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**From :** General Secretariat

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**To :** Delegations

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Delegations will find annexed to this note the following documents, which were issued at the EU-US Summit in Göteborg, on 14 June 2001:

- 1) Göteborg Statement
- 2) Senior Level Group Report: Highlights of EU – U.S. Cooperation Under the New Transatlantic Agenda;
- 3) Report of the Transatlantic Economic Partnership Steering Group to the Summit.

## **Göteborg Statement**

### **Summit of the European Union and the United States of America**

**14 June 2001**

Today in Göteborg, we, the leaders of the European Union and the United States, reaffirm our historic partnership. Our relationship is founded on strong and enduring ties between our peoples and shared fundamental values, including respect for human rights and individual liberty, democratic government and economic freedoms.

What unites us far outweighs that which divides us. From this foundation, we are determined to forge a common and cooperative approach to the complex and changing global environment in which we live and the new challenges we face. Experience has taught us that, when the EU and U.S. work hand-in-hand, either bilaterally or multilaterally, we can be an engine for positive global change, nurturing the development of democratic regimes, opening trade and investment, working to reduce poverty, and protecting the environment.

Today's meeting takes place under conditions few of our ancestors could have imagined. The European-American bond of the last two generations has forged a great peace - rooted in democracy, free markets and human rights - that is our responsibility to preserve, deepen and extend. We renew our commitment to address in concert the most pressing bilateral, regional and global issues of the day.

#### **Strengthening our Transatlantic Bond**

We are determined to strengthen our transatlantic bond. We agree that, for our partnership to be a stable platform for our common global agenda, we must address our differences honestly and seek, in good faith, constructive solutions. This we intend to do.

The EU and U.S. enjoy one of the deepest economic relationships in the world - the vast majority of trade and investment flows in an open, unfettered manner across the Atlantic. When this is not the case, we agree that consultation, rather than litigation, should be the preferred method of managing our disagreements. Moreover, we resolve to settle our trade disagreements more quickly and effectively. We are also determined to work together to explore ways to achieve this objective, including through mediation, and to redouble our efforts to find practical and mutually acceptable solutions to all outstanding trade disputes, in accordance with WTO rules. In this context, we welcome in particular the agreement to resolve the dispute on bananas. Furthermore, we reaffirm our determination to comply with recommendations of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body.

The EU is working to acquire a civilian and military crisis management capability, which will reinforce the Union's ability to contribute to international peace and security in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and make the EU a stronger, more capable partner in deterring and managing crises, thereby also enhancing the security of the Transatlantic Community. The U.S. welcomes the efforts of the EU to strengthen its capabilities and to develop the ability to manage crises, including through military operations, where NATO as a whole is not engaged, and in a manner that is fully coordinated, where NATO interests are involved, and transparent with NATO, and that provides for the fullest possible participation of non-EU European allies. In particular, the commitments made by the EU Member States concerning military capabilities will, as they are implemented, strengthen both the EU and the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance.

One of the unique aspects of our relationship is the development of transatlantic civil society dialogues. We will continue to benefit from their advice and perspective as we confront the challenges of the future. We encourage efforts to intensify the Transatlantic Legislators Dialogue between the European Parliament and the Congress of the United States, a dialogue which brings our peoples closer together.

### **Working to Promote Peace and Prosperity in Regions throughout the World**

We remain committed to forging innovative solutions to resolve conflicts and will continue to promote peace, stability, democracy and economic renewal throughout the world.

We are gravely concerned by the developments in the **Middle East**. We welcome and support the report by the Sharm el-Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee. We urge both sides to implement the report's recommendations, in all aspects, including ending the violence, taking confidence-building measures and resuming negotiations. We welcome the constructive initiative taken by Egypt and Jordan to that end. We see no alternative to a negotiated solution based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338, and the principle of land for peace. We will continue to cooperate closely to promote peace in the region.

In recent months, we have strengthened our already close collaboration to bring peace, stability, democracy and economic renewal to **South East Europe**. We welcome the positive developments in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, we call upon all partners to contribute actively to the full implementation of the Dayton agreement, which remains the key element in building a lasting peace. In Kosovo, we welcome the promulgation of the constitutional framework for provisional self-government as a major step in building a peaceful, multi-ethnic and democratic society. We urge the people of Kosovo to condemn the use of violence and isolate extremists. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, we will continue to coordinate our efforts to promote a political solution to the current crisis. In this context, we support the political reform dialogue and look forward to a report in the coming days. In cooperation with NATO and OSCE, we have responded quickly and firmly to threats to peace in the region. Together, we are endeavouring to prevent extremism from undermining the democratic process and stress the need for political, not military, solutions.

We reaffirm our support for the Stability Pact for South East Europe. In order to encourage the countries of the region to promote democracy, the rule of law, protection of minorities, the inviolability of international borders and regional reconciliation and cooperation, we will continue to engage all States in the region through the Stability Pact and, in the case of the EU, also within the framework of the Stabilisation and Association Process. Our objective will be to encourage political and economic reforms, among them those designed to enhance private sector investment in the region, in order to ensure long-term economic renewal. We urge all governments in the region to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia in bringing war criminals to justice.

We fully support President Kim Dae-Jung's policy for peace and reconciliation on the **Korean** peninsula. We discussed the results of the EU high-level mission to the two Koreas and affirmed the importance of the DPRK leadership's adherence to its commitment to maintain the moratorium on missile tests and to continue the process initiated at the inter-Korean Summit. We also discussed the U.S. decision to enter into a serious discussion with North Korea on a broad agenda, which was welcomed by the EU. We agree that the inter-Korean dialogue and cooperation, non-proliferation and human rights will remain issues of vital importance for further progress in developing our ties with the DPRK.

We recognise the progress made since 1991 and emphasise the importance to Europe, to the transatlantic community and the world of **Russia's** full transition into a democratic, free market State, enjoying constructive relations with its neighbours and close ties to the transatlantic community. We pledge to continue working together and with Russia towards that goal, and will pursue a dialogue with Russia that is constructive, cooperative and, where warranted, frank. We are concerned about recent adverse developments regarding media, which should remain independent and free of interference. We call upon the Russian Government to pursue actively a political settlement to the conflict in Chechnya.

The EU and U.S. strongly support an independent, sovereign **Ukraine** with close ties to the transatlantic community but are concerned about domestic developments affecting democratic and free market reforms. We support Ukraine's leaders in their pursuit of reforms that secure Ukraine's future prosperity and urge them to continue to follow this path. We remind Ukraine of the need to send a strong signal to the international community by responding positively and transparently to concerns over human rights, independent media and free elections.

We will intensify our political dialogue on the **Southern Caucasus**, where enhanced stability is a common interest. In that regard, the EU and U.S. remain committed to strengthening Georgia's sovereignty, independence, and transition to democracy and free market economy. We urge all sides in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to continue their efforts to find a peaceful settlement based on mutual compromise.

## Reaffirming Our Global Responsibilities and Commitments

We share a unique responsibility to confront issues of global concern and impact, and today we reiterated our commitment to address growing global challenges.

We are committed to launching an ambitious new round of multilateral trade negotiations at the **WTO** Ministerial Meeting in Doha, and, in our high level discussions in recent weeks, have made progress towards this shared goal. We seek a round that will lead both to the further liberalisation of world trade and to clarifying, strengthening and extending WTO rules, so as to promote economic growth and equip the trading system to meet the challenges of globalisation. The new round must equally address the needs and priorities of developing countries, demonstrate that the trading system can respond to the concerns of civil society, and promote sustainable development. We will work closely together and with our partners in the coming weeks to secure consensus to launch a round based on this substantive and forward looking agenda.

We also welcome the steady progress made so far on WTO implementation and are ready to examine ways to make further progress in connection with the launch of a new round of trade negotiations. We will also reinforce and improve our provision of technical assistance to build capacity, including capacity to support negotiations, in developing countries, so as to aid both their implementation of WTO agreements and help them to integrate more fully into the trading system, including the dispute settlement mechanism. Finally, we will continue to make efforts to secure the early accession of candidate countries to the WTO, with particular attention to the specific situation of least developed countries. This will make the WTO a truly universal organisation.

Recalling that the dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO is a central element in providing security and predictability to the multilateral trading system, the EU and U.S. undertake to work constructively to improve that mechanism.

We agree on the need for an integrated and comprehensive approach to confront the diseases **HIV/Aids, Malaria and Tuberculosis**, particularly in Africa, emphasising prevention in a continuum of treatment and care, and spurring research and development. We support the establishment of a global fund to fight these diseases. We are also working together to ensure the

success of upcoming events, such as the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in promoting an effective global response to this scourge. We welcome the steps taken by the pharmaceutical industry to make drugs more affordable. In the context of the new global fund, we will work with the pharmaceutical industry and with affected countries to facilitate the broadest possible provision of drugs in an affordable and medically effective manner.

We celebrate the important contributions migrants have made to our countries. Respect for the individual right to seek asylum is also an essential democratic value of our societies. Therefore, we underline the importance of a comprehensive and integrated approach to **asylum and migration** based on a common commitment to human rights, existing international agreements, and support for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. We will focus on a broad range of issues related to asylum, illegal immigration and mass influx of refugees and displaced persons.

We emphasise the need to take mutually reinforcing action in response to common problems in **fighting international crime**. We have, therefore, launched multi-annual cooperation in several areas, such as trafficking in human beings, cybercrime and crime related to drugs.

We had an interesting and open dialogue here in Göteborg on **climate change**, which will continue. We recognise that climate change is a pressing issue that requires a global solution. The EU and the U.S. are both committed to providing strong leadership on climate change. Prompt, effective and sustainable action is needed, consistent with the ultimate objective of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. We are determined to meet our national commitments and our obligations under the UNFCCC through a variety of flexible means, drawing on the power of markets and technology. In this context, we agree on the importance of intensifying cooperation on climate-related science and research. We disagree on the Kyoto Protocol and its ratification, but we are determined to work together in all relevant fora to address climate change and will participate constructively in the resumed COP 6 in Bonn. Our efforts must ultimately result in an outcome that protects the environment and ensures economic growth compatible with our shared objective of sustainable development for present and future generations.

## Looking to the Future

We have also taken a fresh look at the mechanisms of EU-U.S. cooperation in the context of the changing global environment. Whether working together to resolve disagreements, promote peace among our neighbours or combat threats to the broader world, we seek greater results. To focus our attention and efforts on elements in our common agenda where progress is both necessary and possible, we have selected the following **strategic themes** for cooperation over the next several years, keeping in mind the need for flexibility in responding to unforeseen events. Within these themes, we have identified **immediate priorities** on which we seek tangible progress before our next Summit.

- **Addressing security challenges:** Preventing conflict and managing crises; fighting terrorism; promoting non-proliferation;
- **Promoting Growth and a Multilateral Trading System:** Reaching agreement on the scope of the new round and working together to solicit support for the agreement in the run-up to the WTO Ministerial in Doha;
- **Fighting Crime:** Cooperating in fighting trafficking in human beings, drugs and cybercrime;
- **Protecting the Environment:** Promoting effective ways to address climate change;
- **Fighting against poverty in the developing countries:** Combating the communicable diseases HIV/Aids, Malaria and Tuberculosis.

Promoting the Digital Economy and making its benefits available to all citizens will be an important **strategic theme** for our dialogue for the years to come.



**Highlights of EU - U.S. Cooperation  
Under the New Transatlantic Agenda**

During the Swedish presidency, we have acted together under the New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA) to promote peace, stability, democracy and development, respond to global challenges, expand world trade, develop closer economic relations, and build bridges across the Atlantic. We will continue this cooperation under the Belgian Presidency and, in order to achieve greater results, we have decided to focus on the limited number of strategic themes and immediate priorities agreed in the Göteborg Statement today.

As reflected in our Statement, we are cooperating closely to promote peace and stability in South East Europe. We will work closely together to make the Stability Pact Second Regional Conference in October in Bucharest a success.

We are also closely cooperating to further the process of reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula and to pave the way for a resumption of peace talks in the Middle East. Both sides have reaffirmed their continuing support for the peace process in Colombia.

We have worked together more intensively in the Baltic States and Northwest Russia, within the frameworks of the EU Northern Dimension and the U.S. Northern Europe Initiative. Specifically, we have identified a number of cooperative activities to undertake in the field of the environment in the coming months, focussing on watershed management, the impact, control and eradication of invasive species, and enforcement/compliance. We are continuing to explore further cooperation in the areas of law enforcement, public health and strengthening civil society.

We have assisted Russia in implementing its non-proliferation and disarmament commitments, particularly regarding weapons-grade plutonium and increased international funding for chemical weapons destruction programmes, such as Shchuchye. The March Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Cooperation Initiative conference, held in Brussels, allowed further progress in donor coordination with Russia and other Newly Independent States (NIS), and noted the specific role of

the International Science and Technology Centre. We are cooperating closely to reach an agreement with Russia on the Multilateral Nuclear Environmental Programme in the Russian Federation (MNEPR).

We have actively supported the efforts of the UN Secretary General to achieve a comprehensive settlement on Cyprus consistent with relevant UNSC resolutions. We urge renewed effort by the parties to reach a comprehensive settlement and a prompt restart of talks under the good offices of the Secretary General.

We will continue our cooperation in Africa, in addition to confronting the spread of communicable diseases. In Central Africa, we will support negotiated settlement of the conflicts and national reconciliation, and help establish with international organisations an action plan for peace and development in the region. We will support the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea on the basis of the Algiers Agreement, to which we have effectively contributed.

We have worked to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction, missiles and other weapons of mass destruction delivery systems. We reaffirm our support for strong non-proliferation and export control regimes, international arms control and disarmament measures.

As agreed at our December 2000 Summit, the EU and U.S. are developing a draft international arms exports declaration, with a view to initiating a process of broader international participation in the final development of this instrument. We confirm the importance of combating destabilising accumulations and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons. In this context, we agree that this year's UN Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects should provide a new impetus for collective action on this front. We commit to a successful outcome of the Conference.

We continue to attach high priority to promoting respect for human rights, rule of law, and democracy. We reaffirm the importance of close EU - U.S. coordination and cooperation to furthering our mutual goals in this area. We will work together to help make the World Conference Against Racism and the UNGA Special Session on Children forward-looking, constructive and action-oriented.

We are committed to strengthening and revitalising the United Nations, and to pursuing the improvement of the financial situation of the Organisation on the basis of the reform of the scales of assessment adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2000.

Conscious of their importance for our bilateral relationship, we confirm our commitment to honour and fully implement the various understandings and agreements reached at the 18 May 1998 London Summit.

We signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. We support universal ratification of this Convention, as well as of the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal. We are already acting in the spirit of these conventions and, with respect to the Basel Convention, note the US firm intention to seek ratification. We will work together to promote a forward-looking World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002. Environmental health threats, especially against children, and environmental crime are areas of particular concern to us.

We are committed to continuing work on the full range of issues of concern on biotechnology, including addressing regulatory issues and market access, and identification of subjects raised in the Consultative Forum report on which the two sides would like to work.

We have cooperated on Justice and Home Affairs, combating child pornography on the Internet, supporting the expansion of the 24-hour contact point network, enhancing understanding for each other's system for data protection, and encouraging third countries in their efforts to combat organised crime and consolidate a society based on the rule of law. We jointly sponsored a resolution at the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs to facilitate international monitoring of chemical products used in the manufacture of "ecstasy" and other illicit synthetic drugs.

We have agreed to share information, research and best practices on asylum, resettlement, and rehabilitation programmes for traumatised refugees, prevention and combating illegal immigration, integration practices and responses to situations of mass influx of refugees and displaced persons.

We have initiated a EU - U.S. dialogue in the field of good governance and combating corruption, and will continue to explore areas where transatlantic cooperation could provide added value to ongoing work in international organisations.

We continued our close cooperation on Information Society issues. We have reviewed regulatory developments for electronic communications in an era of technological convergence, discussed respective initiatives on critical infrastructure, network security and electronic signature, and reviewed progress on e-confidence and alternative dispute resolution. We exchanged ideas on ways to measure better the digital economy. We discussed the internationalisation of the organisation and management of the Internet infrastructure. We have identified boosting consumer confidence, facilitating access to the Internet for the disabled and deepening e-government, including linking EU and U.S. government websites, as priority areas for joint cooperation.

We have consulted within the framework of the Transatlantic Economic Partnership (TEP) to avoid the development of disputes and stress the importance of the consistent use of the Early Warning Mechanism. Also under the TEP, we have initialled a Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) on marine equipment, which will allow E.U. and U.S. products to be certified to their respective domestic technical regulations for approval in both the E.U. and U.S. markets. We continued discussions with regard to mutual recognition and regulatory cooperation in other sectors. In addition, we reaffirmed our commitment to making the 1998 MRA fully operational as soon as possible, in particular with regard to the annexes on Electrical Safety, Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practices and Medical Devices.

We have continued to strengthen our science and technology cooperation and increased the opportunities for scientists on both sides of the Atlantic. Recognising the importance of developing clean and secure energy, including alternative sources, we have signed an implementing arrangement on non-nuclear energy research and have renewed our nuclear fusion agreement.

We have continued to consult on issues of interest to consumers.

We participated in discussions with consumer organisations on a range of issues at the 4<sup>th</sup> conference of the Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue (TACD), and in the Transatlantic Business Dialogue's (TABD) mid-year meeting. In the next six months, we will further promote dialogue between different sectors of society. In particular, we will continue our interaction with the TACD and will participate in the annual Transatlantic Business Dialogue CEO conference. We support the Transatlantic Environment Dialogue and the Transatlantic Labour Dialogue in their efforts to

rejuvenate their activities. We look forward to receiving recommendations from all the dialogues on key issues of joint concern as well as their input in shaping the agenda for our future discussions. We welcome efforts to strengthen the Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue.

**Report of the Transatlantic Economic Partnership Steering Group  
EU-U.S. Summit, Göteborg, 14 June 2001**

The Transatlantic Economic Partnership (TEP) Steering Group met on 16 March and 7 June 2001.

*Achievements for the 1st semester 2001*

The first semester of 2001 saw the change of Administration in the U.S. and, consequently, the need to adjust EU- U.S. dialogue to the timing and views of the new US Administration.

During the first semester of 2001, the TEP Steering Group noted with satisfaction the renewed commitment of the EU and U.S. administrations to utilise the TEP process for general policy oversight, as well as day-to-day management of EU- U.S. trade and investment issues.

With respect to the EU- U.S. multilateral dialogue, the Steering Group highlights the joint commitment to launching an ambitious new round of multilateral trade negotiations at the WTO ministerial meeting in Doha later this year and the progress made towards this shared goal.

Under the EU- U.S. bilateral dialogue, the Steering Group particularly welcomed the resolution of the longstanding dispute on bananas. Discussions also took place with a view to solving other outstanding issues. The TEP Steering Group made continued use of the Early Warning Mechanism as a tool for providing opportunities for each side to address questions and concerns of the other side in a non-contentious manner. During this semester, "early warning" discussions contributed to the satisfactory resolution of a number of cases.

In the area of technical barriers to trade, the Steering Group was pleased by the initialling of the Agreement on Mutual Recognition of Certificates of Conformity for Marine Equipment. This agreement is innovative in its nature and can provide substantial benefits to EU and U.S. manufacturers while leading to a high level of safety at sea and prevention of marine pollution. The two sides undertook follow-up technical work under the December 2000 Framework for EU- U.S.

Cooperation in the Field of Metrology in Support of Trade. Work also continued in a number of other potential areas for regulatory cooperation, including the draft Guidelines for Regulatory Cooperation and Transparency, although a satisfactory conclusion on these guidelines remains to be achieved. The Steering Group also noted ongoing discussions meant to ensure the full and timely implementation of the 1998 EU-U.S. Mutual Recognition Agreement.

Both sides continued the substantive technical work taking place within the framework of the TEP Working Group on biotechnology.

Further exchanges took place in the areas of procurement, with a view to the withdrawal of sanctions imposed by both sides in 1993 over telecommunications-related procurement, and services with a view to the finalisation of a work plan for the negotiation of mutual recognition agreements in the insurance sector as well as to the implementation of the work plan for professional services.

The TEP Steering Group continued to attach great importance to EU- U.S. exchanges within the framework of the various transatlantic dialogues. As always, the Steering Group welcomed and benefited from views expressed on multilateral and transatlantic trade and investment issues by the dialogues, including through meetings of the Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue and the Transatlantic Business Dialogue, and within the framework of the Transatlantic Legislators Dialogue.

#### *Priorities for the 2nd semester 2001*

The Steering Group will for the remainder of 2001 focus on continuing to make progress in all of the areas mentioned above. Its priorities will include, but will not necessarily be limited to:

- fully supporting common efforts for launching a new WTO round at Doha in November;
- advancing progress in existing and seeking identification of new areas for regulatory cooperation, covering industrial goods, services and biotechnology;
- further considering possibilities for lifting the 1993 telecommunications-related sanctions as soon as possible;
- taking concrete steps to reducing or eliminating transatlantic trade barriers;
- examining ways to ensure a more structured and consistent use of the Early Warning

Mechanism; and

- fully supporting and engaging with the transatlantic dialogues.