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18. Undertakes to send a delegation of its own to Poland to initiate contacts with the Warsaw authorities and representatives of the most important social forces, of organizations representatives of the various sectors of Polish society, of the Catholic Church and of the opposition;

19. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation and the Polish Government.

4. Single European Act

— Doc. A2-169/86

RESOLUTION

on the Single European Act

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Treaties establishing the European Economic Community, the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Coal and Steel Community and the texts amending them,
 - having regard in particular to the preambles to the Treaties, which refer explicitly to the common objective of European Union,
 - having regard to the text of the Single Act signed in Luxembourg on 17 February 1986 and in The Hague on 28 February 1986,
 - having regard to its resolutions of 16 January 1986 ⁽¹⁾ on the position of the European Parliament on the Single Act approved by the Intergovernmental Conference on 16 and 17 December 1985 of 17 April 1986 ⁽²⁾ on European Union and the Single Act, and 23 October 1986 on the ratification procedures for the Single European Act in national parliaments and on the attainment of European Union ⁽³⁾,
 - having regard to the contents of the three institutional reports drawn up by Mr Blumenfeld, Mr Antoniozzi and Mr Hänsch and adopted by the European Parliament on 8 and 23 October 1986 ⁽⁴⁾,
 - having regard to the draft Treaty establishing the European Union adopted by the European Parliament on 14 February 1984 ⁽⁵⁾,
 - having regard to the report by the Political Affairs Committee and the opinions of the Committee on Budgets, the Committee on Energy, Research and Technology, the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment, the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport and the Committee on Institutional Affairs (Doc. A2-169/86),
- A. having regard to its verdict on the Single Act, that this Act did not go far enough towards achieving European Union and that Parliament would need to pursue its determined efforts on behalf of the Union, but that maximum use should now be made of the possibilities offered by the Act,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 36, 17. 2. 1986, p. 144.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 120, 20. 5. 1986, p. 56.

⁽³⁾ See minutes of 23 October 1986.

⁽⁴⁾ Docs. A2-103/86, A2-102/86 and A2-138/86.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No C 77, 19. 3. 1984, p. 33.

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- B. aware of the need to achieve the aims set out in the Single Act within the time limits laid down,
- C. recognizing, however, that the reservations expressed by some Member States as regards the application of the Single Act threaten to distort the real meaning of the Act and make it difficult to attain the objectives thereof,
- D. conscious of the need to eliminate all the existing obstacles to the practical implementation of the free movement of persons, goods, capital and services in order to create that common area without frontiers which is one of the fundamental objectives of the Community,
- E. bearing in mind the importance of creating a great Europe-wide market and implementing joint policies aimed at securing economic and social cohesion, but aware also that this could accentuate the differences between the regions and the production sectors within the Community,
- F. aware of the importance, by virtue of its democratic legitimacy, of closely associating Parliament with all efforts leading to the achievement of the objectives of the Single Act,
- G. noting that the Treaty of Rome now refers to 'economic and monetary Union' as a consequence of the Single Act and realizing the importance for the Community's future of giving substance to this concept, but deploring the fact that the Single Act provides for no specific means of strengthening the ECU and the EMS, and, whereas the provisions on the EMS place fresh obstacles in the way of establishing the institutions necessary for the EMS's consolidation, since, contrary to the decisions taken at the European Council in Bremen in 1978, they call for revision of the Treaty in order to establish the necessary institutional structures,
- H. having regard to Article 130B which provides that, in the implementation of the common policies, and particularly of the internal market, the objective of achieving regional balance should be observed,
- I. convinced of the importance for the achievement of European integration of the gradual elimination of regional disparities existing at present,
- J. recognizing the importance of the new objective for the Community set down in Article 118A which aims at the harmonization of matters concerning improvement in the working environment and the health and safety of workers,
- K. having regard to the existence of a definite legal basis for extending the Community's field of action to research, the environment and technological development, and conscious of the importance of uniting efforts in these fields,
- L. having regard to the new powers concerning the conclusion of Treaties of Accession and Treaties of Association that partially meet the European Parliament's repeated pronouncements on the subject of the conclusion of international agreements by the Community,
- M. having regard to the need to lighten the task of the Court of Justice of the European Communities in certain matters,
- N. having regard to the special legal nature of the provisions contained in Title III concerning European political cooperation and noting the limited scope for Parliament's intervention in this area allowed by the text of the Single Act,
- O. appreciating the need for closer cooperation between the Council, the Commission, the Presidency of Political Cooperation and Parliament,

As regards the internal market and economic and social cohesion

- 1. Considers that the achievement of the internal market by 31 December 1992 is essential to the economic and political progress of the European Community and appropriate measures must be taken to achieve this aim, observing the time limits set out in the Annex to the Commission's White Paper;

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2. Believes, equally, that its practical implementation implies different degrees of effort on the part of the various economies, sectors and regions concerned and that therefore measures aimed at the achievement of economic and social cohesion for the harmonious development of the Community assume a particular importance;
3. Emphasizes the need for the European Parliament to be fully involved in an appropriate form in all phases of activity aimed at achieving the internal market; likewise emphasizes the need for Parliament to be kept fully and promptly informed of anything that is undertaken to this end;
4. Believes that it is necessary for the Commission, in exercising control over the cases to which paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 100A refer, to ensure full compliance with the Single Act's clear objective that this article should signify a strengthening and improvement of the health and safety of workers as well as of the external environment with the Member States being allowed to take more far-reaching action at national level than is specified in directives;
5. Considers it necessary for the Commission to provide information in good time on the data collected for the inventory to which Article 100B refers;
6. Proposes that an appropriate reform of the various existing structural funds be carried out in order that they may be really effective in serving their objective, which is the harmonious development of the entire Community, which implies a corresponding increase in the Community's own resources;
7. Calls on the Commission, in the context of the multiannual reference framework providing estimates up to 1992, to quantify the financial implications of the policies laid down in the Single Act and notably, the level of expenditure needed to finance an effective policy for economic cohesion and the reduction of regional disparities;
8. Proposes that the Commission draw up a timetable, similar to that already prepared for the achievement of the internal market, which would set out the measures for giving effect to economic and social cohesion within the Community; this timetable should take the form of an annex to the proposal which the Commission is required to submit to the Council pursuant to Article 130D;

As regards Community policies and economic and monetary policy

9. Urges the Commission to take all the appropriate steps to coordinate the research and technological development effort in the Member States;
10. Stresses the role of the European Parliament in defining the pluriannual framework programme for research and development;
11. Stresses that ceilings for expenditure fixed outside the budget are contrary to Community legal provisions and considers that provisions of Article 130P, paragraph 2, of the Single Act should be interpreted in this spirit;
12. Is of the opinion that the institution of a genuine common policy on the environment is of vital importance for the future of the Community and its citizens;
13. Notes that the Single European Act does not contain the necessary fiscal and budgetary powers and arrangements for the Community for the suitable implementation of the objectives set out in the Single European Act concerning the framing of new common policies in the field of research, technology and the environment, and concerning the increase in structural resources to promote economic and social cohesion in the Community, and that this problem urgently requires a solution;
14. Calls for the strengthening of links within the EMS so that a basis may be created for giving the Community Institutions a greater influence in the sphere of economic and monetary policy and calls on the Commission to submit as soon as possible a proposal amending the Treaty so as to bring about the institutionalization of the EMS;

As regards the cooperation procedure

15. Points out the challenge that the new cooperation procedure poses for the operation of the Community institutions; is nevertheless aware of the factual limits of this procedure and that it does not give Parliament a new power of co-decision, such as has often been called for, nor does it alter to any significant extent the existing institutional imbalances and lack of mutual checks;

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16. Stresses the need to strengthen inter-institutional contacts within the context of the new cooperation procedure and hence regards as essential the establishment of a system of inter-institutional agreements that will permit proper implementation of the Single Act, not least as regards the time limits laid down therein, an improvement in the conciliation procedure, better exchange of information among the Institutions and, as far as possible, a correct definition of the problem of transitional provisions that will not infringe its rights. More particularly, proposes the opening of a permanent dialogue with the Commission beginning at the committee stage, where, at the first reading, both the Institutions should set out their priorities, strategy and the objectives to be pursued jointly, such dialogue to be maintained throughout the legislative process;

17. Stresses that, not least by means of a clear distinction between legislative activity and the political function of initiative and control, its own work must be organized in such a way as to enable its committees to take account in their proceedings of the exigencies of the new cooperation procedure, and especially of the second reading;

18. Considers that without prejudice to its autonomy of decision, the Commission should inform and consult Parliament before proposing any change to the position adopted during the first reading;

19. Believes it necessary for the Commission to submit to the Council and the Parliament a simple and credible schedule which can be monitored annually concerning the achievement of all the objectives of the Single Act which would cover the period 1987-1992 and include the date of the submission of the proposals by the Commission and the date scheduled for the Council's final decision; similarly believes it necessary for Parliament to be consulted in advance in order to establish the basic priorities of action;

20. Recalls the position already stated by Parliament that the new cooperation procedure will bear its potential fruits only if the Council modifies radically its method of working and, in particular, agrees to take decisions within the same deadlines as those set for Parliament;

21. Points out also that the problem of the effectiveness of the decision-making process remains unresolved primarily because the possibility of the Council's delaying indefinitely the adoption of a decision in first reading is not ruled out;

As regards other institutional aspects

22. Stresses that the Council's rules of procedure should be changed so as to make it possible, while safeguarding the independent role of the Commission in all cases, to permit the effective use of majority voting for specific cases, thereby excluding the practice of seeking unanimity at all costs, and at the same time to prevent unwarranted delays;

23. Believes that provisions of the Single Act amending Articles 237 and 238 of the EEC Treaty will enable the European Parliament to exercise democratic control over significant areas of the Community's external relations and considers that these powers should be extended to other important agreements to which the Community is party;

24. Notes the provisions of the Single Act concerning the possible creation of a new judicial body with jurisdiction over certain classes of action;

As regards political cooperation

25. Notes that the practices and procedures currently prevailing in the context of European Political Cooperation have been established by the provisions of Articles 1 and 30 of the Single Act, but believes that the Community Institutions' influence over political cooperation remains very slight; in this connection reiterates its serious doubts both over the separation between Community activity and political cooperation and as to the setting-up of a separate Political Cooperation Secretariat;

26. Stresses the reference to the political and economic aspects of security, which can make an essential contribution to the progress of a common external and security policy;

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27. Believes it necessary, in this new stage, for Parliament to be more closely associated with the work of Political Cooperation by means of mechanisms that will be established in due course and in particular by means of periodic progress reports submitted to Parliament by the Ministers meeting in the framework of political cooperation;

Conclusions

28. Finally, considers that, as Parliament has shown on a number of occasions, the Single Act does not satisfy its aspirations, but that it does nevertheless constitute a reform of the Treaties, the success of which must be assured;

29. Reaffirms — not least in the light of its assessment of the Single Act and of the possibilities of using it for the improvement of the functioning of the European construction — that it is absolutely essential for the struggle for the achievement of European Union to continue and that this is increasingly necessary in view of the increasing number and gravity of the problems which cannot be solved at national level alone;

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30. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Presidency of the Political Cooperation and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

5. Relations between the EEC and Turkey

— Doc. B2-1234/86

RESOLUTION

on relations between the EEC and Turkey

The European Parliament,

- A. recalling its resolution on the human rights situation in Turkey of 23 October 1985 (1),
- B. noting the progress which has taken place since then towards the restoration of parliamentary democracy in Turkey,
- C. noting however that though the Turkish Grand National Assembly is now more widely representative of the political spectrum; leading political figures remain excluded from active political life,
- D. noting the fact that the death penalty has not been carried out in the last two years,
- E. noting however that reliable sources such as Amnesty International and the Helsinki Watch Committee continue to report widespread use of torture in prisons and particularly in police stations, and that the report of the Prisons Committee of the Turkish Grand National Assembly of November 1985 does not seem to have had much effect,
- F. noting the Amnesty International report of 3 October 1986 on the continued lack of right to fair trial,

(1) OJ No C 343, 31. 12. 1985, p. 60.