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Report

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on External Economic Relations

on the recommendation adopted in Istanbul on 10 September 1973 by the
EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee (Doc. 181/73)

Rapporteur: Sir Tufon BEAMISH

PE 34.207/fin.



By letter of 4 October 1973, the President of the European Parliament forwarded the recommendation adopted in Istanbul on 10 September 1973 by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee to the Committee on External Economic Relations.

On 13 September 1973, the Committee on External Economic Relations appointed Sir Tufton Beamish rapporteur.

The committee unanimously adopted this report at its meeting of 25 October 1973.

The following were present: Mr de la Malène, chairman; Mr Boano, vice-chairman; Sir Tufton Beamish, rapporteur; Mr Bangemann, Mr Behrendt, Mr Brégégère, Mr Dewulf, Mr Kaspereit, Lord Mansfield, Mr Radoux, Mr Scholten and Mr Thiry.

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A

The Committee on External Economic Relations hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on the recommendation adopted on 10 September 1973 in Istanbul by the Joint Committee of the Association with Turkey.

The European Parliament

- having regard to the recommendation adopted by the EEC - Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee at its XVith Session held from 6 to 10 September 1973 in Istanbul (Doc. 181/73),
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 210/73),
1. Notes the recommendation adopted by the EEC - Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee, which it approves and supports;
 2. Welcomes the dynamism and constant progress of the Association, symbolized by the signing, on 30 June 1973 in Ankara, of the Supplementary Protocol, extending the Association to include Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, and the Interim Agreement providing for the early entry into force of the commercial provisions of the Protocol;
 3. Urges, together with the Joint Committee, that this Supplementary Protocol be speedily ratified and that the Interim Agreement come into force as soon as possible now that the Community is about to complete the requisite procedures to this end;
 4. Is gratified by the rapid development of trade between Turkey and the Community in recent years;
 5. Shares however the concern of its Turkish partners with regard to Turkey's worsening trade deficit vis-à-vis the Community;
 6. Welcomes the recent steps taken by the Council with a view to reducing this deficit by encouraging the promotion of Turkish agricultural products in the markets of the Community;

7. Stresses however that the Association must not confine itself to merely granting reciprocal tariff concessions but must gradually clear the way for the accession of Turkey to the European Communities through the progressive coordination and harmonization of the economic, commercial and social policies of the two parties concerned;
8. Urges, yet again, that despite guarantees of non-discrimination with regard to Turkish products given by the Council, Turkey should be included among the countries benefitting from the Community system of generalized preferences;
9. Requests moreover that, in view of the need to speed up the rate of industrialization in Turkey as the main means of solving problems of unemployment and raising the standard of living of its people, the Association Council apply in a flexible manner the provisions of the Supplementary Protocol concerning the protection of Turkish industry;
10. Hopes that with increasing numbers of Turks working in the Community the Association Council will take practical measures to facilitate the integration of these workers and their families into the economic, social, educational and trade-union structures of the host countries, by means of appropriate action with regard to:
 - improvement of occupational training;
 - greater participation in the trade union life of the host country;
 - equal social security rights;
 - reuniting families, and providing better educational facilities for their children;
11. Welcomes in this connection the opportunities for action which the implementation of the Additional Protocol now opens to the Association Council, and urges that steps being taken within the Community for the application of the provisions of Article 39 of the Additional Protocol with regard to social security measures on behalf of Turkish workers, should be completed before 31 December 1973;

12. Has noted with satisfaction, the assurances given by the representative of the Commission of the European Communities with regard to the opening of an Information Office of the European Communities by the end of 1973;
13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its appropriate committee to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and, for information, to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, the parliaments of the Member States of the Community and the Turkish government.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

1. The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee held its 16th meeting in Istanbul from 7 to 10 September 1973. Previously, the members of the Committee representing the Member States of the Community had been invited to attend the European Day at the Izmir International Fair on 6 September, which gave them the opportunity of meeting representatives from Turkish economic and social circles and obtaining a first-hand impression of the steady progress made by the Turkish economy in recent years.

2. The 16th meeting was held within a few days of the tenth anniversary of the Association Agreement signed on 12 September 1963 in Ankara and the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the Turkish Republic on 28 October 1923, which will be celebrated all over the country; the occasion will be marked by the opening of the bridge over the Bosphorus. It also provided an opportunity to take stock of the situation and the problems of the Association following the enlargement of the Community and the signature of the Supplementary Protocol in Ankara on 30 June 1973 extending the Association to the three new Member States.

3. The following were the main points on the agenda of the XVI meeting:

- the conclusion and entry into force of the Supplementary Protocol adapting the Association Agreement to the enlargement of the Community;
- trade between the EEC and Turkey, and the application to Turkey of the Community system of generalized preferences;
- problems of industrialization in Turkey;
- finally, a point to which particular attention was given at the meeting, the problems of Turkish workers, whose numbers are growing continuously in the EEC countries.

4. At the close of the debates, the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee adopted a resolution which was forwarded to the Association Council, the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the Turkish Government, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and the European Parliament.

The contents of this motion for a resolution which was adopted un-animously by the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, are summarized below under four main headings.

I. The conclusion and entry into force of the Supplementary Protocol adapting the Association Agreement to the enlargement of the Community

5. The XVI meeting of the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee was the first since the signature of the Supplementary Protocol, on 30 June 1973, extending the EEC-Turkey Association to the three new Member States of the Community. On the same date an Interim Agreement was also concluded, introducing the commercial provisions of the Protocol almost immediately, before its ratification by the Member States; this meets the wish expressed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee in its recommendations, adopted at the end of the 15th meeting in Luxembourg in May 1973.

6. The Chairman-in-Office of the EEC-Turkey Association Council and the President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities explained to the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee the main points of this Protocol.

This report, does not discuss the provisions of the supplementary Protocol and the interim Agreement in detail; they will be covered in a separate report by the Committee on External Economic Relations.

7. It is pointed out, however, that the aim of the Supplementary Protocol is to adjust the provisions of the Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and Turkey (including the provisions of the Additional Protocol and the Financial Protocol) as a result of the accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom to the European Communities. These three countries have become party to the Association Agreement of 1963.

The enlargement of the scope of the Association Agreement raised certain problems in connection with:

- the flexible arrangements asked for by Turkey in the industrial sector, in view of the possible effects on Turkish industrialization if their market was suddenly thrown open to industrial products from new Member States;
- adaptation of the consolidated exemption list applied by Turkey to the 'Nine';
- readjustment of the agricultural concessions granted by the Community and necessitated by its enlargement.

These major problems are of a highly technical nature, but they have nevertheless been overcome, and a compromise satisfactory to the two parties has been found.

8. As a result of the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol, the reductions in customs duties and equivalent fees provided for in the 1963 Association Agreement will be extended to the new Member States on a scale and according to a timetable laid down in the Protocol. This Protocol cannot, however, enter into force until it has been ratified by the various signatories, which will inevitably take some time. For this reason an Interim Agreement was also signed on 30 June 1973, introducing the trade provisions of the Protocol in advance of ratification. This procedure is exactly the same as the one laid down at the time of signature of the Additional Protocol concluded on 23 November 1970 between the Community of the Six and Turkey. Since the entry into force of this Protocol implied the exchange of instruments of ratification, the Community and Turkey thought it advisable to implement certain of the Protocol's provisions on merchandise trade by means of an Interim Agreement which came into effect on 1 September 1971. This Interim Agreement was to apply until the entry into force of the Additional Protocol of 1 January 1973.

9. The Joint Parliamentary Committee welcomed the successful outcome of the negotiations on the conclusion of the Supplementary Protocol, and the Interim Agreement for earlier implementation of the essential provisions of the Protocol. It did, however, express the hope that the ratification procedures for the agreement would be completed as rapidly as possible in the Parliaments of the nine Member States and the Turkish Parliament and that the Interim Agreement would take effect at the earliest possible date (according to information received by the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, this should be 1 January 1974. In the opinion of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the successful completion of the negotiations mentioned above testifies to the vitality and steady progress of the EEC-Turkey Association, and should be considered as a first step towards genuine and speedier consolidation of trade relations between the two parties.

II. The development of trade between the EEC and Turkey and the application to Turkey of the Community system of generalized preferences

10. That these relations are in fact being consolidated is clearly shown by the rapid development of trade between the Community and Turkey. The development of Turkey's trade balance in recent years proves the point:

Total Turkish exports (in millions of dollars)

(fob prices)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1st half of 1973
EEC (Six) % share of total exports	496	537	588	677	885	622
	32 %	40 %	43 %	39 %	39 %	45%

Total Turkish Imports (in millions of dollars)

(cif prices)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1st half of 1973
	764	801	948	1171	1563	960
EEC(Six) % share of total imports	37%	36%	34%	39%	42%	55%

11. This impressive increase in trade between the two parties is mainly due to the trade provisions included in the Additional Protocol which provide for duty-free entry into the Community, without quantitative restrictions, of all Turkish industrial products (with the exception of certain petroleum products and textiles) together with substantial concessions compared with 'third country' arrangements for agricultural products. Turkey, for its part, allows tariff reductions of 5 or 10% on imports of industrial products from the Community.

12. Impressive though they are, these figures are nevertheless somewhat disappointing to the Turkish partners of the Association. They claim that their disappointment is warranted by the increasing deficit in the Turkish balance of trade with the EEC, the reason being that the Community's share in total Turkish exports has levelled off and is even falling slightly while Turkish exports to the rest of the world are increasing more than exports to the Community.

For example, Turkish exports to the Six increased by 30.2% between 1971 and 1972 (total exports increased by 30.8%) while Turkish imports from the Six rose by 43.2% (total imports by 33.5%). However, the provisional figures for the first half of 1973 point to a weakening of this trend; during this period, total exports from Turkey have increased by 44% compared with the first half of 1972, imports by only 34%.

13. The members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee were concerned at this situation, which would inevitably increase the disequilibrium in Turkey's balance of trade with the enlarged EEC. However, the Commission of the European Communities considers this disequilibrium normal for a country like Turkey which is in the process of industrialization. It also

feels that this disequilibrium will be more than counterbalanced by the transfer of savings made by Turkish workers in Community countries and by capital movements, Turkey's balance of payments showing a surplus in its transactions with the EEC.

14. In addition, new facilities have just been accorded for the import into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey. The Association Council, which met in Ankara on 30 June 1973, agreed to a reduction in customs duties or in the fixed component of the levy on imports into the Community of Turkish products such as fresh fish, shellfish, fresh and dried vegetables etc., with effect from 1 January 1974. The proposal for a regulation containing the implementing rules for this decision was adopted by the European Parliament at its part-session of September 1973 (see Baas Report, Doc. 159/73). Measures such as these should be welcomed as they enable Turkish products to be promoted in the markets of the Community, and provide Turkey, still essentially an agricultural country, with an opportunity to reduce its trade deficit with the EEC.

15. The Turkish members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee also expressed their disappointment at the Council's refusal to include Turkey in the list of developing countries which come under the Community system of generalized preferences. This is a question which has already been discussed several times in European Parliament reports on EEC-Turkey relations (see particularly Doc. 125/73 on the recommendations of the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee on the 8th Annual Report of the EEC-Turkey Association Council - Rapporteur: Sir Tufton Beamish, sections 15 and 16). We shall therefore confine ourselves to mentioning it briefly and pointing out that the Council has agreed that, while Turkey cannot be included among the countries coming under the Community system of generalized preferences, it can be accorded, from 1 January 1974, equally favourable treatment (see answer to Question No. 19/73 by Mr Cousté to the Council concerning generalized preferences published in OJ C 68/73, p.10, 21 August 1973). This guarantee, although real, does not fully meet the expectations of the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, who still consider that Turkey should simply be included in the list of countries which enjoy these preferences.

16. The members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee also thought that it should be emphasized that the Association between the Community and Turkey should not be confined merely to tariff concessions mutually granted to promote exports between the two parties, but that they should move

towards harmonization and co-ordination of their economic and trade policies through regular consultations in the Association Council, leading eventually to Turkey's accession to the Communities. An ambitious and long term plan, certainly, but Members of Parliament must bring it to the attention of the public, which is often so disconcerted by the technical nature of the problems to be solved that it tends to forget the main objective.

III. Problems of industrialization in Turkey

17. Turkey continues to be an essentially agricultural country. More than 70% of its labour force is still employed in the primary sector, while the percentage employed in industry is only in the region of 15%. Agricultural products (including industrial crops such as cotton) still account for about two-thirds of total Turkish exports. Furthermore, the establishment of modern industries in Turkey dates only from the beginning of the first five-year plan in 1933. Nor was industrialization helped by the comparative neglect of mineral resources in Turkey (apart from chrome). The principal industries include textiles, cement factories, pulp mills, iron and steel. Apart from this, industry is very unevenly distributed over the country. An imaginary line from Samsun to Adana divides the country into two roughly equal parts, one in the process of expansion, one stagnating. To the west of this line, rapid industrialization has led to intensive urbanization which has confronted the Turkish Government with complex problems. These include the definition of economic options, the rationalization and financing of industrial investment, structural reform, and the problem of changing traditional attitudes.

18. It appeared to the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that the only way to solve the problem of structural under-employment currently facing Turkey was to step up the pace of industrialization. This has long been a matter of concern to the other institutions of the Community. Under the Financial Protocol, signed on 12 September 1963 and the second Financial Protocol signed on 23 November 1970 (which came into force on 1 January 1973), the Community can help with measures designed to promote Turkey's development. Forty-three projects have been financed under the first Financial Protocol and many of them have contributed to the development of Turkish industry. One example is the Keban dam on the Euphrates, which is now being completed and will produce 6,000 million KW hr of electricity annually (at present Turkey produces less than 10,000 million KW hr annually).

19. Although developing rapidly, Turkish industry is still weak and unable to stand up to international competition. For this reason, Turkey has obtained from the co-signatories of the Supplementary Protocol an assurance that the Association Council can authorize it to re-establish in certain circumstances, quotas for the exempted products subject to tariff reductions (this in addition to an increase or the introduction of customs duties, which was already authorized by Article 12 of the additional Protocol). Furthermore, Turkey has been accorded the right to amend, within certain limits, the list of liberalized products submitted to the Community at the time the Additional Protocol was signed. In a joint statement on industrialization in Turkey, annexed to the Supplementary Protocol, the contracting parties declare themselves determined to seek and undertake measures which, in the context of the provisions of the Association Agreement and the Additional Protocol, seem most likely to promote industrialization in Turkey, within the terms of its development plan.

20. Such a declaration of intent was naturally favourably received by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It considers that only with more rapid industrialization will it be possible to solve Turkey's employment problems and raise the standard of living of its people. For this reason it calls for the provisions of the Supplementary Protocol on the protection of Turkish industry to be applied in a flexible manner, and welcomes the Association Council's support of its views on this essential point.

IV. Problems of Turkish workers in the EEC

21. A few figures will suffice to give an idea of the extent of these problems.

According to statistics provided by the Turkish Ministry of Labour, the number of Turkish workers employed in Community countries was, at the end of 1971 and 1972:

	1971	1972
West Germany	478242	528239
Netherlands	20712	27217
Belgium	14923	14625
France	16848	27255
Total in the 'Six'	530725	597336
Denmark	3577	6252
United Kingdom	1843	2150

Thus, more than 600,000 Turkish workers were employed in the Community countries on 1 January 1973. Furthermore, these figures apply only to workers for whom regular statistics are kept, and do not take into account illegal Turkish immigrants into the Community, whose numbers clearly cannot be accurately determined (there were an estimated 50,000 in West Germany at the end of 1972).

22. These workers are recruited by means of bilateral agreements between the Turkish Government and various Member States of the Community, for example the agreements between Turkey and West Germany which entered into force on 30 October 1971, between Turkey and Belgium (16 July 1964), Turkey and the Netherlands (19 August 1964), Turkey and France (8 April 1965).

As regards social security, bilateral agreements have been signed between Turkey and West Germany (on 30 April 1964), Turkey and the Netherlands (on 5 April 1966), and Turkey and Belgium (4 July 1966).

Generally speaking, these agreements cover the organization, selection and recruitment of workers and provide for equal treatment of Turkish and indigenous workers in the matter of wages, working conditions etc.

23. The Additional Protocol to the EEC-Turkey Agreement, which came into force on 1 January 1973, contains a number of provisions relating to the free movement of workers. These will be introduced gradually between 1976 and 1986, on the basis of procedures to be decided by the Association Council (Article 36 of the Additional Protocol). Article 37 provides that Member States shall not discriminate between Turkish workers and workers from other Member States in respect of pay and working conditions. Pursuant to Article 38, the Association Council may, while the free movement of workers is gradually being introduced, look into any problems raised by the geographical and occupational mobility of Turkish workers, in particular the extension of residence and work permits. Finally, Article 39 provides that before the end of the first year after the Protocol enters into force (i.e. before 31 December 1973), the Association Council shall adopt provisions on social security for Turkish workers moving inside the Community.

24. The Joint Parliamentary Committee have expressed concern at certain aspects of the position of Turkish workers in the Community. In the view of the Turkish authorities, emigration should be considered as a temporary solution to ease the situation on the national labour market. An additional advantage at present is that it considerably reduces the deficit in the Turkish balance of trade, as a result of the transfer to Turkey of savings made by the emigrant workers (over 740 million dollars were transferred in this way in 1972). It should also enable these workers to obtain some form of training, which will benefit their country of origin when they return.

However, the Turkish members point out that this is often not the case. Turkish workers who have acquired training abroad are in no hurry to return to their country, while those who have received training in Turkey seek to emigrate to countries where wages are higher. Thus, far from helping Turkey to increase its trained labour force, emigration has the reverse effect, in that it deprives the country of valuable workers.

25. The Joint Parliamentary Committee was unanimous in hoping that practical steps would be taken immediately by the Association Council to integrate Turkish workers and their families into the economic, social, educational and trade-union structures of the host country. As explained above, the entry into force of the Additional Protocol on 1 January 1973 should give the Association Council considerable scope for action, even while Member States retain a large part of their responsibilities in this field. It would be desirable for the Association Council to examine, pursuant to Article 38 of the Additional Protocol, the problems raised by the geographical and occupational mobility of Turkish workers, and to submit recommendations to the Member States. Furthermore, the Joint Parliamentary Committee noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the President of the Council of the Communities on the Community progress with the implementation of the provisions of Article 39 on the social security required for Turkish workers.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee strongly urged that a decision should be taken on this matter before 31 December 1973, pursuant to the Additional Protocol, and that the rights of Turkish workers to draw social security benefits in the host country should be exactly the same as those of indigenous workers.

26. More precisely, the Turkish representatives urged the Member States to take practical steps, after consultation with the Association Council to improve the position of Turkish immigrant workers in the following fields:

a) Vocational training

27. This question is of great importance to Turkey's industrial development. Turkey does not have sufficient instructors or training centres to train the skilled workers needed by a country in the process of industrialization. Emigration could help in providing some of the technicians it needs. But because workers are not sufficiently familiar with the language of the host country, or for psychological reasons, it must be admitted that this is often not the case. In these circumstances, it is much to be regretted that the Commission has not so far given any attention to this problem, and that the Community has not devised a vocational training policy to train Turkish technicians who would, on their return, pass on their knowledge to their fellow-countrymen. All the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee are well aware of the importance of this question, and that there is still much to be done in this field.

b) Integration of workers into the trade-union structure of the host country

28. Turkish workers should have the same rights as the indigenous workers as regards the right to vote and stand for office in the election of workers' representatives, members of works committees, etc.

c) Resettlement of families, improvement of education facilities for children, setting-up of creches and day-nurseries

29. These are complex social and human problems. The integration of Turkish workers in countries with a different language, religion and customs is often difficult. The disorientation of these workers is often compounded by separation from their families, which some countries refuse to admit.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee considers that measures should be taken to assist, whenever possible, the resettlement of the family during the period that the Turkish worker is admitted to one of the Member States of the Community. In addition, the countries where they settle should ensure that the education given to the children familiarises them with the language and customs of the host country, without neglecting the teaching of the Turkish language and history. The Association Council could collaborate with Member States to promote the training of bilingual teachers who could fulfil this dual role. Finally the Joint Parliamentary Committee stressed the need to increase the number of creches and day nurseries ready to accept the children of immigrant workers since there is a serious shortage of such establishments in the Member States of the Community.

Conclusion

30. The XVI meeting of the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee showed ten years after the signature of the Association Agreement, that economic, social and human relations have become and the enlarged Community of the 'Nine'. But there is still a long way to go. The Supplementary Protocol extending the Agreement to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom testifies, if testimony were needed, to the strong impulse felt by Turkey and the Member States of the Community to integrate progressively their economic and human resources, thereby fulfilling Kemal Ataturk's injunction to his people, more than fifty years ago : 'Let us look towards the west, and develop our country in cooperation with the peoples of Europe'. However, this growing collaboration, which should ultimately lead to Turkey's full membership of the European Communities, would be worth very little if it gave the impression of being merely the work of technocrats far removed from the everyday concerns of most people in the Member States. It seems that public opinion still needs to be much better informed on this subject, and it is for this reason that the Joint Parliamentary Committee welcomed the assurances it has received on the long-delayed opening of a European Community Information Office in Turkey by the end of 1973. There is no doubt that this would be a useful contribution to the reinforcement of the strong ties which already exist between the two parties.

RECOMMENDATION

THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE,

- meeting in its 16th Session at Istanbul from 7 - 10 September 1973, the year of the 50th Anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of Turkey and of the tenth anniversary of the Association,
 - reaffirming on this occasion the principles of liberty, democracy and cooperation between peoples which are the foundations on which the European Community and the Association are built,
 - stressing the ever-growing development of economic, social and human relations between Turkey and the countries of the European Community, symbolized by the completion of the construction of the first bridge linking Europe and Asia,
 - recalling that the association between Turkey and the European Community must develop progressively through the harmonization of specific economic policies in every field in order to achieve the final goal of the inclusion of Turkey in the task of European integration,
1. Welcomes the signature on 30 June 1973 of the Supplementary Protocol adapting the Association to the enlargement of the Community and also the conclusion of the interim Agreement providing for the anticipated entry into force of the commercial provisions of the said Protocol;
 2. Insists that the Supplementary Protocol should be speedily ratified and that the Interim Agreement should come into force as soon as possible;
 3. Considers, however, that such measures, although favourable to the development and commercial promotion of Turkish products, can only constitute a first step towards a genuine and rapid strengthening of commercial relations between Turkey and the Community;
 4. Underlines in this connection the anxieties expressed by the Turkish delegation about the increase in Turkey's deficit in the balance of trade with the EEC;
 5. Strongly stresses yet again the importance for Turkey of her inclusion, from 1 January 1974 at the latest, among the countries benefiting from the Community system of generalized preferences;
 6. Recognizes the need to accelerate the tempo of industrialization in Turkey;
 7. Invites the Council of the Association to take positive initiatives to this end whilst taking account also of the new possibilities offered by the Supplementary Protocol with a view to assuring a flexible application of the provisions of the Additional Protocol in accordance with the economic needs of Turkey's development plans;
 8. Again emphatically requests the Council of the Association to take, in accordance with the powers which it already possesses by virtue of the Additional Protocol, all appropriate measures to tackle the increasing problems of Turkish workers employed in the countries of the Community;

9. Considers that the actions of both the Community and Turkey should promote:
- the improvement of the professional training of the Turkish workers
 - greater participation by the migrant workers in the trade union life of the host countries
 - equal rights for Turkish workers to benefit from social security systems in the host countries
 - the reuniting of families
 - the improvement of the children's educational conditions and the study of the possibility of setting up crèches and nursery schools;
10. Welcomes the assurance that the information office of the Communities in Turkey will be opened before the end of the year, believing that it will make a useful contribution to the strengthening of relations between the two parties.