

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

# Working Documents

1983-1984

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30 September 1983

DOCUMENT 1-757/83

## Report

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Youth,  
Culture, Education, Information and Sport

on the European Foundation

Rapporteur: Mr O. SCHWENCKE



By letter of 12 February 1982, the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport requested authorization from the enlarged Bureau to draw up an own-initiative report on the European Foundation. This authorization was granted by letter of 15 March 1982.

At its meeting of 24 June 1982 the committee appointed Mr SCHWENCKE rapporteur.

The committee considered the draft report at its meetings of 26/27 January, 26/27 May, 22/23 June and 21/22 September 1983. At the last meeting the committee decided to include in its report the motion for a resolution on the need for and means of achieving close cooperation between the European Institutions and the European Foundation (Doc. 1-173/83) originally referred by the plenary to the Political Affairs Committee and subsequently referred to this committee on 6 June 1983 and likewise the motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs BOSERUP and others on the European Foundation to wind up the debate on oral question Doc. 1-353/83, which had been referred to it on 9 June 1983 (Doc. 1-412/83).

At its meeting of 21/22 September 1983 the committee adopted the motion for a resolution by 11 votes to 2.

The following took part in the vote: Mr BEUMER, chairman; Mr SCHWENCKE, vice-chairman and rapporteur; Mr ALEXIADIS, Mr ARFE, Mr BØGH, Mrs GAIOTTI DE BIASE, Mr GEROKOSTOPOULOS, Mr HUTTON (deputizing for Mr COTTRELL), Mr MARCK (deputizing for Mr BROK), Mr PAPAPIETRO (deputizing for Mr FANTI), Mr PEDINI, Mr SIMMONDS and Mrs VIEHOFF.

The report was tabled on 23 September 1983.

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The Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on the European Foundation

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the agreement signed by the Member States of the European Community on 29 March 1982 to establish a European Foundation and the agreement to set up a Preparatory Committee,
- B. whereas the proposal to establish a European Foundation was first made in the report by Mr Tindemans to the European Council on the European Union,
- C. having regard to the reports by the Commission of the European Communities of 17 November 1977 (COM (77) 600 final), and its communication to the Council of 8 February 1978 (COM (78) 51 final) on setting up a European Foundation,
- D. having regard to its earlier resolutions
- of 18 January 1976 on Community action in the cultural sector<sup>1</sup>,
  - of 15 March 1978 on the creation of a European Foundation with a view to fostering public support for European objectives and policies<sup>2</sup>,
  - of 19 January 1979 on Community action in the cultural sector<sup>3</sup>,
  - of 17 June 1982 on the European Foundation<sup>4</sup>,

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<sup>1</sup> BROEKSZ Report (Doc. 542/75), OJ No. C 79/76

<sup>2</sup> JOHNSTON interim report (Doc. 575/77), OJ No. C 85/78

<sup>3</sup> AMADEI interim report (Doc. 325/78), OJ No. C 39/79

<sup>4</sup> BEUMER motion for a resolution (Doc. 1-216/82), OJ No. C 182/82

- E. in recognition of the work done in the past by the Council of Europe in the cultural sphere,
- F. in recognition of the declaration by the European Council in Stuttgart, in particular the cultural cooperation between Member States advocated therein,
- G. whereas the activities of the European Foundation, in its present form, are beyond Parliament's control, although partly financed from the Community budget,
- H. having regard to
- the statement made by the Youth Forum of the European Communities and
  - the statement made by the European Cultural Foundation
- on the occasion of the signing of the agreement to establish a European Foundation,
- I. having regard to the resolution in the SPINELLI report adopted by the European Parliament on 14 September 1983 on the preliminary draft Treaty establishing the European Union, in particular the role envisaged for the European Foundation in the Union's cultural activities as set out in paragraph 70,
- J. having regard to the report of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport on a Community programme to promote youth exchanges (Doc. 1-78/83),
- K. having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr VERNIMMEN and others (Doc. 1-173/83),
- L. having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs BOSERUP and others (Doc. 1-412/83),

- M. having regard to the report of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport (Doc. 1-757/83),
1. Stresses the need to find ways and means of bringing the Community closer to the people and of strengthening awareness of the Community;
  2. Considers unity in variety of culture as an essential aspect of European identity and its transmission throughout the peoples of Europe as a method of encouraging integration in the Community;
  3. Regrets that the European Foundation was set up without participation by the European Parliament and, in opposition to its oft-repeated view, not on the basis of Article 235 of the EEC Treaty but by an international treaty;
  4. Expresses its misgivings concerning the present concept of the European Foundation, its structure and its terms of reference in which Parliament was given no say;
  5. Considers the fact that the European Foundation does not make use of the experience gained in the field of cultural policy by the Council of Europe, which is not represented in its Board, as a further major shortcoming;
  6. Points to the risk that the activities of the European Foundation will overlap with rather than complement those of other institutions or agencies and that this duplication of effort will prove an obstacle to the Community in the work which it has already undertaken;
  7. Criticizes the lack of clarity in the preparatory process and in the role of the Commission of the European Communities in the preliminary work;
  8. Calls on the governments of the Member States to appoint a responsible coordinator for the PREPARATORY COMMITTEE without delay to keep Parliament informed on all preparatory work, via its Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport;

9. Calls on the Commission to keep Parliament regularly informed on the progress reached in the ratification process;
10. Urges that, as a precondition for future cooperation with the Foundation, the possibility for Parliament to influence and participate in the Foundation should be established in a legally binding manner either by means of an addendum to the original agreement or by an agreement between Parliament and the Foundation once established;
11. Calls likewise in this connection for specific and binding agreements on Parliament's involvement in the appointment and coopting of members of the Council of the Foundation;
12. Calls, finally, on the Council to open negotiations with Parliament and the Commission on the conclusion of an additional agreement designed to institutionalize relations between these two Community institutions and the European Foundation;
13. Insists that as the directly-elected representative of the peoples of Europe it should be represented in the management bodies of the European Foundation;
14. Requests the Commission to include members of the European Parliament in the list of candidates for appointment by the Community to the Board of the Foundation;
15. Will not agree to the appropriations allocated to the European Foundation in the general budget of the Community as non-compulsory expenditure until there is provision for participation by the European Parliament and its rights are assured in the appropriate bodies of the Foundation;
16. Reserves the right, until the formal entry into force of the European Foundation and compliance with its wishes as set out here, to decide whether to advocate that the youth exchange programme which it favours should become the responsibility of the European Foundation<sup>1</sup>;

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<sup>1</sup> See paragraph 15 of its resolution of 8 June 1983 on a Community programme to promote youth exchanges



17. Stresses that the European Foundation was established as a means of developing the Community towards a European Union incorporating cultural policy components and not as a means of cultural cooperation in the narrow sense;
18. Emphasizes the particular role of the Youth Forum in the evolution and formulation of programme guidelines for the Foundation especially those related to youth questions;
19. Regards its Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport as a suitable body for liaison between Parliament and the European Foundation to maintain regular links with Foundation bodies;
20. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States and the Council of Europe.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

1. At the Summit Conference in the Hague in 1969 the idea of a general approach to the development of the Community was revived as a means of overcoming the Community's lack of progress.

The aim was to be not just for an economic union but also for a political union which would thus acquire a new dimension going beyond the provisions of the original treaty. At the following Summit Conference in October 1972 the heads of state and governments of the Community defined their most important task as the need to transform the full range of relations between the Member States into a European Union, with the idea of adopting an overall approach. As it was proposed this Union should, in addition to foreign policy, also incorporate a specific Community cultural policy, which is not defined as such in the founding treaties.

At the Summit Conferences in Copenhagen in December 1973 and Paris in December 1974 the objectives of European Union were consolidated. The Community Institutions were called upon to submit their reports on the individual aspects of the Union by mid-1975. The Belgian Prime Minister, Leo Tindemans (now Foreign Minister), was instructed by his European Council colleagues to submit a summary report to the heads of government by the end of 1975 based on the reports submitted by the Institutions and on his own consultations with the governments and with circles representing public opinion.

2. In his prefatory letter to the report of 29 December 1975 Mr Tindemans starts from the premise that the crisis in Europe can only be overcome by saving what has already been achieved and making a significant leap forward. Political agreement must be reached on new objectives but the European identity must be preserved. The purpose of European Union, and of the objectives he was proposing, must be to overcome the age-old conflicts which were often artificially maintained between nation states and build a more humane society in which, along with mutual respect for our national and cultural characteristics the accent would be placed more on the factors uniting us than on those dividing us.

In his conclusions to the report (Chapter 4), entitled 'A citizen's Europe', Tindemans points to the importance of a positive approach on the part of the European public to the construction of Europe as a whole. A new European consciousness depended not only on the cooperation of Community Institutions and the governments of the Member States but also on a number of private institutions and individuals. Some of the schemes proposed for debate by Tindemans are the responsibility of the member governments, but more come within the sphere of other initiatives, such as those relating to personal contacts, youth exchange or cultural activities. For these reasons he proposes the creation of a European Foundation as an instrument independent of the Communities and future bodies. His proposal reads,

'that the European Council should decide to create a European Foundation, to be financed partly by subsidies from the Community or the States but whose activities will to a large extent be financed from private funds. Its object will be to promote, either directly or by assisting existing bodies, anything which could help towards greater understanding among our peoples by placing the emphasis on human contact: youth activities, university exchanges, scientific debates and symposia, meetings between the socio-professional categories, cultural and information activities.'

By virtue of its character this Foundation is expected to be able to intervene more flexibly and more effectively than national or European authorities. It is also intended to help develop a European consciousness by encouraging individuals and institutions interested in the establishment of European Union to make a personal contribution.

3. The Tindemans Report and the objectives of European Union which it develops evoked a varied response in the public and with the political parties. While it raised hopes of new initiatives to give shape to the Community, it also prompted scepticism at the proliferating number of European Institutions. Whether a European Foundation of this kind would be able to boost cultural activities from their sluggish level particularly at the Council of Europe, in the field of European cooperation on education and culture, and in youth policy, remained an exceedingly controversial question in public debate.

4. The Commission of the European Communities considers the question at length in its report on the establishment of a European Foundation which it submitted to the European Council on 17 November 1977 (COM(77) 600 final - Supplement 5/77 to the Bulletin of the EC). It discusses the scope, nature and means of financing of a European Institution on the lines suggested in the Tindemans Report on European Union. To assist with the preparation of the report the Commission appointed a group of outside experts including, amongst others, Miss Flesch, Mrs Focke and Mr Rippon, Mr Kohnstamm (European University Institute, Florence), Mr Spadolini and Mr Olivi as chairmen.

The basic approach drawn up by the group aimed for the Foundation:

- to strengthen understanding of, and support for, the work of the Community,
- to strengthen understanding between the citizens of the Community, and
- to project the Community to the world at large.

The Foundation's activities should encompass:

- Youth work (language teaching, activities for schools, students, young adults and young workers),

- Cultural and research activities. The main purpose should be better mutual understanding of the culture of our various countries and the promotion of Community solidarity. This could only be achieved by the promotion of cultural understanding and contact.

The Foundation's task vis-a-vis publicity and mass media is also discussed.

The Foundation should be autonomous in structure, which should be governed by Article 235 of the EEC Treaty or by an international agreement.

It is proposed that the Foundation's organization should comprise a Board, an Executive Committee, President and Secretary-General.

The funds required should derive from diversified resources; a Community subsidy, mainly in the initial phase; government grants, mainly ad hoc grants; private contributions, i.e. annual contributions, donations and matching funds.

As in the Tindemans Report, no constructive connections are suggested between the Foundation and the Council for Cultural Cooperation of the Council of Europe (CDCC) and its work, which has existed since 1954, or with the cultural, youth and education policy initiatives of the European Parliament. The Council of Europe Cultural Convention of 1954 would provide a particularly suitable context and starting point for comprehensive and wide-ranging cultural and educational activity in Western Europe.

5. This consultative phase in which the European Parliament also took part was concluded with the decision in principle of the European Council to create a European Foundation (Brussels, December 1977). The Foundation was to have its seat in Paris. However, a formal foundation ceremony never took place, and no agreement was reached upon its date.

The European Parliament's reactions, both to the plan to create a foundation and to this declaration of intent are reflected in:

- Motion for a resolution Doc. 4/77, tabled by Mr Bertrand on behalf of the Christian Democrats, Mr Bangemann on behalf of the Liberals and Mr Kirk on behalf of the Conservative Group, on the creation of a European Foundation with a view to fostering public support for European objectives and policies, and
- Interim report by Mr Johnston on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 575/77), on the creation of a European Foundation with a view to fostering public support for European objectives and policies.

In the resolution of the European Parliament adopted on 15 March 1978 (OJ C 85/78), the interim report by Mr Amadei (Doc. 325/78) adopted by Parliament in October 1979 and its resolution of 19 January 1979 (OJ C 39/79), Parliament reiterated that culture is one of the main aspects of the European identity and an appropriate means of conveying a practical impression of the construction of Europe to the Community's citizens. At the same time it advocates close cooperation with the Council of Europe in the cultural sphere and argues that the foundation's legal form should be based on Article 235 of the EEC Treaty (as proposed in the Commission communication of 8 February 1978).

At the European Council meeting in Copenhagen on 7 and 8 April 1978 (Bulletin of the EP, PE 53.289) the heads of government discussed the communication from the Commission to the Council (COM (78) 51 final) on the creation of a European Foundation. They agreed on the purpose, structure and financial configuration of the foundation. In contrast to the Commission proposal and the oft-repeated view of the European Parliament the European Council approved the formula of an international agreement as the legal basis (as in the case of the European University Institute in Florence).

In a working document containing a draft convention setting up a European Foundation (SEC 78/1930/final) of 8 May 1978 the Commission drew up an international agreement, thus forsaking the position it had previously maintained in conjunction with the European Parliament in favour of a Community solution.

6. During a 'temporary depression' from 1978 to 1981 any further progress in the Council was prevented as both Denmark and France raised objections to the European Foundation and no fresh initiatives were forthcoming from the European Parliament. It was not until October 1981 that the new French Government launched a new initiative in its memorandum on European policy, arguing that the unsatisfactory situation in the Community must be remedied. There could be no political power without economic power, but nor could the latter exist without a clear political and cultural policy. As part of cultural policy it proposed taking up the project for a European Foundation on the basis of the 1978 draft.

The Belgian Presidency of the Council (with Tindemans as Foreign Minister) also attached great importance to the creation of the European Foundation in early 1982. On behalf of the Commission its President, Mr Thorn, drew up some proposals for the procedure to be followed. He proposed

- a Community contribution to the Foundation of 1 million ECU per annum for the first five years, with the possibility of an increase,
- that the details of Community finance should be negotiated between the Commission and the Foundation and laid down in an agreement; this should also apply to the appointment of Community representatives to the Board,

- that there should be close cooperation between the Foundation and the Commission; since the Foundation's activities were largely outside the Community's terms of reference they would form a necessary complement to Community activities.

7. The agreement establishing a European Foundation was signed at the meeting of the European Council of 29 March 1982 (Annex to Notice to Members, 15 April 1982, PE 78.144). This is an international agreement: there is likely to be a long period of ratification. It was also agreed to set up a Preparatory Committee consisting of one representative from each of the ten Member States and one representative from the Commission. This committee was to meet every three months. Little thought was given either to the active involvement of the directly elected European Parliament or to close cooperation with the cultural and educational activities, or the youth policy, of the Council of Europe.

A comparison of the Commission draft of May 1978 (SEC(78) 1930 final) with the agreement of 29 March 1982, broken down by legal basis, method of finance, objectives and activities, gives some idea of the present position:



Comparative summary

Commission draft, May 1978  
(SEC(78) 1930 final)-----

Agreement by the Member States  
of the EC, 29 March 1982-----

The need to avoid duplicating Community programmes

Article 3

must not duplicate .....  
existing or future Community  
programmes

Without ..... duplicating actions  
for which provision is made in  
the programmes of the Community

Board

Article 10(1)

Members to be appointed on a  
proposal from the Commission after  
consultation with the EP

Three categories of Members;  
subject to a possible Community  
decision, the Community shall  
appoint a number of Members

Article 10(2)

Term of office: six years

Term of office: four years

Article 10(3)

Board Members to elect a chairman  
and deputy chairmen

'chosen from among the Members'  
(by whom?)

Executive Committee

Article 12  
The Board chairman and deputy  
chairmen, plus seven Members  
elected from the Board

Article 13  
Chosen from the three categories  
in the same proportions, as far  
as possible

Financial provisions

Article 15  
Initial endowment from the  
Community

Article 16  
Contribution from the Community

Annual General Report

Article 21  
To be forwarded to the Commission  
and the member governments

Article 23  
To be forwarded to the governments  
and for information to the insti-  
tutions of the Community

Disputes

Article 24  
Settled by the Court of Justice  
of the European Communities

Article 24  
Referred to arbitration by an  
arbitration body.

8. Some Members of the European Parliament have expressed reservations as to form and content but also their interest in the proposed European Foundation, in a number of Written Questions to both Council and Commission since 1977; these include, to the Commission:

by Mr Cousté, No. 1258/77

by Mr Schwencke, No. 1815/79

by Mr Messmer, No. 620/80

by Mrs Macciocchi, No. 1903/81 (ex. 085/81)

by Mr Cousté, No. 505/82

and to the Council:

by Mr Radoux, No. 1036/81 and No. 1890/81

After Parliament had been informed of the agreement on 29 March 1982 Mr Beumer, as chairman of the Committee on Youth and Culture, expressed on behalf of the committee the criticism and reservations of the European Parliament with regard to the agreement in Oral Questions to the Council and Commission.

There are 3 main points of criticism:

- 1) The Foundation was not set up on the basis of Article 235 of the EEC Treaty as recommended by the Commission in its report of 1977 but on the basis of international law;
- 2) Provision is made for substantial contributions from the Community budget, charged against non-compulsory expenditure, although the directly elected Parliament has no opportunity to control the application and expenditure of these funds;

3) The structure of the Foundation makes no provision for constructive cooperation with the existing institutions and bodies of cultural and educational work and youth policy, but theoretically encourages duplication in this field. In particular the convention has nothing to say about direct cooperation:

a) with the Council of Europe and its Council for Cultural Cooperation (CDCC) which has been active in the field of the proposed European Foundation for 30 years, and

b) with the European Parliament, which has been dealing with questions of education and cultural work as well as youth policy since its direct elections.

In the Beumer motion for a resolution on behalf of the Committee on Youth and Culture pursuant to Rule 42(5) of the Rules of Procedure (Annex 1) these objections are spelt out in detail. The European Parliament adopted this motion on 17 June 1982.

9. The Youth Forum and the European Cultural Foundation were also less than enthusiastic in their statements on the agreement of 29 March 1982.

The Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport would therefore only be willing under certain conditions to transfer to the European Foundation at a later date responsibility for the Community youth exchange programme which it recommends in its resolution adopted on 16 March 1983 on the Community programme to promote youth exchanges (Doc. i-78/83).

In its current work on the social policy of the European Union, the Committee on Institutional Affairs sees a role for the European Foundation as part of the Union's cultural activities.

10. The Preparatory Committee set up to carry out the necessary preliminary work until the European Foundation comes into force, began its work with a colloquy which it organized on 17 and 18 February 1983 in Paris. Representatives of over 60 organizations which might subsequently cooperate with the Foundation gave widely differing accounts of their views and wishes. This clearly showed that the preparatory process has been embarked upon without

any clear plan. Nor was this likely since the Preparatory Committee itself is deeply divided on the basic issue of the aims of the future Foundation and has not yet been able to agree on a coordinator who could provide information for and negotiate with the European Parliament. Under these circumstances the European Parliament sees no benefit to be derived from formal cooperation with the Preparatory Committee. This role can only be played by the Commission which provides the secretariat of the Preparatory Committee and one of its members.

11. The European Parliament must reserve the right to a final decision as to how to cooperate with the European Foundation and what financing to grant from the Community budget until the Foundation has formally come into being. Only once the Foundation itself actually exists can negotiations take place and binding agreements be reached, to ensure Parliament the rights of supervision and participation which it demands. During the ratification process, the European Parliament should be informed both on the progress reached with ratification and preparatory work, not only via the Commission but also via its Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport.

It must also be made clear from the outset that the European Foundation, if it is to be an effective and recognized way of developing the Community towards a European Union of the future, will require further major improvements as regards its structure, functions and the scope for supervision. As the elected representatives of the people of Europe it would be to the detriment of its role and reputation if the European Parliament were to accept a new European institution presented to it in this form. It would, however, also be untrue to the original idea of the Foundation if it were not to seek with all the means at its disposal as a political body to correct the course presently being taken. Such a change of course would, however, have to be legally binding and not simply consist of declarations of intention or undertakings on the part of those concerned.

The European Parliament should, therefore, not grant financial resources from the European budget to the European Foundation before it has been established or before Parliament's demands are met. As the ratification process will not be concluded before the end of 1984, consent can only be given to a token entry under the appropriate budget heading. The level of finance in future will depend as far as the European Parliament is concerned on the extent to which its demands for the rights of supervision and participation in the European Foundation have been complied with.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (Document 1-173/83)

tabled by Mr VERNIMMEN, Mr LOO, Mr BOMBARD, Mrs THEOBALD-PAOLI  
Mrs FUILLET, Mrs DESOUCHES, Mr SABY, Mr MOREAU, Mr EYRAUD,  
Mrs VAYSSADE, Mr SUTRA, Mr LALUMIERE, Mr FAJARDIE, Mrs DUPORT,  
Mr G. FUCHS, Mr FANTI, Mr PAPAPIETRO, Mrs CINCIARI RODANO,  
Mrs SQUARCIALUPI, Mr DIDO, Mrs BARBARELLA, Mr JAQUET, Mr MARCK,  
Mr BARBI, Mr PHLIX, Mr LEZZI, Mr PAPAEFSTRATIOU, Mr VANDEWIELE,  
and Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the need for and means of achieving close cooperation  
between the European Institutions and the European Foundation  
established by the Agreement signed on 29 March 1982 by the  
Foreign Affairs Ministers of the European Community

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Agreement establishing a European Foundation  
signed by the Member States on 29 March 1982 at the European Council  
in Brussels,
- having regard to the arrangement concerning the setting up of a  
preparatory committee responsible for preliminary work and for  
facilitating material and administrative preparations for the  
Foundation,
- having regard to the declarations concerning the Agreement establish-  
ing a European Foundation and the Declaration concerning the arrange-  
ments applicable to the Foundation, and to its members and staff,  
adopted by the representatives of the states signatories to the  
Agreement together with the abovementioned texts,

- A. Considering that it is necessary and urgent to provide Europe with the instruments and facilities it needs to achieve its objectives, as set out:
- in the declaration by Robert Schuman of 9 May 1950 advocating a Europe organized as a living force capable of contributing to civilization the vital component that is essential for securing peaceful relations,
  - in the preamble to the EEC Treaty, which includes the objective of laying 'the foundations of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe',
  - in the declaration on European identity made at the Copenhagen summit in December 1973, in which the Member States declare their resolve to ensure the observance of the legal, political and moral values to which they are committed, together with their determination to preserve the rich variety of their national cultures, while making common cause with an outlook on life based on the will to construct a society conceived and implemented in the service of humanity,
  - in the Tindemans report on the European Union, Chapter IV of which (A Citizen's Europe) affirms that 'the construction of Europe is more than just a form of collaboration between States. It is a rapprochement of peoples who wish to go forward together, adapting their activity to the changing conditions in the world, while preserving those values which are their common heritage', and which asserts that 'the fact that our countries have a common destiny is not enough; this fact must also be seen to exist',
- B. considering that it will be essential, looking ahead to the forthcoming European elections, for Europe to break with the narrow, bureaucratic approach and appeal to a wider public so as to encourage European citizens to take full advantage of their common heritage and bring home the realization that in the current crisis the building of a united Europe is the only possible solution,

1. Considers that the European Foundation can provide an effective mechanism for achieving its objectives, inas much as the signatories have declared their resolve to promote mutual understanding between their respective peoples to the fullest human, social and cultural extent possible, and are resolved to bring home to their fellow citizens, in immediate and concrete terms, the reality of progress towards the objective of European union;
2. Urges, therefore, that internal procedures for the adoption and ratification of the Agreement by national parliaments should be completed as speedily as possible;
3. Continues to regret that the legal form of the Agreement establishing the Foundation deviates from the opinion that it delivered on 15 March 1978<sup>1</sup> urging that the legal basis for this institution should be Article 235 of the EEC Treaty;
4. Notes, however, that the Agreement provides for intervention by the Community institutions, in particular:
  - as regards the Community in general, on the appointment of some of the Members making up the Council of the Foundation,
  - as regards Parliament, on the fixing of that part of the financial resources of the Foundation originating with the Community, which are, pursuant to the Agreement concluded on 30 June 1982, classified as non-compulsory expenditure,
  - as regards the Court of Auditors, on the exercise of financial control over the Foundation,
  - as regards the Court of Justice, on the appointment by its President of the arbitration body competent to rule in any disputes between the Member States on the one hand, and between the Foundation and the Member States on the other;
5. Notes, moreover, that since Article 3 of the Agreement of 29 March 1982 stipulates that the activities of the Foundation are to be complementary to those set out in Community programmes of activities, though without duplicating the latter, it will be appropriate in this connection to observe the Community decision-making procedure of Commission proposal followed by consultation of the European Parliament;

<sup>1</sup>-----  
Doc. 575/77 OJ No. C 85, 20 April 1978

6. Is convinced that on the basis of those elements already laid down in the Agreement, it will prove possible to establish close links between the Foundation and the Institutions of the Community - in particular the European Parliament as the direct representative of the citizens of Europe - as an indispensable element in guaranteeing that the Foundation can operate as an effective source of new ideas and inspiration to European governments and European Institutions alike;
7. Considers, in this connection, that it will be essential:
- (a) for the Commission to introduce without delay, and submit to the European Parliament for its opinion, a proposal for the nomination by the Community of members of the Council of the Foundation, so as to ensure that the prominent personalities composing it, to be chosen, pursuant to Article 9 of the Agreement, from among nationals of the Member States on the basis of qualifications and experience, and subject to guarantees of their independence, will also enjoy the confidence of the Community institutions,
  - (b) for the candidates proposed by the Commission of the European Communities to include Members of the European Parliament,
  - (c) for the Council of the Foundation to undertake, on being constituted, to:
    - forward the Foundation's programmes of activities - in advance of their adoption - to the European Parliament so that these can be taken into consideration as part of the decisions to be taken by the latter under the budgetary procedure,
    - forward to Parliament the annual general report on the activities of the Foundation provided for in Article 23 of the agreement,
    - forward the annual report to be drawn up by the Court of Auditors - pursuant to Article 20 of the Agreement - to the European Parliament, to enable the latter to deliver its opinion,
    - hold regular consultations with a delegation from the European Parliament;



8. Asks to be associated, on equal terms with the Commission, with the work of the Foundation;
9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and to the national parliaments and governments of the Member States.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (DOCUMENT 1-412/83)

tabled by Mrs BOSERUP, Mr BONDE, Mrs HAMMERICH, Mr BØGH and Mr SKOVMAND

with request for an early vote

pursuant to Rule 42(5) of the Rules of Procedure

to wind up the debate on oral question Doc. 1-353/83

on the European Foundation

The European Parliament,

- A. expressing its regret that the European Council concluded an agreement on 29 March 1983 to set up a European Foundation,
  - B. whereas there is no basis in the Treaties for a cultural undertaking of this kind,
  - C. whereas it is consequently unable to support any allocation of resources for a European Foundation from the Community budget,
1. Calls on the Member States to halt the project by not ratifying the agreement on the European Foundation;
  2. Urges the Council to induce the European Council at its forthcoming meeting in Stuttgart to reverse its previous decision to set up a European Foundation and to shelve for good any current or planned initiatives in this direction;
  3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.