. Zecchino

1. Adonnino
2. Boot
3. Deschamps
4. Fischbach
5. Friedrich I.
6. Gaiotti de Biase
7. Giavazzi
8. Goppel
9. Luster
10. Pflimlin
11. Sälzer

18) COMMISSION D'ENQUETE SUR LA SITUATION DE LA FEMME EN EUROPE

2. Vice-Président: Marlene LENZ

1. Estgen

2. Gaiotti de Biase

3. Lenz

4. Maij-Weggen

1. Boot

2. Brok

3. Del Duca

4. Phlix

MEMBRES DU GROUPE PPE DANS LES SOUS-COMMISSIONS ET GROUPES DE TRAVAIL  
DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN

---

COMMISSION POLITIQUE

GROUPE DE TRAVAIL "DROITS DE L'HOMME"

1. Deschamps
2. Lenz
3. Penders

SOUS-COMMISSION "PROJET DE PROCEDURE ELECTORALE UNIFORME"

1. von Hassel (dissoute depuis le rapport SEITLINGER 10.3.82)
2. Klepsch
3. Seitlinger

SOUS-COMMISSION D'APPLICATION DES DISPOSITIONS INSTITUTIONNELLES  
DES TRAITES

---

Président: André DILIGENT

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Antoniozzi | 1. Bocklet |
| 2. Diligent   | 2. Croux   |
| 3. Habsburg   | 3. Estgen  |

COMMISSION DE L'AGRICULTURE

GROUPE DE TRAVAIL "PECHE"

1. Vice-président: Vincenzo GIUMMARRA

1. Clinton
2. Giummarra
3. Helms
4. d'Ormesson
5. Papaefstratiou
6. Tolman

COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE ET MONETAIRE

GROUPE DE TRAVAIL "ENTRAVES TECHNIQUES"

---

1. Giavazzi
2. von Wogau

COMMISSION DE LA JEUNESSE, DE LA CULTURE, DE L'EDUCATION,  
DE L'INFORMATION ET DES SPORTS

SOUS-COMMISSION "INFORMATION"

Président: Wilhelm HAHN

1. Hahn
2. Pedini

COMMISSION DU CONTROLE BUDGETAIRE

GROUPE DE TRAVAIL "EXECUTION DU BUDGET DU PARLEMENT"

1. Aigner
2. Simcnet

COMMISSION DES BUDGETS

GROUPE DE TRAVAIL "REGLEMENT FINANCIER"

1. Adonnino

Membres du Groupe du Parti Populaire Européen dans l'Assemblée  
Consultative ACP-CEE et dans les délégations interparlementaires  
-----

ASSEMBLEE CONSULTATIVE ACP-CEE

(Situation: Juillet 1982)

(17 membres plus les membres du Comité paritaire)

1. von Bismarck
2. Lemmer
3. Rabbethge
4. Hoffmann
5. Schall
6. Dalsass
7. Del Duca
8. Modiano
9. Pedini
10. Zecchino
11. Croux
12. Beumer
13. Mommersteeg
14. Baudis
15. Gondikas
16. Ryan
17. Jakobsen

DELEGATIONS INTERPARLEMENTAIRES  
=====

COMITE PARITAIRE LOME

Président: Giovanni BERSANI

1. Früh
2. Klepsch
3. Luster
4. Schön
5. Walz
6. Wawrzik
7. Bersani
8. Cassanmagnago
9. Filippi
10. Narducci
11. Michel
12. Vandewiele
13. Penders
14. Vergeer
15. Lecanuet
16. Estgen



1. AMERIQUE LATINE ( 10 membres)

Président: Mario PEDINI

- 1) van Aerssen
- 2) Friedrich
- 3) Fuchs
- 4) Langes
- 5) Mertens
- 6) Bargagli
- 7) Giavazzi
- 8) Pedini
- 9) Marck
- 10) Lentz-Cornette

2. U.S.A. (6 membres)

1. Vice-président: Vincenzo GIUMMARRA

- 1) Aigner
- 2) von Wogau
- 3) Giummarra
- 4) Notenboom
- 5) Moreau
- 6) Papaefstratiou

3. CANADA ( 5 membres)

1. Vice-président: Wilhelm HELMS

- 1) Helms
- 2) Malangre
- 3) Antoniozzi
- 4) Phlix
- 5) Diligent

4. ESPAGNE ( 5 membres)

- 1) Diana
- 2) Jakobsen
- 3) Kallias
- 4) Lücker
- 5) Verroken

5. PORTUGAL ( 5 membres)

1. Vice-président: John McCARTIN

- 1) Brok
- 2) Colleselli
- 3) Chanterie
- 4) Kazazis
- 5) McCartin

6. ASEAN (6 membres)

Président: Günter RINSCHÉ

- 1) Bocklet
- 2) Rinsche
- 3) Travaglini
- 4) Deschamps
- 5) Janssen van Raay
- 6) Jonker

7. CHINE (5 membres)

2. Vice-Président: Kai Uwe von HASSEL

- 1) von Hassel
- 2) Katzer
- 3) Ligios
- 4) Tolman
- 5) Kaloyannis

8. JAPON (5 membres)

1. Vice-Président: Jean SEITLINGER

- 1) Müller-Hermann
- 2) Sälzer
- 3) Adonnino
- 4) Gonella
- 5) Seitlinger

9. MAGHREB (3 membres)

- 1) Schnitker
- 2) Wedekind
- 3) Simonnet

10. MASHREK (3 membres)

2. Vice-Président: Marc FISCHBACH

- 1) Alber
- 2) d'Ormesson
- 3) Fischbach

11. PAYS DE L'EUROPE DE L'EST (1 membre)

2. Vice-Président: Silvio LEGA

- 1) Lega

12. Groupe de travail "ROUMANIE" (1 membre)

1. Stella

13. CONSEIL NORDIQUE (2 membres)

1. Vice-Président: Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN

- 1) Franz
- 2) Maij-Weggen

14. EFTA (2 membres)

Président: Achillefs GEROKOSTOPOULOS

- 1) Schleicher
- 2) Gerokostopoulos

15. SUISSE (2 membres)

Président: Elise BOOT

- 1) Macario
- 2) Boot

16. AUTRICHE (3 membres)

Président: Alfons GOPPEL

- 1) Goppel
- 2) Dalsass
- 3) Collomb

17) YOUGOSLAVIE (2 membres)

- 1) Pfennig
- 2) Gaiotti de Biase

18. MALTE (3 membres)

1. Vice-Président: Ernst MAJONICA

- 1) Majonica
- 2) Lima
- 3) O'Donnell

19. CHYPRE (3 membres)

Président: Fernand HERMAN

- 1) Lenz
- 2) Herman
- 3) Bournias

20. ISRAEL (3 membres)

- 1) Blumenfeld
- 2) Ghergo
- 3) Pflimlin

21. ASIE DU SUD (3 membres)

1. Vice-Président: Antonio DEL DUCA

- 1) Hahn
- 2) Del Duca
- 3) Van Rompuy

22. AUSTRALIE - NOUVELLE ZELANDE (3 membres)

- 1) Pöttering
- 2) Costanzo
- 3) Clinton

23. PAYS DU GOLFE (3 membres)

1. Vice-Président: Mihail PROTOPAPADAKIS

- 1) Sayn-Wittgenstein
- 2) Sassano
- 3) Protopapadakis



VIII. REPORTS AND INITIATIVES OF THE EPP GROUP AND ITS MEMBERS  
(situation for the period September 1981 - July 1982)

AND

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON THE WORK OF THE PARLIAMENT AND  
THE EPP GROUP

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Alice DALVECCHIO



1.) REPORTS

- 1.1 All reports submitted by group members on behalf of the committees are covered (but not comments by committees asked for their opinions);
- 1.2 the reports are classified by committee and within the committees chronologically according to the time of their adoption in plenary sitting;
- 1.3 reports which have been completed but not yet debated in plenary sitting (with the exception of those which were covered by special procedures ) are not listed.

2.) INITIATIVES

- 2.1 All initiatives (except written questions and questions for question time) in which the Group was involved are listed;
- 2.2 all initiatives taken on behalf of the Group, on behalf of the Group in conjunction with other groups, and by individual members are listed;
- 2.3 the date of consideration in plenary sitting with no further comment means that the initiative was adopted on that date (usually urgent resolutions);
- 2.4 the term "au fond" means referral to a committee as the committee responsible, the term "pour avis" means the committee(s) asked for (their) opinion;
- 2.5 + EPP member means that the initiatives were proposed by individual members of the EPP Group and members of other groups.



## 1) Commission politique

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO no.</u>
1-685/81	Rapport sur le rôle du Parlement européen dans la négociation et la ratification de traités d'adhésion et d'autres traités et accords conclus entre la Communauté européenne et des pays tiers	Erik Blumenfeld	18.2.82	C 66
1-739/81	Rapport sur le rôle du Parlement européen dans ses relations avec le Conseil européen	D. Antoniozzi	18.12.81	C 11
1-988/81	Rapport relatif à un projet de procédure électorale uniforme pour l'élection des membres du Parlement européen	J. Seitlinger	10.03.82	C 37
1-304/82	Rapport sur la situation politique en Turquie	von HASSEL	8.07.82	
1-436/82	Rapport sur la situation en Pologne	P. DESCHAMPS	14.10.82 en séance plénière	pas enc. sorti

2) Commission d'agriculture

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-353/81	Rapport sur la proposition de la Commission au Conseil (doc. 1-341/81) relative à une directive relative à la liste communautaire des zones agricoles défavorisées au sens de la directive 75/268/CEE (Grèce)	Ef. PAPAEFSTRATIOU	6.7.81	C 234
1-566/81	Rapport sur la prop. de la Commission au Conseil (doc. 1-434/81) concernant un règlement prévoyant des mesures spéciales pour la campagne 1981-1982 en ce qui concerne les organisations de producteurs d'huile d'olive	A. DIANA	16.10.81	C 287
1-667/81	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-351/81) concernant I. un règlement modifiant le règlement CEE (no. 337/79) portant organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole et le règlement CEE no. 950/68 relatif au tarif douanier II. un règlement modifiant le règlement CEE no. 338/79 établissant les dispositions	A. COLLESELLI	20.11.81	C 327
1-688/81	Rapport sur prop. de la Cce au Conseil (doc. 588/81) relative à un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) no. 357/79 concernant les enquêtes statistiques sur les superficies viticoles	J. DALSASS	18.12.81	C 11

## 2) Commission d'agriculture -2-

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-731/81	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-576/81) relative à un règlement concernant les groupements de producteurs et leurs unions dans le secteur du coton	Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU	20.11.81	C 327
1-831/81	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-452/81) concernant une directive établissant les normes minimales relatives à la protection des poules pondeuses en batterie	T. TOLMAN	18.12.81 renv. en commission	C 11
1-931/81	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-721/81) relative à un règlement prévoyant des aides spéciales dans le secteur du tabac brut suite au séisme survenu en Italie en novembre 1980 et dérogeant à l'article 12bis du règlement CEE no. 727/70	Roberto COSTANZO	15.02.82	C 66
1-82/82	Rapport sur la prop. de la Commission au Conseil (Doc. 1-1054/81) relative à une décision concernant la conclusion de l'accord entre la CEE et le gouvernement de la République du Sénégal modifiant l'accord concernant la pêche au large de la côte sénégalaise, signé le 15 juin 79, ainsi que le protocole et l'échange de lettres qui l'accompagnent	Olivier d'ORMESSON	23.4.82	C 125
1-95/82	Deuxième rapport sur la protection des poules pondeuses en batterie voir le rapport (1-831/81)	Teun TOLMAN	23.4.82	C 125

2) Commission d'agriculture

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<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO. no</u>
1-184/82	Rapport sur la prop. de la Commission au Conseil (doc. 1-1089/81 - COM(82) 12 final) relative à une directive modifiant les directives 72/159/CEE, 72/160/CEE et 72/161/CEE en matière de structures agricoles	J. DALSSASS	15.6.82	pas encore sorti
1-187/82	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-1078/81- COM(82)30 final) relative à un règlement prévoyant certains mesures techniques de conservation des ressources de pêche	W. HELMS	13.5.1982	C 149
1-188/82	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-125/82 - COM(82) 147 final) relative à I. un règlement concernant la conclusion de l'accord sous forme d'échange de lettres établissant, pour 1982, un arrangement de pêche entre la CEE et la Suède II. un règlement fixant certaines mesures de conservation et de gestion des ressources de pêche applicables aux navires battant pavillon de la Suède	Mark CLINTON	13.5.82	C 149
1-278/82	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-675/81) conc. un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) no 337/79, portant organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole	A. COLLESELLI	14.6.82 renvoyé en commission	

## 2) Commission d'agriculture

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Doc. no.	Titre	Auteur	Plénière	JO. no.
1-411/82	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-36/82) relative à un règlement concernant l'accélération du développement agricole dans certaines régions de la Grèce	KALOYANNIS	9.7.82	pas enc. sorti
1-412/82	Deuxième rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-675/81) conc. un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) no. 337/79, portant organisation commune du marché vitivinicole	A. COLLESELLI	9.7.82	pas enc. sorti
1-413/82	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-312/82) relative à un règlement fixant, dans le secteur du houblon, le montant de l'aide aux producteurs au titre de la récolte de 1981	R. BOCKLET	9.7.82	pas enc. sorti
1-528/82	Rapport sur prop. de la CEE au Conseil concernant un règlement relatif au renforcement des moyens de contrôle de l'application de la réglementation communautaire concernant les produits agricoles	P. MARCK	23.6.82 12.7.82	discussion adopté en comm.

3) Commission des budgets

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO. no.</u>
1-465/81	Rapport sur le projet de budget rectificatif no. 1 des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1981 (doc. 1-432/81)	P. ADONNINO	17.9.81	C 260
1-627/81	Rapport sur la prop. de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil (doc. 1-451/81) relative à un règlement modifiant le statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes ainsi que le régime applicable aux autres agents de ces communautés	S. LEGA	19.11.81	C 327
1-733/81	Rapport sur le projet de budget suppl. et rectificatif no. 2 des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1981 établi par le Conseil le 19 octobre 1981	P. ADONNINO	19.11.81	C 327
1-857/81	Rapport sur le projet de budget suppl. et rectificatif no. 2 des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1981 Section III - Commission modifié par le Conseil (doc. 1-827/81)	P. ADONNINO	17.12.81	C 11

## 3) Commission des budgets

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-99/82	Rapport sur les problèmes de droit et de politique budgétaire liés aux propositions de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-527/80) relatives à I. un règlement modifiant le règlement no. 725/79 concernant l'octroi d'un soutien financier à des projets de démonstration permettant des économies d'énergie II. un règlement modifiant le règlement no. 726/79 concernant l'octroi d'un soutien financier aux projets d'exploitation des sources alternatives d'énergie	G. PFENNIG	23.4.82	C 125
1-321/82	Rapport sur prop. de la Commission au Conseil (doc. 1-1005/81 modifiant le règlement (EURATOM, CECA, CEE) no. 549/69 déterminant les catégories des fonctionnaires et agents des Communautés européennes auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions des articles 12, 13 deuxième alinéa et 14 du protocole sur les privilèges et immunités des Communautés	S. LEGA	16.6.82	pas enc. sorti
1-408/82	Rapport sur prop. de la CCE au Conseil relative à un règlement instituant des mesures particulières et transitoires pour le recrutement de 56 agents du siège de l'Association européenne de coopération en tant que fonctionnaires des Communautés (Doc. 1-405/82 - KOM(82) 285 déf)	S. LEGA	9.7.82 renvoi en commission	pas encore sorti
1-450/82	Rapport sur la Déclaration commune du PE, du Conseil et de la CEE relat. à diff. mesures visant à assurer un meilleur déroulement de la procédure budgétaire	P. ADONNINO	7.7.82	pas encore sorti

4) Commission économique et monétaire

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-621/81	Rapport sur prop. de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil (doc. 1-948/80) concernant un règlement portant troisième modification du règlement CEE no. 222/77 relatif au transit communautaire	von WOGAU	20.11.81	C 327
1-687/81	Rapport sur la communication de la CCE au Conseil (doc.1-460/81) relative au projet du Vème programme de politique économique à moyen terme établi conformément à l'article 6 de la décision sur la Convergence du 18 février 1974	F. HERMAN	17.02.82	C 66
1-798/81	Rapport sur prop. de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil (doc. 725/81) relative à une directive modifiant la directive 72/464/CEE concernant les impôts autres que les taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires frappant la consommation des tabacs manufacturés	B. BEUMER	18.12.82	C 11
1-189/82	Rapport sur la situation du marché dans le secteur de l'électronique en Europe et les conséquences dans le domaine de l'emploi	F. HERMAN	17.6.82	pas enc. sorti
1-287/82	Rapport sur la standardisation des pare-chocs d'automobiles	K. von WOGAU	18.6.82	pas encore sorti
1-529/82	Rapp. sur prop. de règlement CEE conc. l'indication d'origine de certains produits textiles importés des pays tiers (doc. 1-989/81)	K. von WOGAU	13.7.82	ad.en commission



5) Commission de l'énergie et de la recherche

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO. no.</u>
1-662/81	Rapport sur les aspects et les conditions de l'approvisionnement charbonnier de la Communauté européenne	G. RINSCHÉ	19.2.82	C 66
1-709/81	Rapport sur l'émission d'emprunts Euratom en vue d'une contribution au financement des centrales nucléaires	H. WALZ	19.2.82	C 66
1-744/81	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-411/81) relative à une décision adoptant un programme de recherche et de développement (1982-1985) dans le secteur des matières premières.	L. CROUX	18.12.81	C 11
1-1080/81	Rapport sur prop. de la CCE au Conseil relat. à une décision concernant un programme de recherche et d'enseignement (1982-1986) dans le domaine de la fusion thermonucléaire contrôlée	M. SASSANO	12.3.82	C 87
1-427/82	Rapport sur les propositions de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-1066/81) - COM(82) 41 déf. relatives à: I. une directive du Conseil modifiant la directive 68/414/CEE faisant obligation aux Etats membres de la CEE de maintenir un niveau minimal des stocks de pétrole brut et/ou de produits pétroliers, II. une décision du Conseil relative à une procédure communautaire pour l'adoption de mesures destinées à atténuer les effets d'une pénurie	Karl FUCHS	non encore adopté	

6) Commission des relations économiques extérieures

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no</u>
1-873/81	Rapport sur le bilan et les perspectives d'approvisionnement de l'Europe communautaire en matières premières minérales et végétales	Louise MOREAU	9.3.82	C 87
1-320/82	Rapport sur prop. de la Commission au Conseil (doc. 1-132/82 - COM(82) 131 final) relative à un règlement portant modification du règlement (CEE) no. 1430/79 relatif au remboursement ou à la remise des droits à l'importation ou à l'exportation	M. LENZ	18.6.82	pas encore sorti

7) Commission Juridique

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-427/81	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-466/80) rel. à une seconde directive cond. le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres rel. à l'assurance de la responsabilité civile résultant de la circulation des véhicules automoteurs	Ortensio ZECCHINO	14.10.81	C 287/46
1-665/81	Rapport sur prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-937/80) concernant une directive relative à l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant l'exercice d'un droit de recours en matière douanière	James JANSSEN van RAAY	18.12.81	C 11
1-547/82	Rapport s. un mémorandum sur l'adhésion des Communautés à la Convention de sauvegarde des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales	G. GONELLA	12.7.82	pas enc. sorti

8) Commission des affaires sociales et de l'emploi

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO. no</u>
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## 9) Commission de la politique régionale et de l'aménagement du territoire

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no</u>
1-736/81	Rapport sur l'établissement, en vertu d'un règlement du Conseil, d'un plan méditerranéen en faveur des pays méditerranéens membres de la Communauté européenne et du Portugal et de l'Espagne, pays candidats	Hans-Gert POETTERING	16.2.82	C 327 C 66
1-426/82	Sixième rapport annuel (1980) de la CCE sur le fonds européen de développement régional et sur la communication de la Commission au Conseil portant indication des catégories d'infrastructures auxquelles le Fonds européen de développement régional peut, dans les différentes régions aidées par le Fonds, accorder son concours	R. COSTANZO	--	--

10) Commission des transports

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-356/81	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-163/81) relative à une deuxième directive concernant les dispositions en matière d'heure d'été	P. BAUDIS	18.9.81 renvoyée en Commission	C 260
1-553/81	Rapport sur prop. de la Commission au Conseil (doc. 1-824/80) relative à un règlement concernant l'autorisation de services aériens réguliers interrégionaux de passagers, articles postaux et fret entre Etats membres	J. JANSSEN van RAAJ	16.10.81	C 287
1-975/81	Deuxième rapport (voir doc. 1-356/81) sur les dispositions en matière d'heure d'été	P. BAUDIS	20.4.82	C 125
1-203/82	Rapport sur les relations de la Communauté avec les pays du CAEM dans le domaine de la politique des transports	K.H. HOFFMANN	8.7.82	pas sorti
1-323/82	Rapport sur les voies navigables de la Communauté	K.H. HOFFMANN	8.7.82	pas sorti

11) Commission de l'environnement, de la santé publique et de la protection des consommateurs

Doc. no.	Titre	Auteur	Plénière	JO.no.
1-643/81	Rapport sur prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-271/80) concernant une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux agents d'aromatisation destinés à être employés dans les denrées alimentaires et aux matériaux de base de leur production	A. GHERGO	19.2.82	C 66
1-738/81	Rapport sur le commerce communautaire de produits dérivés du phoque et, en particulier, des produits dérivés des bébés-phoques harpés "à manteau blanc" et des bébés-phoques à capuchon (pagophilus groenlandicus et cystophora cristata)	J. MAIJ-WEGGEN	19.11.81 renvoyé en commission	C 327
1-984/81			11.3.82	C 87
1-903/81	Rapport s. proposition de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-47/80) relative à une directive portant cinquième modification de la directive 76/769/CEE concernant le rapprochement des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives des Etats membres relatives à la limitation de la mise sur le marché et de l'emploi de certaines substances et préparations dangereuses	U. SCHLEICHER	(18.12.81) 23.4.82	(C11) C 125
1-977/81	Rapport sur prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 574/81) relative à une décision sur les principes généraux à suivre en ce qui concerne l'établissement dans les domaines vétérinaire, de l'alimentation humaine et de la nutrition animale, de critères microbiologiques concernant les denrées alimentaires et aliments pour animaux, y compris leurs conditions de production	M. LENTZ-CORNETTE	23.4.82	C 125

11) Commission de l'environnement, de la santé publique et de la protection des consommateurs

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<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO. no.</u>
1-984/81	Deuxième rapport sur le commerce communautaire de produits dérivés du phoque et, en particulier, des produits dérivés des bés-phoques harpés "à manteau blanc" et des bés-phoques à "manteau blanc" et des bés-phoques à capuchon (pagophilus groenlandicus et cystophora cristata)	J. MAIJ-WEGGEN	11.3.82	C 87
1-1053/81	Rapport sur la lutte contre le tabagisme	A. DEL DUCA	12.3.82	C 87
1-1073/81	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-448/81) relative à une décision établissant un échange réciproque d'informations et de données provenant des réseaux et des stations isolées mesurant la pollution atmosphérique dans les Etats membres	M. MERTENS	22.4.82	C 125
1-106/82	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-724/81 - COM(81) 573 final) relative à une directive portant septième modification de la directive 76/769/CEE concernant le rapprochement des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives des Etats membres relative à la limitation de la mise sur le marché et de l'emploi de certaines substances et préparations dangereuses	M. LENTZ-CORNETTE	23.4.82	C 125
1-110/82	Rapport sur la prop. de la CCE au Conseil (doc. 1-935/80-COM(81) 5 final) concernant une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des Etats membres concernant les matériaux et objets en pellicule de cellulose ré-générée destinés à entrer en contact av. des denrées alimentaires	A. GHERGO	13.5.82	C 125 C 149



## 11) Commission de l'environnement, de la santé publique et de la protection des consommateurs

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<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no</u>
1-219/82	Rapport sur prop. de la Commission au Conseil (doc. 1-793/81 - COM(81) 626 final) relative à un projet de programme d'action des Communautés européennes en matière d'environnement (1982-1986)	S. ALBER	17.6.82	pas sorti

12) Commission de la jeunesse, de la culture, de l'éducation, de l'information et des sports

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-560/81	Rapport sur les langues européennes en aviation	M. PEDINI	14.10.81 10.5.82	287/ retiré
1-845/81	Rapport sur un programme communautaire dans le secteur de l'éducation	GAIOTTI DE BIASE	11.03.82	C 87
1-1013/81	Rapport sur la radiodiffusion et la télévision dans la Communauté européenne	HAHN	11.3.82	C 87
1-206/82	Rapport sur la sauvegarde du patrimoine architectural et archéologique	W. HAHN	déposé le 10.5.82	discuté le 13.9.82 résolution 14.9.
1-483/82	Rapport sur l'enseignement des droits de l'homme dans la Communauté européenne	B. BEUMER	non encore adopté	

13) Commission du développement et de la coopération

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-202/82	Rapport sur prop. de la Commission au Conseil (doc. 1-271/81 - COM(81)212 final) relative à une décision portant adoption d'un programme de recherche et de développement dans le domaine de la science et de la technique au service du développement (1982-1985)	R. RABBETHGE	17.6.82	pas enc.sorti
1-281/82 corr.	Rapport sur - les suites données aux débats du P.E. sur la faim dans le monde, - la communication de la Commission au Conseil relative à un plan d'action de lutte contre la faim dans le monde (COM(81) 560 final) - ainsi que sur les propositions de résolutions déposées conf. à l'article 47 du Règlement (doc. 1-1039/81 et 1-1105/81)	V. MICHEL	17.6.1982	

14) Commission du contrôle budgétaire

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no</u>
1-469/81	Rapport portant consultation du PE sur la nomination de quatre membres de la Cour des comptes des Communautés européennes (article 78 sexto § 4 CECA, article 206§4 CEE, article 180 § 4 CEEA) selon l'article 51 du Règlement du Parlement européen (doc. 1-430/81)	H. AIGNER	18.9.81	C 260
1-840/81	Rapport sur les rapports de la Cour des comptes conc. les activités financières et budgétaires de la CECA pour les exercices 1978 et 1979 et proposition de décision de décharge sur ces mêmes activités (doc. 1-88/81 et 1-651/81)	D. ANTONIOZZI	15.12.81	C 11
1-846/81	Rapport sur les exportations de produits agricoles de la Communauté vers l'URSS et les pays à commerce d'Etat	H. AIGNER	8.3.82	C 87
1-1069/81	Rapport sur les dépenses administratives du PE pour la période allant du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 1981 (exercice 1981)	K. SCHOEN	12.3.82	C 87
1-1070/81	Rapport sur le dixième rapport financier conc. le Fonds européen d'Orientalation et de garantie agricole - Année 1980- Section orientation	R. FILIPPI	20.4.82	C 125

15) COMMISSION DU REGLEMENT ET DES PETITIONS

<u>Doc. No</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO. no.</u>
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16) COMMISSION DE VERIFICATION DES POUVOIRS

<u>Doc. No</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO. no.</u>
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17) COMMISSION INSTITUTIONNELLE

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18) COMMISSION D'ENQUÊTE SUR LA SITUATION DE LA FEMME EN EUROPE

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1-446/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'informatique et la télématique européenne	+ membres PPE	14.9.1981 F: Jeunesse A: Budget Econom.	C 260
1-477/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la mise en oeuvre d'urgence de la série de mesures déjà proposées pour le rééquilibrage du secteur viti-vinicole	membres PPE	17.9.1981	C 260
1-480/81	42	Question orale avec débat sur les produits importés de pays tiers dans la Communauté	+ membres PPE	14.10.1981	C 287
1-481/81	42	Question orale avec débat sur l'achèvement du marché intérieur	membres PPE et autres	16.9.81	C 260
1-482/81	42	Question orale avec débat sur l'achèvement du marché intérieur	membres PPE et autres	16.9.81 14.10.81	C 260 C 287
1-485/81	48	Proposition de résolution concernant la limitation unilatérale, par certains Etats membres, de la libre circulation des marchandises	groupe du PPE	16.9.81 17.9.81	C 260 rejetée
1-486/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation au Salvador	groupe du PPE	17.9.81	C 260
1-487/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur le rétablissement de la libre concurrence dans la sidérurgie européenne, secteur des larges bandes à chaud, en tant que contribution au maintien de l'emploi et à la création d'emplois nouveaux en Europe	groupe du PPE	16.9.81	C 260 retirée

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1-488/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur les priorités de la politique sociale	groupe PPE et membres PE	15.10.81	C 287
1-493/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les mesures à prendre pour garantir l'application des règlements viti-vinicoles	d'Ormesson	16.9.81 F: agriculture A: Economique Rex	
1-494/81	42	Question orale avec débat sur la IIIe conférence des nations unies sur le droit de la mer	groupe PPE	15.9.81	C 260
1-497/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la double décision de l'OTAN	membres PPE	16.9.81 renv. commission pol.	C 260
1-500/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la situation à Kosovo en Yougoslavie	+ membres PPE	14.10.81 renv. commission pol.	C 260
1-505/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'octroi d'une aide à la Grâce pour remédier aux dégâts importants causés par les incendies survenus récemment	PPE et autres membres du PE	14.10.81 renv. Commission budgets	C 287
1-514/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'emploi des langues nationales dans la publicité et le commerce	+ membres PPE	11.10.81 renv. F: Jeunesse A: Environnement	C 287
1-515/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur le tunnel sous la Manche et la Communauté européenne	+ membres PPE	11.10.81	C 287
1-519/81	42	Question orale avec débat concernant les aspects de la politique européenne de la santé publique	membres PPE	12.10.81	C 287



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1-522/82	42	Question orale avec débat concernant l'exécution du budget des Communautés pour l'exercice 1981	PPE et autres groupes	13.10.81	C 287
1-523/82	42	Question orale avec débat concernant la modification substantielle du Statut des fonctionnaires	Lega au nom de la commission des budgets à la Commission des Communautés Europ.	12.10.81	C 287
1-525/81	42	Question orale avec débat concernant le rétablissement de la libre concurrence dans la sidérurgie européenne, secteur des larges bandes à chaud, en tant que contribution au maintien de l'emploi et à la création d'emplois nouveaux en Europe	membres PPE	14.10.81	C 287
1-528/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le développement des infrastructures de transport dans la Communauté	+ membres PPE	12.10.81 renv. comm. transports	C 287
1-531/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le renforcement de l'effectif de la D.G. II du Secrétariat du Parlement européen	+ membres PPE	13.10.81 renv. F: budgets Bureau p. information	C 287
1-533/81	42	Proposition de résolution sur la question orale (doc. 1-525/81)	Groupe PPE	15.10.81	C 287
1-534/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la situation au Salvador	Groupe PPE	13.10.81 renv. F: pol. A: budgets 8.03.82 retirée	C 287 C 87
1-565/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la simplification des formalités à l'aéroport international de Bruxelles	+ membres PPE	15.10.1981	C 287

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1-590/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur les jeunes européens prisonniers dans les prisons thaïlandaises	+ membres PPE	15.10.81	C 287
1-593/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur les contrôles personnels	Groupe PPE	15.10.81	C 287
1-594/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur les négociations de l'accord multifibre	Groupe PPE	15.10.81	C 287 C 327
1-595/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation en NAMIBIE	membres PPE	13.10.81 F: Politique A: Dév./Coop.	C 287
1-598/81	42/5	Proposition de résolution sur l'achèvement du marché intérieur	membres PPE	14.10.81	C 287
1-600/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le 25ème anniversaire de la signature des traités de Rome en mars 82	membres PPE	14.10.81 renv. A: comm. polit.	C287
1-601/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la stabilisation et le renforcement des efforts de paix au Proche-Orient	Groupe PPE	15.02.82 renv. A: Jeunesse	C 40
1-602/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les aides nationales aux entreprises sidérurgiques et sur la politique industrielle et de restructuration dans les Etats membres de la CEE	membres PPE	14.10.81 renv. Comm. Politique Commis. économ. et monétaire	C 287
1-604/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur l'octroi d'une aide au navire de sauvetage allemand "Cap Anamur"	membres PPE	16.10.81 registre 20.11.81 envoyée à la commission des CEE	C 287

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1-612/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur l'éventuelle adhésion du Parlement européen à l'union interparlementaire	GAIOTTI DE BIASE	16.10.81 18.12.81	C 287/143 C 11/ caduque
1-613/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur les enfants disparus en Argentine	GAIOTTI DE BIASE	16.10.81 18.12.81	C 287 C 11 caduque
1-616/81	42	Question orale avec débat concernant la nécessité de définir un projet de défense intégrée entre les pays membres de la Communauté européenne compte tenu de la gravité de la situation internationale actuelle	membres PPE	16.10.81	C 287
1-617/81	42	Question orale avec débat concernant les lenteurs dans l'adoption, par le Conseil, des propositions de directives européennes en matière de protection de l'environnement	membres PPE	16.10.81 19.11.81	C 287/102 C 327/58
1-618/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les exportations de viandes bovines de la Communauté	membres PPE	3.11.81 renv. comm. agriculture	C 311
1-622/81	49	Proposition de résolution relative à l'expulsion et au bannissement des opposants démocratiques au Chili	Groupe PPE	20.11.81 inscription au registre 18.12.81 21. 1.82 renv. comm. politique	C 327 C 11 C 40
1-672/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur une action en carence dans le domaine de la politique commune des transports	Groupe PPE	4.11.81 renv. F. Transports A. Juridique	C 311
1-692/81	42	Question orale avec débat sur le renforcement des structures de la coopération politique	Groupe PPE	16.11.81	C 327

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1-695/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la recherche technologique fondamentale dans le secteur automobile	membres PPE	16.11.81 renvoyée F: développement A: Economique	C 327
1-704/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation dans la République de Malte	Groupe PPE	18.11.81 15.12.81 caduque	C 327 C 11
1-715/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur l'incompatibilité du projet de loi français sur les nationalisations	+ membres PPE	16.11.81	C 327/6
1-717/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le développement des lignes ferroviaires des cols alpins	+ membres PPE	16.11.81 renvoyée F: transport A: Economique Budgets	C 327
1-718/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur les prix de l'acier	+ membres PPE	17.11.81 redéposée voir doc. 813/81	C 327/14
1-719/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'interdiction de l'utilisation de balles en plastique	+ membres PPE	17.11.81 renvoyée F: transport A: juridique 18.11.81 retirée	C 327
1-727/81	42/5	Proposition de résolution sur le renforcement des structures de la coopération politique	membres PPE	19.11	C 327
1-728/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'élargissement de la communauté	Klepsch et autres	18.11.81	C 327

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1-745/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'application de l'accord CEE/Yougoslavie	+ membres PPE	18.11.81 retirée	C 327
1-752/81	42	Question orale avec débat sur la simplification indispensable de la procédure du transit communautaire	+ membres PPE	16.11.81	C 327
1-755/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la réunion du Conseil à Londres	Groupe PPE	17.11.81 renvoyée F. politique	C 327
1-756/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'aide économique à l'Egypte	Groupe PPE	18.11.81 retirée	C 327
1-757/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la violation des eaux territoriales suédoises par un sous-marin soviétique	Groupe PPE	17.11.81	C 327
1-760/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur un Désarmement équilibré et contrôlé	Groupe PPE	17.11.81 renvoyée comm. politique	C 327
1-764/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la taxe de coresponsabilité laitière dans le contexte des stocks communautaires actuels dans le secteur laitier	+ membres PPE	17.11.81 renvoyée F: agriculture A: budgets	C 327
1-766/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la paix en Europe	+ membres PPE	17.11.81	C 327/15

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1-768/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la coopération culturelle ACP-CEE	+ membres PPE	20.11.81 renvoyée F: développement A: jeunesse	C 327/
1-771/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les contrôles personnels aux frontières intérieures de la Communauté européenne	membres PPE et autres membres PE	19.11.81 renvoyée Commission Juridique	C 327
1-772/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la conférence de Madrid	Groupe PPE	19.11.81 renvoyée Commission politique	C 327
1-773/81	42/5	Proposition de résolution sur le renforcement des structures de la coopération européenne	Groupe PPE	19.11.81	C 327
1-775/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les fondations culturelles	membres PPE et autres membres PE	19.11.81 renvoyée Commission jeunesse	C 327
1-777/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'instauration d'une carte uni-forme d'étudiant et de lycéen en Europe	membres PPE	19.11.81 renvoyée F: jeunesse A: juridique	C 327
1-784/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur la violation des eaux territoriales suédoises par un sous-marin soviétique	Groupe PPE	20.11.81 inscrit. au registre 15.2.82 renvoyée commission politique	C 327
1-786/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la révision du règlement 355/77 sur l'amélioration des conditions de transformation et de commercialisation des produits agricoles	membres PPE	14.12.81 renvoyée F: agriculture A: budgets/régionale	C 11
1-787/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les tarifs applicables aux colis postaux dans la Communauté européenne	Groupe PPE	14.12.81 renvoyée commission transp.	C 11

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1-789/81	49	Addendum à la proposition de résolution sur l'octroi d'une aide au navire de sauvetage allemand "Cap Anamur" (doc. 1-604/81)	Groupe PPE et autres groupes	14.12.81 15.2.82 renvoyée F. politique A: budgets	C 11 C 66
1-794/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur les subventions dont fait l'objet le prix du gaz fourni aux horticulteurs néerlandais	+ membres PPE	17.12.81	C 11
1-813/81	48	Proposition de résolution avec demande de débat d'actualité et d'urgence, conformément à l'article 48 du Règlement sur les prix de l'acier	+ membres PPE	15.12.81 caduque	C 11
1-811/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les droits de douane japonais frappant la confiserie de chocolat	+ membres PPE	14.12.81 renvoyée Commission relations économiques ext.	C 11
1-814/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur le prix de l'énergie dans le secteur horticole	membres PPE et autres membres PE	17.12.1981	C 11
1-815/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur les accords commerciaux de la Communauté avec Chypre	membres PPE et autres membres PE	17.12.1981 retirée	C 11
1-829/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les Régions périphériques maritimes et insulaires de la Communauté européenne	+ membres PPE	14.12.81 renvoyée F: politique régionale A. Environnement	C 11
1-836/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la création d'un Centre européen de diffusion du message franciscain	membres PPE	14.12.81 renvoyée Commission Jeunesse	C 11
1-837/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'institution de la société de développement régional	membres PPE	14.12.81 renvoyée Commission politique régionale	C 11
1-838/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la contribution du FEDER à la construction de lo-	membres PPE	14.12.81 renvoyée F: pol. régionale	C 11

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1-853/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'interdiction de l'utilisation de balles en plastique	+ membres PPE	15.12.81 9. 3.82	C 11 C 87
1-855/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur la commémoration du 21 mars 1982 en tant que journée de l'Afghanistan	+ membres PPE	14.12.81 inscription au registre	C 11
1-866/81	42	Question orale avec débat, objet: perspectives du dialogue Nord-Sud, notamment après la rencontre de Cancun	+ membres PPE	14.12.81 17.12.81 résolution	C 11
1-867/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les enfants éthiopiens à Cuba et en RDA	membres PPE et autres membres PE	16.12.81 renvoyée F: politique A: dév. et coop.	C 11
1-869/81	47	Proposition de résolution relative au renforcement du personnel douanier aux frontières extérieures de la Communauté	Groupe PPE	16.12.81 renvoyée Commission économ. et monétaire	C 11
1-870/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la modification de l'article 14 du Règlement (CEE no. 1408/71) relatif à l'application des régimes de sécurité sociale aux travailleurs salariés et à leur famille qui se déplacent à l'intérieur de la Communauté	Groupe PPE	16.12.81 renvoyée Commission aff. soc. Résolution	C 11 C 87
1-871/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le trafic frontalier	Groupe PPE	16.12.81 renvoyée Commission économique et monétaire	C 11
1-872/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation en Pologne	Groupe PPE	17.12.81	



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1-884/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur les entreprises artisanales	+ membres PPE	15.12.81 caduque	C 11/17
1-888/81	91/96	Proposition de résolution sur la constitution des commissions du Parlement européen	Groupe PPE et autres	16.11.81 caduque	C 11
1-893/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur une organisation plus rationnelle du système des transports	Groupe PPE	17.12.8. renvoyée F: économique et monét. A: Transport Energie	C 11
1-894/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur une action communautaire spécifique de développement régional en faveur des régions d'Italie du Sud frappées par le tremblement de terre du 23 novembre 1980	Groupe PPE	17.12.81 renvoyée F: politique régionale A: budgets	C 11
1-895/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur les réfugiés polonais	membres PPE	17.12.81 inscr. au registre	C 11
1-897/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'introduction d'un traceur pour le lait destiné à la consommation animale et l'utilisation de poudre de lait dans la fabrication de fromage	Groupe PPE	17.12.81 renvoyée comm. agriculture	C 11
1-899/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur les droits des handicapés en Union Soviétique	membres PPE et autres	17.12.81 19.02.82 caduque	C 11 C 66
1-909/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les problèmes des zones de concentration urbaine dans la Communauté	+ membres PPE	21.01.82 renvoyée polit. rég./ aff. sociales	C 40
1-911/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'aide économique à l'Egypte	Groupe PPE	21.1.82 renvoyée Dév. et coopération	C 40
1-919/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur un régime de licences pour les organisations qui s'occupent d'adoption	membres PPE et autres	21.1.82 renvoyée F: Juridique A: Jeunesse	C 40

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1-938/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les adaptations nécessaires à apporter à la réglementation du secteur de l'huile d'olive	membres PPE	21.1.82 15.2.82	C 40
1-940/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le projet de traité relatif à la première phase de réalisation de l'Union européenne	membres PPE	21.1.1982 renv. comm. institutionnelle	C 40
1-942/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le volontariat	Groupe PPE	21.1.82 renvoyée F: aff. sociales A: juridique	C 40
1-944/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation en Pologne	Klepsch	21.1.82 retirée	C 40
1-945/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la situation en Pologne	+ membres PPE	21.1.82 retirée	C 40
1-947/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la violation des droits de l'homme de la minorité grecque en Albanie	membres PPE	21.1.82 renvoyée commission politique	C 40
1-957/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le droit de la mer	membres PPE	15.2.82 renvoyée F: juridique A: agriculture économique budgets / REX développement	
1-962/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur les personnes persécutées et emprisonnées en Union Soviétique	AIGNER	15.2.82 inscrit. au registre 26.3.82	C 66
1-964/81	42	Question orale avec débat. Objet: Prix fixes pour les livres	Groupe PPE	15.2.82	C 66

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1-968/81	42	Questions orales avec débat. Objet Mesures prévues par la République française pour reconquérir son marché intérieur	+ membres PPE	15.2.1982	C 66
1-969/81	42	Question orale avec débat. Objet: Nécessité urgente de progrès dans l'exécution du mandat du 30 mai	+ membres PPE	15.2.82	C 66
1-970/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la reconnaissance du diplôme d'assistant social	Del Duca	15.2.82	C 66
1-979/81	42/5	Proposition de résolution en conclusion du débat sur la question orale (doc. 1-969/81) sur la nécessité urgente de réaliser des progrès concernant le mandat du 30 mai	+ membres PPE	17.2.82	C 66
1-986/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le non-respect de l'Acte final d'Helsinki et des droits de l'homme par les autorités de la République dém. allemande en ce qui concerne la demande d'autorisation de sortie présentée par les époux Emmanuel et Birgit HAHN	membres PPE et autres	15.2.82	C 66
1-992/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'adhésion éventuelle du P.E. à l'Union interparlementaire	Gaiotti de Biase	15.2.82 renvoyée comm. politique	C 66/
1-993/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur les enfants disparus en Argentine	Gaiotti de Biase	15.2.82 renvoyée comm. politique	C 66
1-999/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur les dégâts causés par la tempête en Irlande	membres PPE	18.2.82	C 66

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1-1002/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur les plaintes anti-dumping de l'industrie sidérurgique américaine contre les exportations communautaires	+ membres PPE	18.2.82	C 66
1-1015/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'institution d'une commission du livre scolaire	membres PPE	17.2.82 renvoyée commission jeunesse	C 66
1-1017/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur le blocage des vins italiens en France	membres PPE	18.2.82	C 66
1-1019/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation des partis politiques en Uruguay	Groupe PPE	16.2.82 caduque	C 66
1-1027/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'aide de la Communauté et des Etats membres à la République Démocratique de Madagascar, suite à la catastrophe dont ce pays a été victime	membres PPE et autres	18.2.82	C 66
1-1028/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur le marché du vin	membres PPE et autres	18.2.82 rejetée	C 66
1-1032/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur les agissements de certains Etats totalitaires sur le territoire des Etats membres de la Communauté	Groupe PPE	19.4.82 caduque	C 66
1-1039/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le refus de la Commission de donner suite aux décisions du P.E. sur la faim dans le monde	+ membres PPE	18.2.82 renvoyée Comm. développement et coopération	C 66
1-1046/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la sauvegarde du marché intérieur de la Communauté en tant que marché d'une communauté de droit	membres PPE	18.2.82 renvoyée comm. juridique	C 66

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1-1047/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur la suppression de la responsabilité de l'importateur substitutive de celle du fabricant dans le cadre des échanges intra-communautaires	membres PPE	18.2.82 renvoyée F: juridique A: économ./monét.	C 66
1-1048/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur l'ouverture des frontières intérieures de la Communauté	von WOGAU et 72 autres sign.	19.2.82	C 66
1-1049/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur le navire de sauvetage "Cap Anamur" et l'accueil des réfugiés dans les Etats membres de la Communauté européenne	membres PPE et autres	10.3.82	C 66 C 87
1-1051/81	49	Proposition de résolution sur les ventes par adjudication de produits agricoles détenus par les organismes d'inter-vention des Etats membres	Costanzo	19.2.82 renvoyée F: agriculture A: économique 23.4.82 contrôle budg.	C 66 C 125
1-1085/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur les négociations de la 2e phase de l'accord commercial CEE-Chypre	membres PPE et autres	22.4.82	C 125
1-1086/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation des partis politiques en Uruguay	Groupe PPE	11.3.82	C 87
1-1101/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la sécheresse en Sicile	+ membres PPE	11.3.82	C 87
1-1103/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur le financement d'une liaison fixe traversant la Manche	+ membres PPE	9.3.82 caduque	C 87
1-1106/81	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation au Cambodge	+ membres PPE	11.3.82	C 87

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Art.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-2/82	49	Proposition de résolution sur la détresse provoquée par l'Association pour l'unification du christianisme mondial de Sun Myung	+ membres PPE	11.3.82 inscription au registre	C 87
1-8/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'accord multifibre	+ membres PPE	11.3.82	C 87
1-9/82	42	Question orale avec débat. Objet: la PAC et les modes de financement de l'agriculture aux Etats-Unis	membres PPE et autres	11.3.82	C 87
1-12/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur les compétitions sportives dans la CEE	membres PPE	11.3.82 renvoyée comm. jeunesse	C 87
1-21/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'achèvement de l'autoroute E 1, en particulier du tronçon Civitavecchia-Livourne	membres PPE	12.3.82 renvoyée comm. transport	C 87
1-23/82	49	Proposition de résolution sur les problèmes incessants que connaissent les juifs soviétiques	+ membres PPE	13.5.82	
1-24/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'Afrique australe	+ membres PPE	24.3.82 renvoyée F: politique A: développement + coopération	
1-45/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur le dernier tremblement de terre en Italie	membres PPE	20.4.82 caduque	

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Art.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-50/82	49	Proposition de résolution sur la production d'un film pour la télévision consacré aux réalisations de la Communauté européenne au cours des 25 dernières années	membres PPE et autres	19.4.82 inscrit. au registre	
1-56/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur une proposition de règlement relative à l'encouragement d'opérations de développement intégré dans la région des Apennins de l'Italie centrale	membres PPE	19.4.82 renvoyée F: polit. rég. A: agriculture aff.soc budgets	C 125
1-57/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur le développement des zones intérieures de la Communauté et leur délimitation	membres PPE	19.4.82 renvoyée F: régionale A: agriculture	C 125
1-76/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur l'unification communautaire (au Conseil des Communautés europ)	membres PPE	19.4.82	C
1-77/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur l'unification communautaire (à la Commission des Communautés europ.)	membres PPE	19.4.82	
1-78/82	47	Proposition de résolution relative à la création d'une fondation européenne sur la sécurité en mer	+ membres PPE	19.4.82 renvoyée F: transport A: budgets environnement	C
1-114/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur le financement d'une liaison fixe traversant la Manche	+ membres PPE	22.4.82	C

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Art.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no</u>
1-146/82	106	Proposition de résolution sur la constitution des délégations interparlementaires	+ Groupe PPE	22.4.82	
1-152/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur la reconquête du marché intérieur	+ membres PPE	21.4.82	
1-155/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur le G.A.T.T.	van Aerssen	13.5.82	C 125/62
1-156/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur la fondation européenne (Conseil)	Beumer	21.4.82	C 125
1-157/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur la fondation européenne (Commission)	Beumer	21.4.82	C 125
1-163/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la visite d'une délégation du PE au Pakistan	+ membres PPE	23.4.82 renv. commission polit.	C
1-164/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur les mesures à prendre pour éviter la destruction des oranges retirées du marché	membres PPE	23.4.82 renvoyée commission budgets	
1-166/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la libre circulation au sein de la Communauté européenne en cas de grève du personnel douanier	membres PPE	23.4.82 renvoyée F: économ. et monét. A: aff.soc.	



<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Art.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-167/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la situation sur le marché des fruits secs dans la Communauté actuelle	membres PPE	23.4.82 renvoyée agriculture	
1-168/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la liberté d'établissement et d'exercice des activités non salariées de podologue et sur la reconnaissance des diplômes, certificats et autres titres s'y rapportant	membres PPE	10.5.82 renvoyée F: juridique A: jeunesse	
1-170/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la mise en oeuvre des résolutions relatives aux institutions adoptées par la commission politique et le Parlement	Groupe PPE	13.5.82 renvoyée comm. politique	
1-173/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur les syndicats en Grèce	et membres PPE	10.5.82 renvoyée F: comm. juridique A: aff. sociales	
1-216/82	42/5	Proposition de résolution sur la Fondation Européenne	Beumer		
1-217/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur un programme d'aide d'urgence à la "Caritas" des diocèses du Salvador	Groupe PPE	11.5.82 caduque	
1-222/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation au Nicaragua	membres PPE	11.5.82 caduque	
1-224/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur une stratégie industrielle communautaire	membres PPE et autres	11.5.82 caduque	
1-227/82	42	Question orale avec débat concernant propositions de la Commission relatives à l'application du STABEX pour l'ex. 1981	membres PPE et autres	11.5.82	
1-235/82	48	P. R. sur la sécurité de trois journa-			

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Art.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no</u>
1-236/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'absence de décision du Conseil des ministres de l'Agriculture concernant les prix agricoles p. la campagne 1982-1983	Dalsass	13.5.82	
1-237/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur la création d'un Centre d'Amitié des Peuples et de Promotion d'Etudes sur la Résistance contre le Nazisme à ANOGIA, Crête	+ membres PPE	13.5.82	
1-238/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur les préjudices susceptibles d'être causés aux bateaux de pêche et aux marins-pêcheurs par les mouvements de sous-marins	membres PPE	13.5.82 renvoyée comm agriculture	
1-239/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la pollution atmosphérique	membres PPE	13.5.82 renvoyée F: environnement A: économ.	
1-242/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur le non-respect, par l'Argentine, de la résolution 502 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies	+ membres PPE	retirée 11.5.82	
1-243/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'utilisation de balles en plastique dans la Communauté	Groupe PPE	13.5.82	
1-245/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'interdiction de l'utilisation des balles en plastique	+ membres PPE	13.5.82	
1-249/82	42/5	Proposition de résolution sur la Conférence ministérielle du GATT	membres PPE et autres	14.5.82	
1-263/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur le secret professionnel	+ membres PPE	14.5.82 renvoyée comm. juridique	

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Art.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no</u>
1-269/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur les priorités pour la seconde moitié de la législature	Groupe PPE	14.6.82 renvoyée F.: politique A.: institut./économ. soc./culture/énergie	
1-289/81	47	Proposition de résolution sur le calcul, conformément aux conditions du marché, des restitutions pour le malt	membres PPE	14.6.82 renvoyée F: agriculture A: Budgets	
1-293/82	49	Proposition de résolution sur la procédure électorale uniforme	Antoniozzi	14.6.82 inscription au registre	
1-309/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la construction d'une autoroute reliant Igoumentitsa à Volos	+ membres PPE	14.6.82 renvoyée F: Transports A: Budget	
1-331/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur un programme d'aide d'urgence à la Caritas des diocèses du Salvador	Langes Groupe PPE	17.6.1982	
1-332/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation au Nicaragua	membres PPE	17.6.82	
1-337/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur les améliorations des structures agricoles en Grèce	membres PPE	14.6.82	
1-338/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur les résultats du Sommet des pays industrialisés de Versailles	Penders	14.6.82 retirée	
1-339/82	42	Question orale avec débat idem	Groupe PPE	14.6.82 retirée	
1-340/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur le sommet économ. de Versailles et lutte contre les taux d'intérêt élevés	membres PPE	14.6.82 retirée	

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Art.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-343/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur le Liban	Groupe PPE	15.6.82	
1-344/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur les systèmes actuels d'enseignement et la diffusion des langues étrangères dans la CEE	membres PPE	16.6.82 renvoyée A: jeunesse	
1-345/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur les progrès réalisés pendant la présidence belge concernant le fonctionnement du marché intérieur européen	+ membres PPE	17.6.82	
1-350/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur une stratégie industrielle communautaire	membres PPE et autres	17.6.82	
1-355/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur les modifications des parités monétaires des états membres	membres PPE	15.6.82	
1-356/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la nécessité de mieux assurer la protection civile des populations européennes	Groupe PPE	16.6.82 renvoyée F: politique A: environnement	
1-362/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur la question du passeport européen	Groupe PPE	17.6.82 retirée	
1-371/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la situation à Malte	Groupe PPE	18.6.82 renvoyée commission politique	
1-372/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur le niveau des revenus dans l'agriculture	+ membres PPE	18.6.82 renvoyée F: agriculture A: budgets	

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Art.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-376/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'organisation commune du marché dans le secteur des matières grasses	membres PPE	18.6.82 renvoyée F: agriculture A: budgets	
1-378/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur le Festival européen de poésie, la Bibliothèque, le Centre de recherche de documentation et traductions de la poésie	membres PPE et autres	5.7.82 renvoyée comm. jeunesse	
1-379/82	112	Proposition de modification du règlement du Parlement Européen conformément à l'article 112 du Règlement	Groupe PPE	18.6.82 renvoyée F: Règlement A: budgets	
1-389/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur le programme intégré de développement en faveur du Gaeltacht (régions d'Irlande de langue irlandaise)	membres PPE	5.7.82 renvoyée F: politique A: jeunesse	
1-390/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur le programme international pour le développement de la communication (PIDC)	membres PPE	5.7.82 renvoyée F: jeunesse A: développement et coopération	
1-392/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur les négociations avec l'Espagne et le Portugal	membres PPE	8.7.82	
1-393/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur le Plan méditerranéen	Groupe PPE et autres membres PPE	8.7.82	
1-429/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur les priorités de la seconde moitié de la législature	+ membres PPE	5.7.82 renvoyée F: transport A: politique	
1-452/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur la vague de sécheresse qui a touché une grande partie de l'Italie méridionale et insulaire	membres PPE	8.7.82 approuvée	

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Art.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no.</u>
1-454/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la création d'un passeport européen de formation professionnelle	Groupe PPE	7.7.82 renvoyée F: aff. soc. A: jeunesse juridique	
1-456/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur l'enseignement et la didactique dans les pays de la Communauté	membres PPE	7.7.82 renvoyée Jeunesse	
1-457/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur les dommages causés par les intempéries exceptionnelles dans le nord de l'Italie	Groupe PPE	8.7.82 adoptée	
1-459/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur les problèmes existant entre l'Espagne et la Communauté dans le secteur de la pêche	+ membres PPE	7.7.82 renvoyée F: agriculture A: politique REX	
1-466/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur les problèmes actuels dans les relations commerciales entre les Etats-Unis et la Communauté européenne	Herman	6.7.82 caduque 8.7.82 remplacée par nouveau texte	
1-468/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur la Réunion de l'OTAN au niveau des chefs de gouvernement à Bonn	Penders	7.6.82	
1-470/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'Amen- dement à la Constitution américaine, sur l'égalité des sexes	+ membres PPE	6.7.82 caduque	
1-471/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'appli- cation par la Commission de la réso- lution du PE du 11 mars 1982	+ membres PPE	6.7.82 caduque	
1-473/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur l'aide communautaire en faveur du régime hydrique de la région des Pouilles	+ membres PPE	8.7.82 adoptée	

<u>Doc. no.</u>	<u>Art.</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Auteur</u>	<u>Plénière</u>	<u>JO.no</u>
1-476/82	48	Proposition de résolution sur la situation au Liban	+ membres PPE	7.7.82 supprimé	
1-479/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur la discrimination à l'égard des frontaliers au passage des frontières intérieures	membres PPE	9.7.82	
1-480/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur discrimination à l'égard des frontaliers au passage des frontières intérieures	membres PPE	9.7.82	
1-481/82	42	Question orale avec débat sur les relations entre la CEE et la Yougoslavie	+ membres PPE	9.7.82	
1-495/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la préparation de la convocation d'une nouvelle "Conférence de Messine"	Groupe PPE	9.7.82 renvoyée F: institutionnelle A: politique	
1-498/82	47	Proposition de résolution sur la coopération avec les Etats membres de l'OPEP	Groupe PPE	F. Energie A. REX Economique	
1-503/82	42	Proposition de résolution sur les négociations avec l'Espagne et le Portugal	Groupe PPE	8.7.82	

Statistical information on the work of the European Parliament and its organs during the period covered by the report

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1.) PLENARY

During the period covered by the report the European Parliament held 13 part-sessions, representing a total of 62 days of sittings.

2.) COMMITTEES

16 committees

3 sub-committees

5 working parties

1 committee of inquiry into the situation of women in Europe

held 276 meetings on 518 days.

There were 15 hearings of experts.

The committees drew up:

251 reports and 164 opinions

26 motions, adopted by simplified procedure

6 oral questions on behalf of a committee.

352 reports and 157 opinions are still in preparation.

3. DELEGATIONS

22 delegations held 52 meetings on 86 days.

The applicant countries Spain (4 meetings) and Portugal (6 meetings) must be added to this total.

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Meetings of the EPP Group

74 full meetings of the EPP Group were held.

7 meetings of permanent working party A	
6 meetings of permanent working party B	until February 1982
8 meetings of permanent working party C	
5 meetings of permanent working party A	
5 meetings of permanent working party B	from March to
5 meetings of permanent working party C	July 1982
5 meetings of permanent working party D	

There were also numerous meetings of ad hoc working parties to prepare specific subjects and also working parties of members of the individual committees.

Study meetings took place

from 31 August - 4 September 1981 in Naples (Italy)  
from 1 - 4 June 1982 in Limerick (Ireland)

Members of the EPP Group submitted:

75 reports as listed in the annex (see pages 290 - 310)  
231 own-initiatives tabled individually or jointly (see pages

312-336

IX. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MAIN EVENTS IN THE COMMUNITY

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Mareile ALDINGER-TZIOVAS  
Valeria LAURENTI



JULY 1982

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL

1 July

Start of Danish Presidency of the Council  
Council: M.K. Olesen

ARGENTINA

1 July

General Reynaldo Bignone appointed 41st  
President of the Argentinian Republic.

UNITED KINGDOM

5 July

Roy Jenkins appointed leader of the new  
Social Democratic Party by 25,256 votes.

REFORM OF THE TREATIES

6 July

The EP adopted the resolution on the reform  
of the Treaties and the achievement of  
European union (SPINELLI, Doc. 1-305/82).

EUROPEAN PASSPORT

6 July

The representatives of the governments of  
the Ten adopted a resolution, supplementing  
the resolution of 23 June 1981, on a  
European passport.

DANISH PRESIDENCY

7 July

President Olesen of the Council presented  
his programme to the EP.

WINE

12 July

The EP approved the Colleselli report on a  
proposal for a new regulation on the wine  
market (Doc. 1-412/82).

FALKLANDS

12 July

Argentina agreed to a cessation of hostilities  
and began to repatriate prisoners.

UNITED STATES

14 July

George Schultz presented his policy guide-  
lines to the American Congress. Statement  
on Lebanon.

SOVIET GAS PIPELINE

14 July

The Committee of Permanent Representatives  
of the EEC requested the USA to cancel or  
modify the embargo on equipment for the  
Siberian gas pipeline. It protested against  
the extraterritorial and retroactive nature  
of this action.

UNITED STATES

16 July

George Schultz was confirmed as American  
Secretary of State by the Senate in plenary  
session (unanimous vote: 97 votes to 0).

UNITED STATES-EEC

19 July

The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs declared itself in favour of a general dialogue on trade difficulties between the USA and the EEC.

LEBANON

27 July

The Commission of the European Communities decided to grant emergency aid for the people of Lebanon.

SPAIN

29 July

Adolfo Suarez, former Spanish Prime Minister, officially submitted the statute of his new party, the Centro Democratico e Sociale (CDS).

June 1982

World Economic Summit  
in Versailles

4 - 6 June

The Americans still believed that Moscow could be taught to follow a political good conduct code by economic pressure.

Divergent interpretation by the various Western industrialized countries of the principles to be observed in trade with Eastern Europe.

Agreement to restrict credits for export to the USSR and Eastern Europe.

Meeting of Ministers  
of Economic Affairs

8 June

Luxembourg: discussions on extending the crisis management for the European steel sector. General agreement on the compulsory quota system for the European market; continued dispute about duration (12 months or, as proposed by the Commission, 18 months).

Agreement to extend the deadline.

Situation in Lebanon

9 June

Extraordinary meeting of EEC Foreign Ministers (President: L. Tindemans). Statement on the situation in Lebanon.

EP: Adoption of resolution on Lebanon tabled by EPP Group, calling for withdrawal of all troops from Lebanon and for an international peace force to be sent. (Doc. 1-343/82)

EEC Council of Ministers  
of Transport

10 June

Luxembourg: Members of EP threatened to take the Council to the European Court of Justice (failure to act), if the Ministers did not achieve any results at their meeting.

<u>European Monetary System</u> 12 June	Agreement by the Ministers of Finance of the 8 states in the EMS to realign monetary parities.
<u>EEC-Morocco</u> 14 June	Signature of second financial agreement to finance development projects in Morocco for a period of five years.
<u>Belgian Presidency of the Council - review</u> 15 June	Report of activities by L. Tindemans, Belgian President of the Council, before the EP, which approved the majority vote in May but expressed doubts about the results of the World Economic Summit in Versailles.  In his report, Tindemans stressed the need for more intensive dialogue between Council and EP.
<u>Hunger in the world</u> 16 June	In the EP: debate on the MICHEL report (EPP/I) on measures to combat world hunger. More than 100 amendments were tabled to the report. Adoption of resolution on 17.6. (Doc. 1-28/82)
<u>Pakistan</u> 16 June	The EP adopted a resolution on the visit by a delegation from the EP to Pakistan (Doc. 1-201/82)
<u>Mandate of 30 May</u> 17 June	In a report (Doc. 1-307/82), the EP called for reforms of regional and social policy and of agricultural and industrial policy. On behalf of the EPP Group, Mr G. GIAVAZZI (I) , speaking during the parliamentary debate, deplored the slow progress in the Council of Ministers.
<u>Genscher-Colombo Plan</u> 20 June	Decision by the EEC Foreign Ministers that the Working Party on the European Act would continue its activities during the Danish presidency of the Council.

<u>EEC - Argentina</u> 21 June	EEC lifted its sanctions against Argentina
<u>Political cooperation in the Middle East</u> 21 June	L. Tindemans submitted a 35-page report to the Council as a background document.
<u>Accession negotiations</u> 21 June	Spain: Difficulties in negotiations on customs union, customs duties, ECSC
<u>Siberian gas pipeline</u> 21 June	The US imposed an embargo on construction material for the Soviet Union
<u>EEC Council of Ministers: Environment</u> 24 June	Luxembourg: adoption of the so-called 'Seveso' directive.
<u>Poland</u> 25 June	EP's Political Affairs Committee adopted the DESCHAMPS (EPP/B) report on the situation in Poland.
<u>European Council</u> 28/29 June	Brussels : Subjects discussed: - Middle East and Lebanon (joint declaration by the Ten) - EEC-USA relations - Latin America - Iraq/Iran - Economic situation
<u>START negotiations</u> 29 June	Geneva: Opening of the START negotiations (follow-up negotiations after the failure of SALT II). Reduction of intercontinental missile systems by the USA and the USSR, including reduction of nuclear warheads (the inclusion of space-based weapon systems was also considered; background: the current negotiations on the UN space conventions)
<u>Commercial policy</u> 30 June	Council: adoption of a regulation relating to the (total or partial) abolition of customs duties on imports of industrial goods from third countries. This regulation entered into force on 1 July 1982.



Tripartite Agreement

30 June

The Presidents of the three EEC Institutions, Council, Commission and European Parliament, signed a joint declaration setting out the responsibilities of the three Institutions in finally adopting the expenditure of the EEC budget. This related to expenditure, not laid down in the Treaties, on regional, social, industrial and development policy, which accounts for about one-third of the Community budget and in the allocation of which the EP has a say. In the past, there were constant differences of opinion between Parliament and the Council of Ministers so that the budget was usually adopted after delays. After lengthy negotiations, the three Institutions agreed that Parliament could set out some priorities in the area of non-compulsory expenditure without the agreement of the Ministers. Compulsory expenditure, used to finance commitments entered into under the EEC Treaties (e.g., agricultural price increases) continues to be fixed by the Council of Ministers. This agreement rendered null and void the action brought against the EP by several Member States before the European Court of Justice.

May 1982

Meeting of the Council of  
Ministers of Industrial  
Affairs

4 May

Iron and steel policy: Agreement of principle on the extension of the market organization system by one year.

Accession negotiations

7 May

Portugal; The negotiations between the EEC and Portugal on the signature of a transitional protocol to the trade agreement of 1972 were successfully concluded. The transitional protocol to apply from 1 January 1983 until Portugal's accession to the Communities, and at least until 31.12.1984.

Spain: 19th meeting on the accession negotiations with Spain in Brussels.

Mandate of 30 May

8 and 9 May

Informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers in Villiers-le-Temple on the question of restructuring the common policy - Mandate of 30 May, and in particular on the question of the British contribution to the budget. Unfortunately no agreement was reached adjusting the budgetary contribution of the United Kingdom. The Commission therefore proposed extending the budgetary compensation for the United Kingdom for 1982

16 May

This proposal set out a flat-rate ad hoc compensation for 1982, with an undertaking to reach a longer-term agreement by the end of 1982.

25 May

On the basis of this Commission proposal, the Council finally reached agreement.

1982/1983 agricultural  
Prices

Council meeting of

10 and 11 May

On the basis of the Commission proposals, the Council reached an overall compromise agreement. On the basis of this compromise, the Commission formally consulted the Council on 11 May on the amended proposals for regulations fixing the agricultural prices, together with accompanying measures, for the 1982/83 marketing year.

- 13 May In a resolution, the EP called upon the Council to take the decision due on 1 April promptly and not to insist on a unanimous decision. (DALSSASS, EPP/I, Doc. 1-236/82)
- 18 May Shortly after the EP part-session, the Agriculture Ministers of the Community fixed the agricultural prices for the 1982/83 marketing year by majority decision. That was the first majority decision on agricultural prices since the Luxembourg Compromise of 1966.
- Fifth Directive  
11 May After lively discussion, the EP adopted the Geurtsen report on the Fifth Directive on the structure of sociétés anonymes and employee participation by 158 votes to 109 with 7 abstentions.  
(Doc. 1-862/81)
- Budget: Preliminary draft budget 1983  
12 May The Commission adopted the preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget for 1982 and the preliminary draft general budget of the EEC for 1983.
- Transport policy  
13 May The EP adopted a resolution on financing the common transport infrastructure policy from the tax on mineral oils (Doc. 1-1084/81)
- EPC  
13 May The EP adopted several resolutions on European political cooperation (OJ No C 149, 14.6.1982)
- Steel industry  
14 May The Commission published a decision on the obligation of steel firms to forward monthly information on their orders and deliveries to the United States. This information must reach the Commission no later than ten working days after the end of each month.
- Trade policy - GATT  
14 May The EP adopted a resolution on the GATT meeting of Ministers (VAN AERSSSEN, EPP/D, Doc. 1-249/82) and a resolution on Community trade strategy within the framework of GATT (Doc. 1-248/82)

European Social Fund

14 May

The Commission issued guidelines for the administration of the Social Fund in 1983, which virtually extends the existing guidelines.

Tax questions

14 May

The EP delivered an opinion on the proposal for a directive concerning the harmonization of income tax provisions with respect to freedom of movement within the Community. It supported the principle of a Community definition of the concept of the frontier worker, a concept that has previously been defined very differently by the bilateral conventions drawn up between the Member States, and called on the Commission to define the frontier worker in an identical manner for the purposes of both taxation and social security legislation (Doc. 1-1095/81)

Japan

18 and 19 May

Following the presentation of the Community's written proposals to the Japanese authorities on 7 April, the first consultation meeting took place in Geneva, pursuant to the procedure of Article XXIII of GATT

Falklands conflict

18 May

Council regulation extending the embargo measures vis-à-vis Argentina (OJ No L 136, 18.5.1982).

12 May

EP: Following the EP's condemnation at its April part-session of the Argentinian invasion of the Falklands and its demand that UN Security Council Resolution 502 be respected, a further debate was held in Parliament on the Falklands crisis.

24 May

The Council confirmed that the embargo would be extended for an indefinite period (OJ No L 146, 25.5.1982).

Meeting of the Council  
and of the Ministers of  
Education

24 May

Brussels: The Council and the Ministers of Education adopted a report by the Committee on Education on the academic recognition of diplomas and study periods.

Institutional questions

25 May

Council: First comprehensive discussion of the Commission proposal to improve the consultation procedure with the EP

EEC-Egypt

May 1982

Brussels: Second meeting of the EEC-Egypt Cooperation Council. Signature of the Second Financial Protocol to replace the First Financial Protocol which expired in October 1981.

Meeting of the Council  
of Ministers: employment  
and social affairs

27 May

At its meeting the Council approved the text of the resolution on a new action programme to promote equal opportunities for women. The Council adopted a resolution on Community measures to combat unemployment. This resolution called on the Commission to submit by the end of the year amended proposals which take account of the guidelines laid down by the Council.

April 1982

Invasion of the Falklands

1 April

The Foreign Ministers of the Ten, the Commission and the EP emphatically urged Argentina to respect, UN Security Council 502 demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities and the immediate withdrawal of Argentinian troops from the Falkland Islands, and called on the governments of both sides to attempt to find a diplomatic solution to their differences.

EEC-Yugoslavia

1 April

In Brussels the EEC and Yugoslavia signed the Additional Protocol to the EEC-ECSC-Yugoslavia Cooperation Agreements, following the accession of Greece to the Communities.

GATT-Japan

7 April

Two important aspects of the Community's common overall strategy vis-à-vis Japan outlined by the Council at its meeting of 22 March were implemented. Firstly, under the procedure laid down in Article XXIII of GATT, the Community's written proposals were handed to the Japanese ambassador in Geneva (7 April). Secondly, the high-level group which had been set up at the request of the Council on 22 March to examine the problems of structural adaptations in European industry in connection with trade policy as a result of Japanese competition, held its constituent meeting on 21 April.

21 April

Import embargo

16 April

Following a resolution by the Ten of 10 April, the Council published a regulation (OJ No L 102, 16.4.1982) imposing an embargo on imports of all products originating in Argentina which were to be put into circulation in the Community.

EAGGF

20 April

The EP adopted two resolutions on the Tenth Financial Report of the EAGGF (1980), Guidance and Guarantee Section, and the payment of food aid.

Discharge on the  
execution of the budget  
for 1980

20 April

The EP decided to postpone the discharge to the Commission on the execution of the budget for 1980 and called on the Commission to give a written answer to various political questions by 1 September 1982

Review of the European  
Council Summit

21 April

Mr Martens, President of the Council, speaking before the EP, gave a moderately positive account of the last summit meeting of the European Council of heads of state and government of 29/30 March in Brussels. It was the second time that a head of government acting as President of the European Council had reported to the EP in that capacity.

Cancellation of the visit  
of a delegation of the EP  
to Pakistan

21 April

Following the refusal by Pakistan to allow a Member of the parliamentary delegation to enter Pakistan, the EP called for a special debate.

EPC - Situation in Lebanon

22 April

The EP adopted a resolution on the situation in Lebanon (Doc. 1-121/82)

1983 budget

22 April

The EP adopted a resolution on its guidelines for the 1983 budget: it focussed on measures to combat unemployment (Jackson report, Doc. 1-97/82)

Fisheries policy

22 April

The EP adopted a resolution on the 'deplorable absence of a common fisheries policy' (Doc. 1-117/82)

European Regional  
Development Fund  
22 April

The EP delivered its opinion on the Commission proposals (OJ No C 336, 23.12.1981): approval of the main innovations proposed, in particular regional concentration of measures in the framework of the allocation of quotas. The EP also suggested several other improvements.

Youth unemployment  
22 April

The EP adopted a resolution on measures to combat youth unemployment and called on the Council to cooperate with the EP in improving the Community instruments to combat youth unemployment during the discussions on the 1983 budget (BROK, EPP - D, Doc. 1-137/82)

Community loans  
New Community instrument  
NCI  
23 April

The EP approved the proposal for a decision forwarded by the Commission to the Council on 14.12.1981 and authorizing the Council to take up a single tranche loan of 1,000 million ECUs.

The EP adopted a resolution (OJ No C 125, 17.5.1982) on the progress of the consultation procedure on the basic decision on NCI II taken by the Council in March.

Energy policy  
23 April

The EP adopted a resolution on the legal and budgetary problems resulting from the Commission proposals forwarded to the Council in October 1980 which aimed to double the budgetary appropriations allocated for financial support for demonstration projects in the field of energy saving and projects to exploit solar and geothermal energy (PFENNIG, EPP/D, Doc. 1-99/82).

Mashrek  
23 April

The EP adopted a ~~resolution~~ resolution on economic aid for Egypt (OJ No C 125, 17.5.1982)



Falklands conflict

22 April

Two motions for a resolution were submitted to the EP, unreservedly condemning the invasion of the Falklands. Both resolutions supported UN Security Council Resolution 502, the measures decided by the Council and the expression of Community solidarity they contained. The motion for a resolution tabled by the Socialist Group was rejected by 144 votes against, 81 in favour and 4 abstentions; the 'Joint Resolution' was adopted by 203 votes to 28 with 9 abstentions.

Food aid

26 April

The Council approved the food aid programme for 1982. Decision to grant India emergency aid of 14.83 million ECUs.

Accession negotiations

26 April

Portugal: Seventh meeting of the Ministerial Conference in Luxembourg. The Council approved the directives on negotiating a transitional protocol with Portugal, extending until the end of 1983 the suspension of tariff reductions for certain industrial goods granted to Portugal under the earlier agreements and laying down the procedures for continuing the tariff reductions.

Council meeting

27 April

At their Council meeting, the Foreign Ministers of the Ten adopted two resolutions, on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai, and on the refusal by the Pakistani authorities to admit a member of a delegation from the EP to their country.

Greenland

April 1982

Denmark informed the other Member States and the Commission that the Greenland authorities wished to maintain the status of overseas countries and territories, following a national referendum of 23 February 1982.

Third UN Conference  
on the Law of the Sea

30 April

At the end of their 11th meeting, the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York adopted a draft Convention on the Law of the Sea.

MARCH 1982

ACP-EEC

5 March

Pursuant to Article 185 of the Second ACP-EEC Convention, Belize became the 62nd ACP state.

TRANSPORT POLICY

8-12 March

The EP requested the Council to decide on a common transport policy and on the proposals on which the EP had already delivered its opinion.

It finally decided to bring action against the Council pursuant to Article 175 of the Treaty.

SPECIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

9 March

The EP adopted a resolution on the protection of the rights of the individual in the face of technical developments in data processing (Doc. 1-548/81).

NUCLEAR SAFETY

8 March

The EP adopted a resolution on a European nuclear safety policy (Doc. 1-852/81).

UNIFORM ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

10 March

The EP adopted a resolution on the uniform electoral procedure (SEITLINGER report, Doc. 1-988/81,) by a roll-call vote, the results of which were 138 in favour, 77 against and 24 abstentions.

Those against: British Socialists, a large part of the ED Group and the Danes;  
Abstentions: EPD  
(Doc. 1-988/81).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

11 March

The EP adopted a resolution on Community trade in seal products.  
(MAIJ-WEGGEN, Doc. 1-984/81).

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND  
COOPERATION IN EUROPE

12 March

The conference was postponed to 9 November 1982.

USSR

15 March

The Council adopted two regulations on trade relations with the USSR (reducing imports of products originating in the Soviet Union from 17.3 to 31.12.1982).

JAPAN-EEC

15 March

The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs agreed that the procedures under Article XXIII of GATT should be applied vis a vis Japan.

EMS

15 March

During the Council of Ministers of Economic and Financial Affairs, political agreement was reached on many points relating to strengthening the EMS.

SOCIAL SECURITY OF MIGRANT WORKERS

16 March

The Council adopted a regulation providing for special insurance, sickness and maternity measures.

STEEL

17 March

Belgium: The Commission decided to grant the Belgian Government's request for aid under certain conditions for restructuring the Cockerill-Sambre steel firm.

SPAIN

22 March

Tenth ministerial meeting on the negotiations with a view to accession.

GREECE

22 March

The Greek Government forwarded to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission a memorandum on relations between Greece and the EEC.

25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNATURE  
OF THE TREATY OF ROME

25 March

Statements in the EP by Presidents Dankert, Tindemans and Thorn.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND GOODS

26 March

The EP adopted a resolution on the opening of the Community's internal frontiers (Doc. 1-1048/81).

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

26 March

EP part-session: adoption of the report on agricultural prices for 1982-83 (Doc. 1-30/82)

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

29 March

Signature of the agreement setting up the European Foundation.

FEBRUARY 1982

ACP-EEC

4 February

The Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly met in Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Unanimous adoption of a resolution on the situation in Southern Africa.

UNITED STATES-EEC

8-9 February

High-level consultations between the American authorities, and Vice-presidents Haferkamp and Davignon and Mr Dalsager, representing the Community.

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND  
COOPERATION IN EUROPE

9 February

Resumption of the Madrid Conference adjourned in December 1981.

EMS

15 February

The Council meeting on economic and financial affairs gave rise to a wide-ranging debate on strengthening the EMS.

15-19 February

The EP adopted a resolution calling for the creation of a European monetary authority (Doc. 1-971/81).

21 February

The ministers and governors of the central banks decided by common accord to adjust central rates in the context of the European Monetary System.

WINE DISPUTE

15-19 February

At the end of an urgent debate, the EP expressed the opinion that France was violating the principle of free movement and requested the Commission to restore on a lasting basis the conditions of freedom of movement (Doc. 1-1017/81).

COMMISSION PROGRAMME

16 February

Mr Thorn, President of the Commission, described his outline Commission programme for 1982-83 before the EP.

MANDATE OF 30 MAY

17 February

The EP adopted two resolutions on the urgent need for progress on the Mandate of 30 May. (Doc. 1-979/81, Doc. 1-1036/81).

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND  
SOCIAL SECURITY

18 February

The EP adopted a resolution on the problems of the aged in the Community, in the context of the 'World Assembly on Aging' organized in Vienna by the United Nations (Doc. 1-848/81)

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE  
INSTITUTIONS

18 February

The EP adopted a resolution on its role in the negotiation and ratification of treaties of accession and of other treaties and agreements between the Community and third countries (BLUMENFELD, Doc. 1-685/81).

POLAND

23 February

The Council granted Poland a loan of 8 million ECUs through the NGOs.

TURKEY

23 February

In Brussels, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs instructed the President to send a mission to Turkey to express to the Turkish authorities their concern about the situation in that country.

REFERENDUM IN GREENLAND

23 February

Consultative referendum held by the local government of Greenland: a majority in favour of withdrawal from the Community.

MULTIFIBRE ARRANGEMENT

25 February

Ministerial meeting on 'textiles' in Brussels. Agreement on 'inward processing' and overall maximum amounts; agreement on the protocol extending the Multifibre Arrangement.

JANUARY 1982

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL

1 January

Start of the Belgian Presidency: Leo Tindemaans

UNITED STATES-EEC

13 January

Various American steel firms denounce the practice of dumping and countervailing duties on imports into the USA of steel originating in 11 countries, including seven Community countries. The Commission disputed that Community exports did any damage to American industry and stated its intention to take all procedural measures available to it. The Ministers of Industrial Affairs of the Ten unanimously supported the Commission's position.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE EP

19 January

At the fourth ballot, the EP elected Piet Dankert (Soc./NL) President; 408 MEPs took part.

ELECTION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS  
OF THE EP

20 January

Mr Pflimlin (EPP/F); Lady Elles (ED/UK); Mr Estgen (EPP/L); Mr Vandewiele (EPP/B); Mr Friedrich (Soc/D); Mr Gonella (EPP/I); Mr Klepsch (EPP/D); Mr Jaquet (Soc.F); Mr Lalor (EDP/Ir); Mr Møller (ED/DK); Mr Nikolaou (Soc./G); Mrs de MARCK(Com/F).

POLAND

21 January

The EP adopted a resolution calling for 30 January 1982 to be declared a day of solidarity with the Polish people (KLEPSCH, Doc. 1-944/81).

INDIA-EEC

22 and 23 January

First meeting of the EEC-India Joint Committee in New Delhi.

POLAND

26 January

Meeting of the Council of Foreign Affairs (President: Leo Tindemans); it was decided to ~~suspend sales~~ suspend sales of food products at special rates.

ACP-EEC

26 January

The Council, on behalf of the Community, approved the agreement on the accession of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the Lome II Convention (OJ L 24, 30.1.1982).

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

27 January

The Commission decided to adopt a 9% average increase in agricultural prices and to reduce compensatory and monetary amounts for some Member States and to abolish the negative amounts for others.

DECEMBER 1981

EEC-JAPAN

7-8 December

Brussels: Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Adoption of the formal recommendations contained in the Commission's report on trade with Japan.

VOLUNTARY PART-TIME WORK

RETIREMENT AGE

8 December

The Commission adopted the two proposals on the reorganization of working time.

POLITICAL COOPERATION

14-18 December

The EP adopted a resolution on Polish refugees, on Afghanistan day (21.3.1981) and on the situation in Southern Africa (Doc. 1-895/81, Doc. 1-874/81).

ECONOMIC SITUATION

14 December

The Council of Ministers of Financial and Economic Affairs adopted the annual report on the economic situation to the Community.

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS

14-18 December

Visit to the EP by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President-in-Office of the European Council.

WOMEN

14 December

The Commission submitted to the Council a new Community action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women, 1982-1985.

UN

15 December

Appointment of the new Secretary-General of the United Nations: Perez Cuellar, successor to Mr Walheim.

BUDGET

17 December

The EP adopted the draft general budget for 1982 (second reading) and the draft supplementary and amending budget No. 2 for 1981.

RATIFICATION OF TREATIES  
OF ACCESSION

17 December

The EP adopted the report by Mr BLUMENFELD (EPP, Ger.) on the negotiation and ratification of treaties of accession and of other treaties and agreements between the European Community and third countries (Doc. 1-685/81) and the ANTONIOZZI report (EPP, It.) on relations with the European Council (Doc. 1-739/81), thus concluding the series of reports by its Political Affairs Committee on institutional relations.



MULTIFIBRE ARRANGEMENT

22 December

In Geneva, negotiations concluded on the renewal of the agreement on international trade in textiles which had expired on 31 December 1981.

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL:

The six-month Presidency of the UK expired. Lord Carrington gave an account of his six months of Presidency to the EP.

NOVEMBER 1981

HUNGER IN THE WORLD

3 November

The Council meeting: adoption of the conclusions of the plan of action against hunger in the world.

FAO

7-26 November

21st meeting of the FAO plenary conference in Rome which examined the food and agricultural situation in the world and the practical programmes carried out by the FAO.

UNITED STATES-EEC

19-20 November

Meetings in Washington between the Commission and the American Government in the context of the biannual high-level consultations.

EUROPEAN ACT

16-17-19 November

Council of Foreign Affairs: presentation by Mr Genscher and Mr Colombo of the Italian-German proposal.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

17 November

A meeting was held in Strasbourg between the ten Foreign Ministers and the enlarged Bureau of the European Parliament.

DISARMAMENT

18 November

Declaration by American President Ronald Reagan on the USA's commitment to the aim of general disarmament.

ENLARGEMENT

19 November

Debate on the enlargement of the Community during the EP part-session, in the presence of delegations from the Cortes and the Portuguese Parliament.

MEDITERRANEAN PLAN

19 November

The EP adopted the PÜTTERING report (Doc. 1-736/81) on the Mediterranean plan which was based on the preliminary considerations of Mr LÜcker (EPP, Ger.) and called for a fund to be set up to carry out the necessary structural improvements (including applicant countries).

POLLUTION

20 November

The EP adopted a resolution on the pollution of the Rhine due to salt discharges (Doc. 1-686/81).

EXTERNAL POLICY

22-25 November

Chancellor Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany met President Brezhnev.

EUROPEAN COUNCIL

26-27 November

European Council in London: discussion of new policies.

INF. NEGOTIATIONS

USA-USSR

30 November

Geneva: Opening of the TNF negotiations on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe and mutual troop reductions.

USSR: proposal to reduce SS20s to 300, request to the West not to increase its weapons subsequently and inclusion of British and French medium-range missiles in the negotiations

USA: zero option and adherence to the NATO dual decision.

Outcome: undecided

## OCTOBER 1981

### GATT

6 October

The GATT Council examined the reports on certain taxation practices in Belgium, France and the Netherlands, and in the USA (DISC case).

### POLAND

7 October

Referring back to the conclusions of the European Council in Maastricht (23-24 March 1981), the Council decided to open for Poland a third quota of additional low-price goods at the same terms as on 1 April last.

### MULTINATIONALS

12-16 October.

By 94 votes to 80 with 37 abstentions, the EP adopted the amended report by Mr Caborn in which he called for a Community code of binding rules for multinationals (Doc. 1-169/81).

### HUNGER IN THE WORLD

12-16 October

The EP adopted a resolution on the 'manifesto-appeal by Nobel prizewinners' concerning hunger in the world and the EEC's contribution.

### INTERNAL MARKET

12-16 October

The EP, concerned at the increase in protectionism within the Community, tabled a resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Member States calling on them to abolish in stages subsidies which are contrary to the Treaties and border formalities (Doc. 1-598/81).

### CONTROL OF TRAVELLERS

12-16 October

In a resolution, the EP requested the Council and the Commission to ensure the free movement of citizens by abolishing police controls at the internal borders of the Community (VON HABSBURG, Doc. 1-593/81).

### EUROPEAN REVIVAL

13 October

Mr Chandernagor, Assistant Minister responsible for European affairs, presented the French Memorandum during a press conference in Paris.

POLITICAL COOPERATION

13 October

The Foreign Affairs Ministers, meeting in London, approved a report on European political cooperation. The Ten emphasized their commitment to consult on all major foreign policy problems concerning the Member States as a whole.

INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

14 October

The Commission forwarded to the Council and to the EP a communication on relations between the Community institutions. This document supplements the Commission report on the Mandate of 30 May.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

15 October

In the context of the activities relating to the Mandate of 30 May, the Commission proposed to the Council a framework strategy for the research and development policies and activities of the Member States and the Community.

BUDGET

19 October

The Council adopted draft amending budget No. 2 - 1981 and the letter amending the 1982 budget.

CUSTOMS UNION

21 October

The Commission forwarded to the Council a communication, together with the resolution on strengthening the internal market, requesting the Council to commit itself on the precise objectives to be attained particularly in the customs sphere.

NORTH-SOUTH

22-23 October

North-South summit in Cancun, where 22 delegations representing eight industrialized countries and 14 developing countries met.

EMPLOYMENT

26 October

Within the context of the activities relating to the Mandate of 30 May, the Commission forwarded to the Council a communication on priorities for Community action to create jobs.

NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS

26, 27 October

At the Council of Foreign Ministers, Lord Carrington surveyed the results of the Cancun Summit (Luxembourg)

REVITALIZATION OF THE  
PROCESS OF EUROPEAN  
UNIFICATION  
13 October

The Minister responsible for European affairs,  
Mr André Chandernagor presented the French  
memorandum during a press conference in Paris.

SEPTEMBER 1981

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1-14 September

The United Nations Conference on the Least developed countries was held in Paris. It unanimously approved a new comprehensive programme for the 1980s, proposing an increase in aid to these countries.

WINE DISPUTE

9 September

The Commission decided to bring action for infringement against France, pursuant to Article 169 of the Treaty, for failing to allow wine originating in Italy to enter France.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

14-18 September

During the EP part-session a debate was held on employment, the subject of three reports: employment situation in the Community, adaptation of working time, repercussions of energy problems and technological developments on employment (Doc. 1-365/81, Doc. 1-425/81, Doc. 1.164/81)

POLITICAL COOPERATION

14-18 September

The EP, meeting in Strasbourg, tabled three resolutions on political cooperation: El Salvador, violation of human rights in Guatemala, refugees from South-East Asia (Doc. 1-486/81, Doc. 1-835/81, Doc. 1-471/81)

ECONOMIC TRENDS

16 September

The EP adopted a resolution on economic trend in the Community during the first half of 1981 (Doc. 1-332/81).

BUDGET

17 September

The EP adopted, at a first reading and without amendments, draft amending budget No. 1 for 1981.

ACP-EEC

28-30 September

The annual meeting of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly was held in Luxembourg under the joint presidency of Mrs Veil, President of the EP, and Mr Muna, President of the National Assembly of Cameroon. Adoption of three resolutions: ACP-EEC cultural cooperation; hunger in the world; Southern Africa.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

29 September

The General Assembly of the IMF and the World Bank opened in Washington. The position of the Community was presented by Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the UK, President-in-Office of the Council.

ENERGY

30 September

The Commission forwarded to the Council, within the context of action taken on the report on the Mandate of 30 May, a communication on the development of a Community energy strategy.



August 1981

World Economic Summit  
in Ottawa  
19-21 July

Meeting of the seven heads of state and government of the main democratic industrialized countries to discuss the major economic and political problems facing the Western world.

Financial protocols:  
Mediterranean  
27 July

Council: extension of the financial protocols signed with the Maghreb and Mashrek countries and with Israel.

CSCE  
28 July

Conclusion of the first stage of the Conference which opened on 11 November 1980 in Madrid.  
Opening of second stage on 27 October 1981.

Conference on the  
Law of the Sea  
3-28 August

Participation by the EEC in the second part of the tenth meeting of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea in Geneva.

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