

# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



*session documents*

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## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statements by the Council and Commission

pursuant to Rule 37(2) of the Rules of Procedure

by Mrs Roth and Mr Langer

on behalf of the V Group

on the European Council in Cannes (26-27 June 1995)

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PE 192.058  
Or. en/fr

- \* Consultation procedure  
simple majority
- \*\*I Cooperation procedure (first reading)  
simple majority
- \*\*II Cooperation procedure (second reading)  
simple majority to approve the common position  
majority of Parliament's component Members to reject or amend the common position
- \*\*\* Assent procedure  
majority of Parliament's component Members to give assent  
but simple majority under Articles 8a, 105, 106, 130d and 228 EC

- \*\*\*I Codecision procedure (first reading)  
simple majority
- \*\*\*II Codecision procedure (second reading)  
simple majority to approve the common position  
majority of Parliament's component Members to adopt a declaration of intended  
rejection of the common position, and amend the common position or confirm its rejection
- \*\*\*III Codecision procedure (third reading)  
simple majority to approve the joint text  
majority of Parliament's component Members to reject the Council text

DA DE GR **EN** ES FR IT NL PT FI SV

The European Parliament,

- looking forward to the meeting of the European Council in Cannes,

ON THE SHAME OF EUROPEAN POLICY IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

- A. declaring its deepest shame, on behalf of Europe and its citizens, in the face of the terrible impotence and contradictory attitude of the Union's policy and considering that the Union is to be held co-responsible for the brutal aggressions, "ethnic cleansing", violations of human rights and of international law as well as of the serious defeat of the UN, whose soldiers are by now mere hostages,
  - 1. Considers totally unacceptable the idea of a UN retreat from Bosnia-Herzegovina because this would imply the complete abandonment of international legality and would push the international community than to provide the Bosnian government with the means to take care of its own defence;
  - 2. Asks for the strengthening of the mandate and of the troops of the UN, in order to provide at least some real defence of the so called 'safe areas' and to guarantee free access to them; insists that the elimination of heavy weapons must be implemented; invites EU Member States to commit themselves seriously to achieving these goals;
  - 3. Intends to offer wholeheartedly to Bosnia-Herzegovina the possibility of joining the Union - applying exceptional conditions- believing that the European cause lives or dies in Bosnia-Herzegovina;
  - 4. Calls on all citizens of Europe to express their indignation in the face of the intolerable situation which is being perpetuated in ex-Yugoslavia and particularly in Bosnia by massively participating, alongside MEPs, in the demonstration which will take place in Cannes on Monday 26 June under the slogan "Europe dies or is reborn in Sarajevo";

ON THE PREPARATION OF THE 1996 IGC

- 5. Deems it necessary that, as requested in its resolution of 17 May 1995 on the functioning of the Treaty on European Union with a view to the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference - Implementation and Development of the Union<sup>1</sup>, the two EP representatives in the Reflection Group pose the preliminary question of the urgent need to review the method of the Treaty revision, in order to make it more open and democratic and demand a proper role for the EP in conformity with the codecision principle introduced by the Maastricht Treaty;

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<sup>1</sup> Minutes of that Sitting, Part II.

6. Instructs its delegation to the Interinstitutional Conference to negotiate with the Council and the Commission a formal agreement including the possibility for the EP to take part in the appropriate manner to the process of negotiation and ratification of the amended Treaty;
7. Considers that the Reflection Group should operate in favour of a swift and democratic reform of the Treaty, aiming notably at reaching the following goals:
  - the inclusion of a clear commitment towards an ecological and sustainable economic and social development among the Union's objectives;
  - the establishment of a democratically controlled common foreign peace and security policy;
  - an adequate protection of social and civil rights of all those residing in the EU as base of a strengthened European citizenship;
  - the democratization and transparency of the European institutions and of the decision making process, including overcoming the pillar structure of the Treaty of EU, the improvement of the participation of citizens as well as of the democratic control both at national and european level;

#### ON THE ENVIRONMENT

8. Calls on the Commission and the Council not to prolong the mandate for the Molitor Group, since the work of the Group to "simplify and put under subsidiarity" European legislation on "the environment", "employment and social affairs including health and security", "food hygiene" and "machine norms" has been done in secrecy without using the normal democratic procedures;

#### ON EMU AND EMPLOYMENT

9. Recalls that economic growth in itself no longer solves the problem of unemployment, and that the rate of growth forecast for the European Union will certainly not be enough to have a serious positive impact on joblessness;
10. Welcomes every coherent initiative designed to create new jobs, but doubts the efficacy of a strategy and measures which do not guarantee the creation of long-term jobs;
11. Insists that the Council in Cannes take seriously the need to promote new types of jobs meeting genuine social and environmental needs and based on an appropriately reformed taxation system, and thereby adopt a new approach to unemployment which integrates economic, fiscal, structural social and environmental policies;
12. Calls for tax reform shifting the burden of fiscal pressure from gainful employment to consumption of non-renewable energies and environmental pollution;
13. Calls for a programme at EU level to support the reduction of working hours;

14. Calls for reform of the Cohesion Fund so as to bind at least 50% of its expenditure to environmental purposes;
15. Emphasizes that a shift in all programmes, notably the TEN, which so far is opposed to balanced and sustainable development, is needed away from strengthening major economic poles to genuinely decentralized regional development in order to avoid deepening pockets of social exclusion; and recalls the EP resolution demanding a strategic evaluation of the socio-economic and ecological impacts of the TEN;
16. Is anxious to ensure that transition to the third stage of Monetary Union does not become an instrument of exclusion, and calls on the Council to: (a) complete the formal criteria for Monetary Union with social and ecological conditions that would allow Member States to combat unemployment and environmental destruction with the same zeal they must apply to reducing public debt and fiscal deficit; and (b) make sure that a majority of Member States both meet the criteria and enjoy comparable economic and social conditions;
17. Insists that no Member State in the EMU should be allowed to "opt out" to lower social and economic standards than those adopted by the majority of countries; states in accordance with all scientific forecasts that the expected rate of economic growth will not be sufficient to improve the employment situation in the European Union remarkably;

#### ON THE THIRD PILLAR: EUROPOL

18. Reaffirms that consultation of the European Parliament on the EUROPOL Convention must be preceded by the provision of comprehensive information in good time; rejects, therefore, the one-month deadline mentioned by the President-in-Office of the Council;
19. Confirms its resolution of 22 January 1993 on the setting up of Europol<sup>1</sup>, which calls for Europol to be established under the executive responsibility of the Commission, financed out of the Community budget, fall under the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice, and be accountable to a body set up by the European Parliament;
20. Stresses the importance of the provisions on the role of the European Parliament (Article 31), citizens' right of access (Article 17), auditing (Article 33) and judicial control (Article 37), all of which are left blank in the present text of the draft Convention; intends particularly to scrutinize the existing articles on data protection, legal protection and cooperation with third countries;
21. Requests the Council to initiate the formal consultation procedure immediately; intends to draw up a full report on the draft Convention and urges the Council to take Parliament's position into account before final adoption of the Convention;

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 42, 15.2.1993, p. 250.

22. Expresses its deep disagreement with the contents of the Council resolution on the minimum guarantees for asylum procedures, which contradicts the 1951 Geneva Convention and risks being adopted at the next Internal Affairs Council on 20-21 June 1995 and confirmed by the Cannes European Council;
23. Calls on the Council to readapt its resolution on the minimum guarantees for asylum procedures in order to make it compatible with the Geneva Convention, with the minimum guarantees fixed by Amnesty International and with the principles enounced in the Handbook of the HCR on the procedures and criteria to determine refugee status;

ON THE CFSP, MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES AND DEVELOPMENT

24. Is alarmed by the serious environmental situation of the Mediterranean area and points out the urgent need to tackle the emergency;
25. Believes that the Euro-Mediterranean Conference in Barcelona should be as open as possible and that all the five Republics that originated from former Yugoslavia as well as Albania and Libya should be invited;
26. Is convinced that the Barcelona Conference should give rise to a permanent and flexible framework in order to start a long-lasting Helsinki-like process where all the different issues at stake in the area could be tackled with the necessary continuity in the long-term perspective of Euromediterranean partnership;
27. Emphasizes the need to involve non-governmental organizations of the region fully in the Euro-Mediterranean Conference so as to strengthen the role of civil society in the promotion of dialogue;
28. Calls on the Council to be the promoter of the implementation of Phase II of the Mediterranean Action Plan, including it in the Conference as one of the major achievements for the sustainable development of the area;
29. Insists on the fact that new programmes for the Mediterranean area cannot be implemented by reducing the financial and political commitment of the Union towards other areas of the world (i.e. Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe);
30. Deems it necessary to improve transparency of Community finances by integrating the European Development Fund into the budgetary structure of the EU and by creating a separate chapter for the Common Foreign and Security Policy;

ON THE REVISION OF LOME IV: 8th EDF

31. Expresses its regret that the Member States have still not succeeded in reaching agreement on the amount of funding for the 8th EDF, which will entail delays in the protocol's entry into force;

32. Points out that the European Parliament has declared that it will not accept an actual reduction in the amounts allocated under the previous financial protocol at a time when the ACP countries are facing economic difficulties;
33. Calls on the Council to take a decision on the 8th EDF taking into account the accession of new countries to the European Union, population increases in the ACP countries, the rate of inflation and the economic constraints facing the ACP countries (connected with structural adjustment, the GATT agreement and debt burdens);

ON SECURITY

34. Calls on the Commission and the Council to use all appropriate means to convince the French Government not to resume nuclear testing and to support all efforts to come to a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty under the auspices of the United Nations;
35. Calls on the Commission and the Council to implement the demands of the European Parliament for the establishment of an efficient common restraint and control regime on arms exports by the Member States of the Union;
36. Calls on the Council and the Commission to support all efforts to reach a total ban on anti-personnel land-mines on the occasion of the UN Inhumane Weapons Convention Conference in September 1995;
37. Calls on the Council to take all steps to support the strengthening of the OSCE as an instrument to promote sustainable peace in Europe;

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