PART I

Proceedings of the sitting

IN THE CHAIR: LORD PLUMB

President

(The sitting was opened at 9 a.m.)

1. Approval of minutes

The minutes of the previous sitting were approved.

Mr Bueno Vicente referred to a vote taken the previous day in the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs for which the Spanish and Portuguese versions of the amendments were not available; he pointed out that he had attempted unsuccessfully to prevent the vote taking place, on the basis of Rule 69 (6), and that he had written to the Presidency requesting that the vote be annulled (the President replied that this was essentially a matter of procedure in committee and that he would contact the chairman of the committee concerned).

4. Cooperative movement in development policy (vote)

(Motion for a resolution contained in the Trivelli report — Doc. A 2-205/88)

Recitals A to L and paragraphs 1 to 19: adopted.

Paragraph 20:
— amendment 1: adopted.

Paragraphs 21 to 23: adopted.

Parliament adopted the resolution (part II, item 1).

2. Referral to committee

The motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Gredal and others on relations between the European Community and the Nordic countries (Doc. B 2-1529/87) was referred to the Political Affairs Committee as the committee responsible (motion originally referred to the REX Committee).

The Commission’s first activity report on the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes (IMPs) was referred to the Committee on Youth for an opinion (authorized to draw up a report: Committee on Regional Policy).

3. Texts of treaties forwarded by the Council

The President announced that he had received certified true copies of the following document:

— Act of Notification of 23 June 1988 of the approval by the Community of the Agreement on relations in the sea fisheries sector between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco.

5. Community’s architectural and archaeological heritage (debate and vote)

Mr Rubert de Ventos introduced his report, drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport on the conservation on the Community’s architectural and archaeological heritage (Doc. A 2-192/88).

Key to symbols used
* : ordinary consultation (single reading)
** I : cooperation procedure (first reading)
** II : cooperation procedure (second reading)
*** : parliamentary assent
(The type of procedure is determined by the legal basis proposed by the Commission.)

Information relating to voting time
— unless stated otherwise, the rapporteurs informed the Chair beforehand in writing of their position on amendments;
— the results of roll-call votes are given in Annex I.
Friday, 28 October 1988

The following spoke: Mr Coimbra Martins, on behalf of the Socialist Group, Mr McMillan-Scott, on behalf of the ED Group, Mr Selva, on behalf of the EPP Group, Mr Atinana, on behalf of the Communist Group, Mr Aboim Inglez, on behalf of the EDA Group, Mr Killilea, on behalf of the EDA Group, Mr Selva, on behalf of the EPP Group, Mr Pannella, on the appointment of Mrs Scrivener as a future Member of the Commission, Mr Escudero Lopez, non-attached member, Mr Kolokotronis, Mr Gerontopoulos, Mr Valverde Lopez, Mr Arbeloa Muru, Mr Gama, Mr Santos Machado, Mr Bombard, Mr Ulburghs and Lord Cockfield, Vice-President of the Commission.

The President declared the debate closed.

VOTE

— Motion for a resolution:

Preamble:
— amendments 1 and 2: adopted by successive votes.

Preamble: adopted as amended.

Recitals A and B: adopted.

Recital C:
— amendment 7: adopted by electronic vote.

Recital C: adopted as amended.

Recital D: adopted.

After recital D:
— amendments 3 and 4: adopted by electronic vote and by successive votes.

Paragraph 1:
— amendments 9 and 8: rejected by successive votes.

Paragraph 1: adopted.

Paragraph 2:
— amendment 5: adopted.

Paragraph 2: adopted as amended.

Paragraphs 3 and 4: adopted.

After paragraph 4:
— amendment 6: adopted.

Paragraph 5: adopted.

Explanations of vote:

Mr Robles Piquer spoke.

The EPP Group had requested a RCV on the motion for a resolution as a whole:

Members voting: 69
For: 68
Against: 0
Abstentions: 1

Parliament thus adopted the resolution (part II, item 2).

6. Teaching of Community languages (debate and vote)

Mr Garriga Polledo introduced his report, drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport, on the teaching of Community languages (Doc. A 2-196/88).

IN THE CHAIR: MR SEE Feld

Vice-President

The following spoke: Mr Habsburg, draftsman of the opinion of the Political Affairs Committee, Mrs Duhrkop, on behalf of the Socialist Group, Mr Selva, on behalf of the EPP Group, Mr Maher, on behalf of the Liberal Group, Mr Fitzgerald, on behalf of the EDA Group, Mr Escudero Lopez, non-attached member, Mr Coimbra Martins, Mr McMahon, Mr Gama and Lord Cockfield, Vice-President of the Commission.

The President declared the debate closed.

VOTE

— Motion for a resolution:

Explanations of vote:

Mr Prag spoke.

The EPP Group had requested an RCV:

Members voting: 48
For: 48
Against: 0
Abstentions: 0

Parliament thus adopted the resolution (part II, item 3).

7. Commission statement on hurricane 'Joan'

Lord Cockfield, Vice-President of the Commission, made a statement on the damage caused by hurricane ‘Joan’ in Nicaragua.
The following put brief questions pursuant to Rule 56 (2) of the Rules of Procedure: Mr Martin, Mr Boesmans, Mr Suarez Gonzalez, Mr McMahon, Mr Gutierrez Diaz, Mr Robles Piquer, Mr Seal, Mr Schon, Mr Medina Ortega, Lord Cockfield, who answered the questions, Mr Robles Piquer, and Lord Cockfield, who also answered the latter's question.

8. Commission statement on British Aero-space

Lord Cockfield, Vice-President of the Commission, made a statement on the takeover of the Royal Ordnance Factories and Austin Rover by British Aerospace.

The following spoke: Mr Seal who, pursuant to Rule 56 (3), first indent, asked that this declaration be followed by a debate, and Mr Prout who opposed this on behalf of the ED Group.

The President pointed out that the conditions laid down in Rule 56 (3) for holding such a debate had not been fulfilled.

The following then put brief questions, pursuant to Rule 56 (2) of the Rules of Procedure: Mr Seal, Dame Shelagh Roberts, Mr McMahon, Mr Schon, Lord Cockfield, who answered the questions, Mr McMahon and Lord Cockfield, who answered the latter's question.

9. Membership of Parliament

The President announced that Mr Duetoft had informed him in writing of his resignation as Member of Parliament with effect from 1 November 1988.

Pursuant to Article 12 (2), second indent of the Act governing the election of representatives to the European Parliament, Parliament took note of this vacancy and would inform the Member State concerned.

10. Written declarations entered in the register (Rule 65)

In accordance with Rule 65 (3), the President informed Parliament of the number of signatures obtained by these declarations (see Annex II).

11. Forwarding of resolutions adopted during the sitting

The President reminded members that, pursuant to Rule 107 (2), the minutes of that sitting would be submitted to Parliament for its approval at the beginning of the next sitting.

With Parliament's agreement, he stated that he would forward the resolutions that had just been adopted forthwith to the bodies specified by the authors.

12. Dates for next part-session

The President announced that the next part-session would be held from 14 to 18 November 1988.

13. Adjournment of session

The President declared the session of the European Parliament adjourned.

(The sitting was closed at 11.40 a.m.)

Enrico VINCI
Secretary-General

Henry PLUMB
President
PART II

Texts adopted by the European Parliament

I. Cooperative movement and development policy

—— Doc. A2-205/88

RESOLUTION

on cooperatives and the cooperative movement in development policy

The European Parliament,

A. having regard to the enormous international growth in cooperatives, and especially in agricultural, credit, consumer and insurance cooperatives in the industrialized countries,

B. whereas, although the cooperative movement has had scant impact in many ACP countries, more and more countries are committed to a policy of systematically encouraging the growth of such institutions,

C. having regard to the relatively important role of the cooperative movement both in Latin America and in Asia,

D. firmly believing that cooperatives should be treated as a structural constituent of the Community’s development policy and that in consequence cooperative enterprises are destined to play a front-line role in the socio-economic development of Third World countries,

E. whereas, while there is no single cooperative model which is universally applicable, the growth of agricultural, credit and consumer cooperatives in many LDCs and the development of polyvalent or multi-purpose cooperatives can make a contribution to the achievement of local or regional goals,

F. whereas cooperative enterprise is an instrument capable of ensuring integrated development which can meet the immediate needs of the population,

G. whereas cooperative development programmes should be geared not merely to economic goals, but should also take account of social goals,

H. firmly believing that cooperatives should spring from the peoples concerned so as to contribute to their endogenous development and self-reliance and that the development of the cooperative movement requires the creation and strengthening of representative and properly structured agricultural organizations,

I. noting that the financial aid given by certain international institutions and international development banks has fallen owing, amongst other factors, to external indebtedness and the imposition of conditions and guarantees which are socially and economically unacceptable,

J. having regard to the lack of involvement of women in cooperative societies in most developing countries, the paucity of studies of their position in this sector and the absence of any special legislative provisions in this regard,

K. whereas cooperatives in the ACP and EEC countries are among the economic and social partners included in the Lomé Convention,
L. having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. A2-205/88);

1. Stresses the right of each country to set its own development goals and priorities, but recalls that many LDCs have already made the development of a genuine cooperative system a part of their plans for economic development;

2. Regrets, however, that insufficient attention has been paid within the framework of ACP-EEC cooperation and the Lomé Convention to the development of cooperatives and likewise regrets the fact that many ACP countries are insufficiently aware of the development aid possibilities which the cooperative movement within the EEC can offer;

3. Calls, therefore, upon the Community institutions and the Member States to consider the possibility of including this sector in the next Lomé Convention and to do likewise in the context of financial and technical cooperation with the developing countries of Latin America and Asia;

4. Recommends that the states involved formulate national policies which define clearly the different roles of the government and the cooperative movement; stresses in any case the need for the government's macro-political goals and the specific goals of the cooperatives to be attuned and for the latter's autonomy to be fully recognized and respected; calls also upon the developing countries and the international organizations for public development aid to try to channel administrative and financial aid in such a way as to enable cooperatives progressively to assume responsibility for meeting their own needs;

5. Considers that rural development and self-sufficiency in food should continue to be prime objectives of the Community's development policy and states its belief that agricultural cooperatives have a fundamental role to play in meeting these objectives and that food aid should also be directed towards this end;

6. Believes for this reason that the cooperative movement can make a decisive contribution in this field to the achievement of self-sufficiency, the creation of food surpluses and the development of the market;

7. Stresses that existing local resources should be mobilized before resorting to external financial assistance, which should complement, but never replace, the contributions from the members of the cooperative;

8. Believes for this reason that it is absolutely necessary for the states concerned to show a firm commitment to the creation of systems for mobilizing rural and urban savings via savings and credit cooperatives by introducing legislation designed to foster their creation and development;

9. Calls upon European cooperative organizations to do more in terms of a 'movement-to-movement' aid policy and to devote greater economic resources to fostering the development of cooperatives in the developing countries;

Aspects relating to cooperation with the ACP countries

10. Calls upon the Commission to examine ways of enabling the cooperative movement in the ACP countries to secure greater access to the existing funds and instruments of Community development policy and to establish the necessary mechanisms for ensuring that cooperatives play an increasing role in development cooperation policy;

11. Calls upon the Commission to examine, in collaboration with the European cooperative movement and specialized international organizations, the possibility of financing pilot projects involving small-scale cooperative ventures in a number of ACP countries with a view to the subsequent assessment of the results;

12. Calls on NGOs to encourage the involvement of local cooperatives in those projects and programmes implemented with the help of Community finance;
13. Regrets the absence or ineffectiveness of public training and information programmes in the ACP countries on the potential of cooperatives;

14. Calls on the Commission to make available, through its delegations, to the state institutions, cooperatives and NGOs of the developing countries all the information they need, using whatever means of communication as appropriate to help foster an awareness of the cooperative system and the potential of cooperatives among members of the cooperatives themselves, their families and the entire local population, paying special attention to women;

* * *

15. Considers that the work of training should be carried out before cooperatives are set up and should be a continuous process implemented by specialized institutions (cooperative training centres, agriculture or education ministries, etc.); calls upon the European cooperative movement to devote a percentage of its resources to setting up an education fund;

16. Regrets that in many cooperative sectors within the EEC, notably in agriculture, the women's cooperative movement has no proper structure and lacks sufficient independence to be able to provide cooperative support to the women's movements of the developing countries; calls, therefore, upon the European cooperative organizations to set up a data bank on the involvement of women in this sector;

17. Calls upon the Commission to encourage and strengthen any projects involving women which are susceptible of taking on a cooperative form, and stresses that services cooperatives — credit and savings cooperatives, consumer cooperatives and those concerned with family welfare (health, hygiene, nutrition) — are particularly suitable in this respect, while leaving open the possibility that at a later stage full integration in mixed cooperative societies will come about;

18. Suggests that the Commission devise and implement a policy for fostering the development of cooperatives in Third World Countries in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

19. Calls upon the Commission to make regular use of the potential, in terms of knowledge and experience, of the EEC cooperative associations and the specialized international organizations, informing them of projects with a cooperative basis so that they can help in setting them up;

20. Calls on the European cooperative organizations to strengthen their structure and to support the existing coordinating committee (CCACC), which should speak on their behalf and should be recognized by the EEC institutions as a permanent partner, distinct from NGOs and private consultants;

21. Calls upon the European cooperative movement to make greater use of its technical and financial possibilities in development aid and urges all cooperative sectors to examine ways in which they might involve themselves;

22. Suggests that the Commission consider the possibility of initiating intercontinental conferences between the Community and the developing countries on the problems of the cooperative movement so as to provide a structured framework within which EEC cooperative organizations and those from other continents (Asia, Africa, Latin America) can meet. In particular, an initiative should be launched with the African countries to take up and develop the initiative of the Gaborone Conference, which designated the period 1985-1995 'Cooperative Development Decade';

23. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the governments of the Member States, the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the Presidency of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, the Presidency of the OAU and the organs of the European, African, Latin American and Asian cooperative movements.
2. Community’s architectural and archaeological heritage

— Doc. A2-192/88

RESOLUTION

on the conservation of the Community’s architectural and archaeological heritage

The European Parliament,


— having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and, in particular, Articles 2, 118 128 and 130 (a) and (c),

— having regard to the Solemn Declaration on European Union and, in particular, under the heading 'Cultural cooperation', the passage devoted to 'joint action to protect, promote and safeguard the cultural heritage' (*),

— having regard to the report on a People’s Europe adopted by the European Council meeting in Milan and, in particular, the passage concerning the creation of voluntary work camps where young people ‘of different nationalities and cultures come together for a shared experience’ (**),


— having regard to the resolutions adopted by the Ministers of Culture meeting within the Council of 17 February 1986, on transnational cultural itineraries (****), and of 13 November 1986, on business sponsorships, Europe’s architectural heritage and the conservation of works of art and artefacts (*****)

— having regard to its previous resolutions of 13 May 1974 on the protection of Europe’s cultural heritage (**), of 8 March 1976 on Community action in the cultural sector (**), of 18 January 1979 embodying the European Parliament’s opinion on the communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council concerning Community action in the cultural sector (**), of 14 September 1982 on the protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage (**), of 17 November 1983 on the communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the European Parliament and the Council on stronger Community action in the cultural sector (****) and of 15 September 1988 on aid for the reconstruction of the Chiado district of Lisbon (***)

— having regard to Council of Europe Convention 119/85 on offences relating to Cultural Property,

(*) Adopted by the European Council, at the close of its meeting in Stuttgart, on 19.6.1983 (Ch. 3.3) (EC Bulletin No 6/83).
(**) See report presented to the European Council by the ad hoc Committee on a People’s Europe, SN/2536/3/85, ch. 5.
(***) OJ No C 63, 30.1.1974, p. 3.
(****) See minutes of that sitting (Part II, Item 1 (a)).
— having regard to Council of Europe Convention 121/85 on the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe (1),

— having regard to the report of its Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport (Doc. A2-192/88),

A. whereas the arguments it has put forward bringing out the historical, cultural, economic (tourism) and social (preservation and creation of jobs) importance of preserving the architectural and archaeological heritage and its value for the past, present and future balance between the individual and his environment, are still completely relevant,

B. noting with satisfaction that the Commission has followed — especially in setting up the European Historical Monuments and Sites Fund — the guidelines sketched out by Parliament and, furthermore, that these guidelines have influenced the initial positions adopted on the matter by the Ministers of Culture meeting within the Council and have encouraged the European Investment Bank to grant several conservation loans,

C. whereas the Community's archaeological, artistic and architectural heritage affords a vision of the European nations in which their identity is no longer constituted by epic feats at the expense of their neighbours, but rather by a gradual transition from one form to another in which the differences and the continuity, the overlapping and mutual influences, reveal both the identity and diversity of European culture, a civilization which cannot be misrepresented in the service of any form of political ulterior motive and whose national cultural identity must not be allowed to be distorted either by the Member States or, indeed, by the states associated with the Community,

D. whereas the action undertaken should not simply be continued but should be stepped up in areas where measures have already been taken (Community contribution to the financing of different conservation works and partial contribution to the cost of saving the Parthenon and the Acropolis in Athens, establishing a model for analyzing the economic and social effects of conservation, vocational training and research on the sulphation of limestone, marble and brick) and extended to seven new areas:

— financial aid for conservation work related to the implementation of the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes and the planning of transnational cultural itineraries,

— grants for suitable plans to safeguard and restore historic city centres under threat, damaged or struck by disasters other than the ravages of time or pollution,

— voluntary work camps for young people,

— training for jobs connected with the conservation of works of art and artefacts and restoration,

— professional training in the management of and provision of information on the cultural heritage,

— taxation in respect of privately-owned architectural monuments,

— preventing the theft of works of art and recovering stolen works of art,

E. having regard to the urgent need to combat the increase in theft, looting, vandalism and illicit handling of cultural property (works of art) in the Community,

F. whereas among the signatory States to Council of Europe Convention 119/85 on offences relating to cultural property there are, to date, only three Member States of the Community,

1. Calls on the Commission to:

(a) propose an annual entry in the Community budget of an appropriation along the lines of that for the European Historical Monuments and Sites Fund, which must have adequate financial resources to meet the needs of preserving the Community's architectural and archaeological heritage;

(b) earmark for the financing of conservation work — especially in the case of museums which are also historical monuments — a reasonable proportion of the appropriations provided for under the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes;

(c) allocate appropriations from 'various existing Community instruments' (*) to the conservation of architectural and archaeological monuments whose tourist attraction is expected to be enhanced by the transnational cultural itineraries;

(d) encourage decentralization — analogous to that which already exists in the FRG — of the national bodies responsible for the preselection and submission of projects;

(e) collaborate effectively with the Council of Europe in order to combine forces and successfully safeguard and preserve the European heritage;

(f) instructs the Bologna Institute for cultural, artistic and natural assets and the Leuven Centre for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Buildings to keep a permanent check on the economic and social profitability of conservation in the Community countries and undertake to provide the public authorities in the Member States (mainly at local level) with a documentation, information and advisory service so that the costs and advantages — including those which make themselves felt in the campaign against unemployment or boost tax revenue — of each of the conservation measures planned by these authorities can be evaluated;

(g) entrust to these institutes, or to other expert bodies, such as the York Institute for advanced architectural studies and the European university centre for cultural assets in Ravello, the task of establishing principles for deciding between the alternatives available in the way of preservation or possible reconstruction and re-use of buildings, limiting access to them to researchers or opening them to the public, etc., thus facilitating the resolution of conflicts between more archaeologically or anthropologically-inclined approaches, that is between approaches which set more store by the aesthetic value of a building and its 'aura' and those which stress its educational and social value;

(h) increase, especially through substantial assistance from the European Social Fund, the number of Community scholarship holders who acquire sound professional qualifications as managers, information officers, guides and conservationists of the architectural heritage and the number of training centres that provide places for these scholarship holders, thereby making the monuments of the past an instrument of value for the future;

(i) launch the voluntary work camps for young people referred to in the report on a People's Europe and, at the same time, organize training programmes designed to staff those camps with high-calibre administrative and technical personnel;

(j) earmark specific appropriations for the strengthening or creation of centres devoted to: (a) research into conservation and restoration methods and techniques in connection with the Eurocar programme, an off-shoot of the Eureka conservation and restoration programme, and (b) the training of administrators, guides and experts in the field, along the lines started by the European Centre for the Cultural Heritage in Barcelona, the aim being to standardize qualifications of such people at European level;

(k) develop the European dimension and assist the best existing schools of this type both technically and financially by promoting exchanges of teachers and students under the Erasmus programme, with the possibility of long practical training periods in these centres;

(l) not only protect individual buildings or excavations, but also encourage integrated projects where work on the archaeological and architectural levels would enable the historical and cultural continuity of the city as an 'organic entity in space and time' to be revealed or where the appropriate authority decides to improve archaeological sites on the basis of criteria laid down by the European Parliament;

(m) encourage also an assessment of the alternative approaches adopted by European cities to preserve their historic centres: service sector businesses, 'gentrification' use by the local authority, etc., and endeavour, in each case, in accordance with the recommendations made in the European Architectural Heritage Charter to ensure that restoration work is carried out fairly and without the need to evict the poorer inhabitants;

(n) subsidize town councils and institutions which undertake to protect or maintain archaeological remains and the open spaces and buildings which contribute to the image of cities and feature in the collective memory of their inhabitants;

(o) initiate an inquiry into the obstacles, for example in the field of taxation and social security, to effective cooperation between national and regional authorities;

(p) ensure that the restoration work underway or planned, particularly in the case of historic city centres such as Lisbon following the recent fire, will be based on thorough preliminary studies and will serve as an example of the sympathetic and meticulous restoration of architectural heritage that one now has a right to expect;

2. Urges the Council to:

(a) reach a decision as soon as possible on the measures needed to ensure a reduction of direct taxes to which property owners are subject, and to release additional resources for the conservation and maintenance of historic buildings or sites whose state of repair and accessibility to the public are deemed to be adequate;

(b) examine without further delay the project for setting up a European information centre on the theft of works of art as such a centre will be an essential corollary to the free movement of cultural assets, and on the new techniques — laser detectors, aerial photography, deep-sea diving — which nowadays help to prevent looting;

(c) instruct the Commission to submit an official legislative proposal for the establishment in the Community of common rules on the protection of Europe's cultural heritage against theft, looting, vandalism and illicit handling, and proposals for enhancing cooperation between the relevant authorities in the Member States with a view to combating such offences relating to cultural property more effectively;

3. Wishes to see the European Investment Bank extend loan facilities — backed, whenever possible, by interest subsidies charged to the Community budget — for conservation work involving three types of architectural and archaeological monuments: those that help to redress the socio-economic imbalance of the industrially less-favoured regions, those that are of cultural value for more than one Member State and those that involve relatively new activities, such as urban or industrial archaeology, which tend to be neglected by conventional sources of support;

4. Recommends that funds be distributed selectively, so that the proposed projects can be completed, rather than being spread thinly across a lot of projects, many of which will neither be completed nor have the indicative value which action funded by the Community should have;

5. Calls on all the Member States to sign and ratify Council of Europe Convention 119/85 on offences relating to cultural property;
6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the governments of the Member States, the Council, the Commission, the European Investment Bank and the Council of Europe.

3. Teaching Community languages

— Doc. A2-196/88

RESOLUTION

on the teaching of Community languages in the European Community

The European Parliament,

— having regard to Council Regulation No 1 of 15 April 1958, referring to the official languages of the Community,

— having regard to the Communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on a Community action programme in the field of education — teaching of languages in the Community (COM(78) 222 final),

— having regard to its Resolution of 11 February 1983 on the teaching of foreign languages in the Community (1),

— having regard to its Resolution of 13 April 1984 on the dissemination of languages in the Community (2),

— having regard to the following motions for resolutions: Docs. 2-457/84; 2-557/84; 2-578/84; 2-859/84; B2-739/85; B2-1495/85; B2-1539/85; B2-1583/85; B2-1584/85; B2-91/86; B2-194/86; B2-327/86; B2-955/87; B2-1568/87 and petition No 201/85,

— having regard to the work of the Council of Europe and its bodies particularly Resolution 69 of the Committee on Ministers of 25 January 1969, on an intensified modern language programme for Europe,

— having regard to the Resolution of the Council of 9 February 1976 (3) and the conclusion adopted by the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council on 4 June 1984,

— having regard to Recommendation 814 (1977) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe concerning modern languages in Europe,

— having considered the work of the conference held by the Council of Europe at Strasbourg from 23 to 26 February 1982, entitled 'Vivre le multilinguisme européen — Across the threshold towards multilingual Europe',

— having regard to Recommendation R (82) 18 of 24 September 1982 concerning modern languages,

— having regard to its Resolution of 11 March 1983 on a Community programme in the field of education (4),

— having regard to its Resolution of 14 November 1985 on the recognition of diplomas (5),

— having regard to its Resolution of 15 November 1985 on a proposal for a Council decision adopting a Community programme on education and training for technology (COM-ETT) (6),

(2) OJ No C 127, 14.5.1984, p. 139.
(4) OJ No C 87, 5.4.1983, p. 90.
— having regard to its Resolution of 16 May 1986 on student mobility (ERASMUS) (1),

— having regard to its Resolution of 24 October 1986 on teacher mobility and recognition of teaching qualifications (2),

— having regard to its Resolution of 13 November 1986 on the action programme ‘YES for Europe’ (3),

— having considered the work of the Conference organized by the Council for Cultural Cooperation at Strasbourg from 20 to 25 March 1988 entitled ‘Language-Learning in Europe: the challenge of diversity’,

— having regard to the solemn declaration on European Union adopted by the European Council on 19 June 1983 at Stuttgart,

— having regard to the report of the ad hoc Committee on a ‘Citizens’ Europe’ (the Adonino Committee) adopted by the European Council at Milan in 1985 (4),

— having regard to its Resolution of 14 September 1983 concerning the substance of the preliminary draft Treaty establishing the European Union (5),

— having regard to its Resolution of 20 January 1988 on the Commission proposal for a Council Directive on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in the Member States concerning the pursuit of broadcasting activities (6),

— having regard to the Communication from the Commission on ‘the teaching of foreign languages’ (COM(88) 203 final),


— having regard to the report of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport and the opinion of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. A2-196/88),

A. whereas it is of exceptional importance for the development of the ideals of European unity and the completion of the internal market that communication between the citizens and peoples of the European Community should be encouraged,

B. whereas in order to intensify this communication, maximum attention must be given to developing the teaching of Community languages within the European Community, in such a way as to take full account of the new methods employed in modern teaching, and in the case of Community language teaching, knowledge of a different culture and way of life is extremely important,

C. whereas it is therefore necessary to replace previous theories of language teaching in the Community with modern methods founded on practice,

D. stressing that the European Council in Stuttgart reaffirmed the importance of language teaching as part of the consolidation of European Union,

E. whereas at the meeting of the Council and of the Ministers of Education within the Council of 4 June 1984, the Member States agreed to promote all appropriate measures to enable the maximum number of pupils to acquire, before completing their compulsory schooling, a practical knowledge of two languages in addition to their mother tongue; they were also in favour of all measures likely to permit the maintenance of levels of knowledge of Community languages in vocational training, higher education and adult education,

(2) OJ No C 297, 24.11.1986, p. 158.
(4) SN/848/6185.
(5) OJ No C 277, 17.10.1983, p. 95, para. 71 (c).
(6) OJ No C 49, 22.2.1988, p. 53.
F. whereas the Community programmes to encourage mobility, such as YES and ERASMUS, represent valuable contributions both to the acquisition of familiarity with the language and culture of the host country, and achieving a Citizens' Europe,

G. expressing its regret at the delay in setting up the network of information centres on the teaching of Community languages which was provided for in the conclusions of the Council and the Ministers of Education in 1984,

H. whereas new developments in language teaching will have a major impact on the professional training and qualifications of teaching staff, and this will require close cooperation between the Member States,

I. whereas the setting up of a consultative committee of experts may be desirable to deal with this new professional training and all other aspects and problems of modern systems of teaching Community languages,

J. whereas the widespread but in some cases unevenly distributed development of the 'free' availability of teaching of Community languages can adversely affect the rights of consumers and the quality of instruction offered, it would therefore appear to be necessary to regulate the setting-up of language-teaching centres and the standards to be observed therein,

K. whereas the teaching of Community languages should be an ongoing process and it is therefore necessary to guarantee its proper place in school education, and in basic and ongoing training courses,

L. whereas in many university courses in the Member States, there is no compulsory language teaching even of one's mother tongue, and it is necessary that language learning should be considered as a fundamental element of a university education,

M. welcoming new experiments in language teaching, particularly with respect to the teaching of course of a general type in at least one language other than the mother tongue throughout the period of primary and secondary education,

N. whereas it is likewise necessary to promote and recommend the use of the new educational technologies in accordance with the wishes of the European Parliament expressed in its resolution of 11 November 1986 on education and training in the new technologies (1),

O. whereas Community citizens should be aware of the multilingual dimension and able to respond to the demands of the audio-visual media, radio broadcasts, reading materials etc., available to them,

P. whereas the European Community must give due attention to the teaching of the minority languages,

Q. whereas stepping up action programmes on behalf of European production in the audiovisual field strengthens multilingualism,

1. Welcomes the Communication from the Commission on the teaching of foreign languages (COM(88) 203 final);

2. Calls on the Commission to act on its announcement of 24 May 1988 to the Council and Education Ministers by submitting to the European Parliament before the end of 1988 a formal proposal for improving foreign language teaching in the Community in order to

— create equality of opportunities between the citizens of the different regions and between the different levels of educative attainment in the Community and

— to facilitate the free movement of persons;

3. Believes that the Commission's proposal should be based on the principle that achieving the abovementioned objectives calls for qualitative and quantitative improvements in foreign language teaching and that this in turn calls for greater, coordinated efforts on the part of the Member States or the educational authorities and the Community

— in the (further) training of teachers in schools and colleges and in the exchange of teachers and pupils,

— in developing and coordinating syllabuses and teaching methods as well as agreeing on the commencement and duration of foreign language teaching and the number of languages learnt;

4. Calls for the application of new teaching methods in this field to include the teaching of a general subject at primary and secondary level in at least one language other than the pupil's own;

5. Recommends, therefore, that a new model is approved for professional language teacher-training, in which the new, educational approach can be backed by close cooperation between Member States; recommends the creation, on a uniform basis, of European teacher training centres for all levels of education (from kindergarten to university); eventually only these centres should be allowed to dispense European teaching diplomas;

6. Recommends that a Consultative Committee be set up to provide expert guidance and direction, and responsible for producing proposals, reports, opinions, etc., to guarantee the quality and degree of precision required; this Consultative Committee should cover all forms and levels of language teaching, including training courses for translators and interpreters;

7. Asks that the Member States provide language teachers with the opportunity to spend part of their basic training or regular periods of time in the countries of the languages taught, and approve the Commission's proposal to encourage teacher mobility by means of grants or other forms of aid, and wishes to see this leading to a separate Community programme on the lines of ERASMUS;

8. Calls for the most effective methods, including new technologies, to be used for teaching pupils at all levels in accordance with Parliament's resolution of 11 November 1986 which again recommended support for research into methods of teaching Community languages;

9. Stresses the need for the Member States to guarantee continuous teaching of Community languages from primary school through to and including higher education, and from vocational training through to ongoing adult education; and calls for a fresh approach to pre-school education taking into account pilot projects;

10. Recalls the conclusions of the Council and Education Ministers of 4 June 1984 when the Member States agreed to support all appropriate measures permitting as many pupils as possible to acquire a practical knowledge of two foreign languages before completing their compulsory schooling;

11. Calls on the television and radio authorities of each Member State to encourage multilingualism within the framework of television without frontiers, by means of broadcasting programmes in their original languages and showing documentaries on the society and culture of the different Community countries;

12. Calls for literary works to be published in the Community languages in order to encourage multilingualism, strengthening collaboration with the Group of Book Publishers of the European Community in order to promote and select books and translations of high quality, for moves to encourage the establishment and use of multilingual libraries in all the Member States, and for wider dissemination of plays, music, literature and other cultural initiatives in their original languages;
13. Stresses that the learning of Community languages and the stepping-up of exchanges of school pupils as well as the encouragement of youth exchanges, through programmes such as YES, ERASMUS or COMETT, represent means of providing greater access to the language, education and culture of other Member States for an increasing percentage of young people and thus opening young people to other cultures and mutual understanding, and eliminating prejudice and discrimination; therefore calls for these Community programmes for the mobility of young people, students and teachers to be expanded and to become generally available;

14. Calls for the network of information centres on the teaching of Community languages, which the Education Ministers proposed in 1984, to be set up as soon as possible;

15. Believes it necessary to establish basic regulations for private language schools to safeguard the right of pupils and teachers and to guarantee the quality of teaching;

16. Calls for the children of immigrants to be given a thorough grounding in the language of their country of residence to enable them to overcome any social or economic disadvantages;

17. Believes that close attention should be paid to the education and training of interpreters, translators and language experts in general, and to the appropriate translation of new words resulting from developments in technology; calls also for a standard form of training, where possible, for translators, interpreters and language experts and for a 'charter for translators, interpreters and language experts';

18. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission and to the governments of the Member States.
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

28 October 1988

ABENS, ABOIM INGLEZ, ALBER, ÁLVAREZ DE PAZ, AMARAL, AMBERG, ANASTASSIOPOULOS, D’ANCONA, ANDENNA, ANDRÉ, ANDREWS, ANTONIOZZI, ANTONY, ARBELOA MURU, ARGUELLES SALAVERRIA, ARIAS CAÑETE, ARNDT, AVGERINOS, BAILLOT, BANOTTI, BARDONG, BARÓN CRESPO, BARRETT, BARROS MOURA, BATTERSBY, BECKMANN, BENHAMOU, BETTiza, BEYER DE RYKE, BIRD, BLOCH VON BLOTTNITZ, BOEMANS, BOMBARD, BONACCINI, BOOT, BORGO, BOSERUP, BRAUN-MOSER, DE BREMOND D’ARS, BROK, BROOKES, BRU PURÓN, BUENO VICENTE, BURON, BUTTAFUOCO, CAAMANO BERNAL, CABANILLAS, GALLAS, CABEZÓN ALONSO, CALVO ORTEGA, CANO PINTO, CASINI, CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI, CASTLE, CERVERA CARDONA, CHAMBEIRON, CHIOPIER, CHRISTENSEN, CHRISTODOULOU, CODERCH PLANAS, COHEN, COIMBRA MARTINS, COLINO SALAMANCA, COLLINOT, CONDESSO, COSTANZO, COSTE-FLORET, CURRY, DALSASS, DALY, DANKERT, DE BACKER-VAN OCKEN, DESAMA, DEPREZ, DEVEZE, DÍAZ DEL RÍO JAUDENES, DESSYLAS, DI BARTOLOMEI, DIEZ DE RIVERA ICAZA, DIMOPOULOS, DOURO, DUETOFT, DÜHRKOP DÜHRKOP, EBEL, ELLES D. L., EPHREIMIDIS, ERCINI, ESCUDERO LOPEZ, ESTGEN, EVRAUD, FAITH, FERRER CASALS, FILINIS, FITZGERALD, FITZSIMONS, FOCKE, FOURCANS, FRAGA IRIBARNE, FREYRICH I., FRÜH, FUILLET, GUDIOX, GALLUZZI, GAMA, GARAIKOETXEA URRIZA, GARcía ARIAS, GARcía RAYA, GARRIGA POLLEDO, GATTI, GAUCHER, GAUTHIER, Gawronski, GAZIS, GERONTOPoulos, GIANNAKOU-KOUTSIKOU, GIUMMARRA, GRAZIANI, GUARRACI, GUERMEUR, GUTIERREZ DÍAZ, HABSburg, HANSCH, HAFT, HERMAN, HINTZIGRATH, HOFF, HOFFMANN K.-H., HOON, HOWELL, HUGHES, IVERSEN, JACKSON C., JANSSEN VAN RAAY, KILBY, KILLLEA, KLEPSCH, KOLOKRONTIS, KUIJPERS, LACERDA DE QUEIROZ, LALOR, LAMBRIAS, LATAILADE, LEHIDEUX, VAN DER LEE, LENTZ-CORNETTE, LENZ, LIGIOS, LINKOHRL, LLORCA VILAPLANA, LUCAS PIRES, LUSTER, MADEIRA, MAFFRE-BAUGÉ, MAHER, MAJ-WEGGEN, MALANGRÉ, MALAUD, MARCK, MARQUES MENDES, MARSHALL, MARTIN D., MARTIN S., MAYROS, MCCARTIN, MCGOWAN, MCMAHON, MCMILLAN-SCOTT, MEDEIROS FERREIRA, MEDINA ORTEGA, MEGAHY, MERTENS, METTEN, MIRANDA DE LAGE, MIZZAU, MORÁN LOPEZ, MORDO LEONICO, MORONI, MOTCHANE, MOUCHEL, MÜHLEN, MÜNCH, MUNTINGH, MUSSO, NAVARRO VELASCO, NEGRI, NEUGEBAUER, NEWTON DUNN, NIelsen T., O’DONnell, O’HAGAN, OLiva GARCÍA, O’MALLEY, PALMIERI, PANNELLA, PAPAKYRIAZIS, PEARCE, PELIKAN, PENDERS, PERY, PETERS, PFLIMLIN, PIMENTA, PISONI F., PLANAS PUCHADES, PLASKOVITIS, POETSCHI, POETERING, PONIATOWSKI, PONS GRAU, PORDEA, PRAG, PRANCHE, PRICE, PRouT, RABBETHGE, RAFTERY, RAGGIO, RAMíREZ HEREDIA, REMACLE, RIGO, ROBERTS, ROBLES PIQUER, ROELANTS DU VIVIER, ROgALLA, ROMEOS, ROMERA I ALCAZAR, RUBERT DE VENTOS, SABY, SANTOS MACHADO, SANZ, FERNÁNDEZ, SARIDAKIS, SCHIAVINATO, SCHLEICHER, SCHMIDBAUER, SCHÖN, SCHREIBER, SEAL, SEEFELD, SEEler, SELVA, SHERLOCK, SIERRA BARDAJí, SIMMONDS, SIMONS, SIMPSON, SQUARCIALUPI, STAES, STAUFFENBERG, STAVROU, STEVENSON, STEWART, SUÁREZ GONZÁLEZ, TAYLOR, TELKÁMPER, THAREAU, THEATO, TOKSVIG, TOMLINSON, TOPMANN, TORRES MARINHO, TOUSSAINT, TRIVELLI, TURNER, TZOUNIS, ULBURGHS, VALVERDE LOPEZ, VAN HEMELDONCK, VANDEMEULEBROUCKE, VATSSADE, VERDE I ALDEA, VERGÉER, VERGES, VERNIMMEN, VISser, VITALE, VON DER VRING, WETTIG, WIJSENBEEK, VON WOGAU, WOHLFART, WURTH-POLFER, WURTZ, ZAGARI, ZAHORKA, ZARGES.
ANNEX I

Result of roll-call votes

(+ ) = For
( - ) = Against
(O) = Abstention

Rubert de Ventos report (Doc. A 2-192/88)

Architectural and cultural heritage

As a whole

(+)

ABENS, ABOIM INGLEZ, ÁLVAREZ DE PAZ, D’ANCONA, ARGÜELLES SALAVERRIA, ARIAS CANETE, ARNDT, BATTERSBY, BECKMANN, BOMBARD, BRU PURÓN, CAAMAÑO BERNAL, CAZÓN ALONSO, CANO PINTO, CERVERA CARDONA, COHEN, COIMBRA MARTINS, DALY, DESAMA, DÍAZ DEL RÍO JAUDENES, DIEZ DE RIVERA ICASA, DÜHRKOP DÜHRKOP, ESCUDERO LOPEZ, FILINIS, FITZGERALD, FRAGA IRIBARNE, FRIEDRICH I., GAMA, GARCÍA ARIAS, GARRIGA POLLEDO, GAUTHIER, GERONTOPOULOS, GRAZIANI, HABSBURG, KILBY, KILLILEA, KÖLOKOTRONIS, LAFUENTE LOPEZ, LALOR, LENTZ-CORNETTE, LINKÖHR, LLORCA Vilaplana, MAHER, TORRES MARINHO, MARTIN D., McMILLAN-SCOTT, MEDINA ORTEGA, MIRANDA DE LAGE, MORONI, O’HAGAN, PFLIMLIN, PLANAS PUCHADES, PONS GRAU, PRAG, PROUT, RAMÍREZ HEREDIA, ROBERTS, ROBLES PIQUER, ROMEOS, SCHIAVINATO, SCHMIDBAUER, SEEFELD, STAUFFENBERG, TURNER, TZOUNIS, ULBURGHS, VALVERDE LOPEZ, VERDE I ALDEA.

(O)

RUBERT DE VENTÓS.

Garriga Polledo report (Doc. A 2-196/88)

Teaching Community languages

As a whole

(+)

ÁLVAREZ DE PAZ, ARGÜELLES SALAVERRIA, ARNDT, BLOCH VON BLOTTNITZ, BOESMANS, BOMBARD, BUTTAFUOCO, CAAMAÑO BERNAL, CANO PINTO, CERVERA CARDONA, COIMBRA MARTINS, DANKERT, DÍAZ DEL RÍO JAUDENES, DIEZ DE RIVERA ICASA, DÜHRKOP DÜHRKOP, ESCUDERO LOPEZ, FITZGERALD, FRAGA IRIBARNE, GAMA, GARCÍA ARIAS, GARRIGA POLLEDO, GUTIÉRREZ DÍAZ, HABSBURG, KILBY, LALOR, LLORCA VIAPLANA, MAHER, MAJ-WEGGEN, MARQUES MENDES, MARTIN D., McMAHON, Mc MILLAN-SCOTT, MEDINA ORTEGA, MORONI, NAVARRO VELASCO, PRAG, PROUT, RAMÍREZ HEREDIA, ROBERTS, RUBERT DE VENTÓS, SCHMIDBAUER, SEAL, SEEFELD, STAVROU, SUÁREZ GONZÁLEZ, TURNER, TZOUNIS, VALVERDE LOPEZ.
**ANNEX II**

*Written declarations entered in the register*

(Rule 65)

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<tr>
<th>Doc. No</th>
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<th>Signatures</th>
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<tr>
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<td>D. Martin, Collins, Ford and McMahon</td>
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CORRIGENDUM

to the minutes of the sitting of 20 November 1987

7. Food aid

— Proposal for a regulation COM(87) 492 final

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

TEXT AMENDED

BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 on food aid policy and food aid management

Preamble and recitals unchanged

ARTICLE 1

Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 5 is replaced by the following:

Article 5

In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 8 (1), the Commission shall:

First indent unchanged

— establish the total quantities for each product on an annual or multiannual basis,

Third indent unchanged

In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 8 (2), the Commission shall:

Two indents unchanged

Rest unchanged