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Directorate General

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## EU-US summit Bonn Declaration

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Bonn, 21 June 1999

DGI

MAIL-BOX

SEARCH

INFORMATION

- Joint statement on the Ukraine
- Senior Level Group report
- Early warning system for potential trade disputes
- Summary of President Santer's remarks to the Press
- Transcripts of the Press Conference

We, the European Union and the United States of America, affirm for the new century our commitment to a free and equal partnership. Together we can advance our shared values, common security and our mutual prosperity more effectively than either of us can alone. Together we are a powerful force for meeting the challenges we face: fragility of regions important to both of us, transnational threats to our common security, and the complexity of ensuring that democracy and free markets improve tangibly the lives of people in a rapidly globalising world.

Working together, we have taken important steps for a resolution of a major crisis in South Eastern Europe which has caused tremendous human suffering and imposed high risks and burdens upon the transatlantic community. The European Union and the United States are strongly committed to assume their responsibilities in the wake of the Kosovo conflict. We are also determined to work closely together and with our partners through the EU-initiated Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe to enable the people of the whole region to live in peace, confident that democracy, respect for human rights, and economic prosperity will be fostered and that they can be fully integrated into Euro-Atlantic structures.

### Towards a More Effective Partnership

Our New Transatlantic Agenda, signed in Madrid in December 1995, has strengthened our ability to tackle on a more structured basis our mutual tasks in Europe, across the Atlantic, and beyond. It continues to provide the framework for our partnership and to produce concrete and pragmatic results. For example, it has helped us to tackle sensitive bilateral problems, as witnessed by the results of our 18 May 1998 Summit and our commitment to implement them.

Together, we are dismantling economic barriers, as foreseen in the Transatlantic Economic Partnership. We are advancing peace in South Eastern Europe, the Korean Peninsula and the Middle East. We are promoting nuclear safety in Ukraine and Russia in response to hurricane disaster in Central America and defending human rights in many parts of the globe. Together, we are developing a global early warning network against communicable disease, meeting humanitarian needs world-wide, preventing nuclear proliferation, and fighting crime, terrorism and drug trafficking.

Since 1995, the European Union has taken important steps toward further integration with the introduction of the euro and institutional changes in the areas of foreign and security policy and of justice and home affairs introduced by the Amsterdam Treaty. The ongoing integration process has enabled the EU to extend its reach in world affairs while the present round of accession negotiations is bringing closer the vision of a peaceful, undivided Europe. These developments provide an important impulse for a more effective partnership between us.

On this basis, we are committed to pursuing the following programme of action:

- We will strengthen further our joint capacity to prevent or deal with regional crises;
- We will work to extend the benefits of peace, stability and democracy;
- We will expand the range of our joint initiatives to combat transnational threats that are of direct concern to our citizens;
- We will promote prosperity, development and free-market economies in a rapid changing world;
- We will improve our ability to develop early warning of potential disputes between us and more effective ways to handle these differences; and
- We will bolster the essential human dimension of our partnership, and strengthen the bonds between our people and societies.

### **Preventing and Managing Regional Crises**

Committed to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirm for a new century the indivisibility of transatlantic security and our commitment for ensuring peace. This endeavour embraces several institutions and a range of important ties.

We are committed to the UN's role in crisis prevention and management, both globally and regionally. We recognise fully the primary responsibility of the United Nations Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The OSCE plays a key role in achieving our goal of a common security space. Its fundamental elements include the comprehensiveness and indivisibility of security, the allegiance to shared values, commitments and norms of behaviour, in order to empower governments and individuals to build a better and more secure future.

NATO remains, for its members, the centrepiece of transatlantic security, providing an indispensable link between North America and Europe. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace provide an important framework for cooperation in security throughout the Euro-Atlantic area.

We welcome the enhancement of European capacity to respond to crises and the significant progress made in strengthening NATO's European pillar, as expressed in the communiqué of the Washington NATO Summit. We also welcome the new impetus given by the strengthening of a common European policy in security and defense given by the Amsterdam Treaty and the 1999 Cologne European Council. A stronger European role in this field, will contribute to the vitality and effectiveness of the Atlantic Alliance.

We will use our deepening partnership to promote and further shape the work of the UN and other organizations so that our respective strengths reinforce one another to advance more effectively our common goals of preventing and managing regional crises.

### **Advancing Peace, Stability and Democracy**

Peace and prosperity cannot be assured unless their benefits are available to all. We now have the opportunity to extend these benefits to all of the European continent. We will work together to consolidate and promote democracy, human rights, free-market economies and development throughout Europe and the world, building on our existing cooperation, also in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The EU's new Common Strategy on Russia, and proposed common strategies on Ukraine, the Mediterranean and the Western Balkans, as well as the close partnerships which each of us maintains in these regions, serve to achieve this strategic goal. We will continue to complement our individual policies through coordinated efforts. In particular, we will strengthen our cooperation to work with Russia and Ukraine to bring them more fully into the larger transatlantic community.

We will use the New Transatlantic Agenda process to further the objectives of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and other regional initiatives with a view to undertaking joint efforts involving other European democracies.

### **Responding to Global Challenges**

At the dawn of the 21st century, we face new challenges that do not respect borders. Illegal flows of money and weapons, technology, toxins and drugs, as well as disease, crime, and terror increasingly affect the well-being of our citizens and, in some cases, endanger the very roots of our societies. We are also concerned at the destabilizing accumulation and transfer of small arms in various parts of the world. We will intensify our joint efforts to fight these threats. We will make mechanisms and cooperation more effective in order to aid those who are victimized by strife and humanitarian disaster. We will seek a joint strategy aiming at preserving our planet and its environment, and craft appropriate policies to promote sustainable development and world-wide growth.

### **Promoting Prosperity and Development in a Rapidly Changing World**

We bear a special responsibility to ensure global economic stability, growth and development, and to adapt our partnership to the burdens as well as the benefits of globalisation. Our citizens and firms are integrating our economies at a burgeoning pace. Our societies are interacting with one another more closely than ever before. The transatlantic marketplace has become broader and more open than ever before. We will use actively our Transatlantic Economic Partnership further to eliminate economic barriers between us and promote cooperation among our regulators. We will build that partnership to strengthen the rules-based international trading system, to set the agenda for a more open, accessible and transparent world trading system and achieve success in the new round of broad-based multilateral trade negotiations bringing substantial benefits to all WTO members. We will work energetically to maintain and raise high standards of protection for health, workers, consumers, products and environmental safety, which are necessary to maintain public confidence in the benefits of open economies. We reaffirm our commitment to the multilateral system and to the full respect for its rules and procedures.

### **Improving Early Warning**

The relationship between the United States and the European Union is among the strongest in the world. We share a variety of common interests across a wide spectrum of economic, political, diplomatic, and global issues. In a relationship of this size and importance, it is inevitable that we have disagreements from time to time. If unresolved, these problems can quickly become high-profile and contentious. In an effort to minimize such disagreements, we are committed to an effective early warning system. We have agreed on general principles and mechanisms through which we will improve our ability to identify and facilitate resolution of differences at an early stage, before they create frictions. We will take further steps to improve the process as warranted.

### **Strengthening the People-to-People Dimension**

Ultimately, the strength of our partnership rests on the bonds between our people. The stronger and broader public support is for our partnership, the more it will prosper. Direct people-to-people links across the Atlantic and greater participation by our people in our partnership are the best means of harnessing such support. We encourage parliamentarians to further develop their transatlantic contacts and exchanges, and welcome the emerging Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue. Inspired by the success of the Transatlantic Business Dialogue, our trade union leaders and consumer and environmental organizations are strengthening their own interactions across the Atlantic. We will support these dialogues and their participation in our partnership, and we will expand exchanges on an individual basis.

### **A Stronger Partnership for a New Century**

During the past decade, our world has been transformed. Our destinies and societies are more intertwined than ever. As a new century dawns, we commit ourselves to rendering our partnership more resilient and effective in the service of freedom, peace and prosperity.



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## Senior Level Group Report to the EU-U.S. Summit

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Bonn, 21 June 1999

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SEARCH

INFORMATION

### Introduction

As our leaders join together to reaffirm in the Bonn Declaration their commitment to strengthened EU-U.S. partnership for the new century, the implementation of the Ne Transatlantic Agenda continues to achieve results. Through the general principles and mechanisms on early warning announced today, we will improve our ability to identify and facilitate resolution of differences at an early stage. We also outlined our shared commitment in a joint statement adopted today to assist Ukraine in its transition towards a stable and prosperous democracy. We will continue to give high priority to the full implementation of all aspects of the 18 May 1998 London agreements. The following short summary outlines our most significant achievements over the previous six months and proposes the most important areas for focus in the following six months. An appendix describes many more of the areas in which we cooperate.

### Major Achievements

**Stability Pact** - We have worked closely together to develop the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, which will enhance security, economic prosperity, democracy and respect for human rights in the region in the aftermath of the Kosovo crisis.

**Early Warning** - The SLG recognises the need to prevent conflicts and facilitate resolution of problems before they risk undermining the broader EU-U.S. relationship. In an annex to this document, the EU and U.S. have outlined the principles and mechanisms to improve early warning.

**Trade Issues** - Under the Transatlantic Economic Partnership (TEP), the EU and the U.S. have made good progress towards a framework agreement on mutual recognition in the area of services as well as on our work programme on technical barriers to trade in goods. We have agreed terms for the launch of a biotechnology pilot project, which we will carry forward expeditiously with our competent authorities and other interested parties. On data protection, we have made substantial progress in developing an arrangement that would provide a predictable framework for the application of the EU directive on data protection to the transfer of personal data from the EU to the U.S. with adequate protection for privacy. Work on the substantive aspects of data protection is particularly well advanced. On the procedural and enforcement aspect work is also progressing but further work is needed on both sides. Significant progress has been made towards resolving EU-U.S. differences on standards for third generation mobile communications systems (building on substantial input from the Transatlantic Business Dialogue) and we have taken important steps towards addressing differences on aircraft noise standards.

**Legislators' Dialogue** - The Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue held its inaugural meeting in Strasbourg, as well as its first meeting with SLG officials in Washington where members provided input to the NTA process.

**People-to-People Dialogues** - The array of civil society dialogues expanded and progressed. The Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue (TACD) developed a set of policy recommendations. The Transatlantic Environmental Dialogue (TAED) held its inaugural meeting and also forwarded a set of policy recommendations.

### Future Priorities

**South Eastern Europe/Stability Pact** - On Kosovo, we will work closely to support the

implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1244, particularly regarding inter civil administration, humanitarian affairs, institution building and reconstruction. We will cooperate closely on the assistance coordination process chaired by the European Commission and the World Bank. We will also develop concrete measures to pursue the objectives of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. We will work together to support the donor coordination process to develop a coherent international assistance strategy for the region. We agree on the necessity of including the input of the States of the region in these efforts.

**Russia** - We are committed to making further progress on several cooperative efforts in Russia especially in non-proliferation and threat reduction; nuclear waste and safety; public health, in particular communicable diseases; food aid (including continued dialogue on its impact on agro-industry); the Moscow Regional Environmental Centre (REC) and aspects of the Y2K problem. Special attention will be drawn to law enforcement questions, in particular prevention of organised crime.

**Ukraine** - We will implement the initiatives set out in our Summit Statement, in particular energy sector reform, trade and investment, public health, the Kiev Region Environmental Centre and our ongoing public diplomacy efforts at developing civil society.

**Northern Europe** - We recognise that the EU's Northern Dimension policy and the U.S. Northern European Initiative have many similar objectives and will seek to find synergies between our activities, to promote common goals through complementary programmes and to continue to cooperate in relevant fora.

**Law Enforcement Cooperation** - We will continue to combat organised crime, child pornography on the Internet and trafficking in women and children. We will examine further ways of cooperating in the area of justice and home affairs that will benefit citizens on both sides of the Atlantic. Together we will enhance cooperation between our law enforcement organisations, including EUROPOL, on areas of common interest.

**Early Warning** - The EU and U.S. will implement the general principles and mechanisms announced at the 21 June Summit to improve "Early Warning" and to facilitate resolution of bilateral problems and will take further steps to improve the process as warranted. We will invite the Transatlantic Legislators' (TLD), Business (TABD), Consumer (TACD), Environment (TAED) and Labour (TALD) dialogues to contribute to this effort by identifying problems and offering proposals for solutions.

**Trade issues** - We aim to announce further concrete results under the TEP at the next EU-U.S. Summit, including continued progress on those announced at the June Summit, in accordance with the objectives set out in the TEP Action Plan. On data protection, we plan to finalise the "safe harbour" arrangement during the Autumn. Meanwhile, we will continue our current efforts to avoid disruptions in transatlantic data flows. We will work together to ensure a successful WTO Ministerial and launch of a new broad-based WTO Round.

**Environmental issues** - We will work to resolve the outstanding questions on the Kyoto Protocol in the run-up to and during the Fifth Conference of the Parties (COP-V). We will work towards a resumption of the Biosafety negotiations. We will address the question of continuation of funding for developing countries under the Montreal Protocol. We will also work towards the successful conclusion of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests in February 2000.

## **Appendix**

### **Current Achievements**

The EU and U.S. coordinated policies to promote democratisation, economic reform and implementation of the Dayton accords in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, through the Article 11 process, to promote democracy in Croatia. In response to Serbian repression, we cooperated to tighten sanctions on the FRY, worked together in our efforts to achieve a diplomatic solution in Kosovo, and cooperated intensely on short-term humanitarian relief in South Eastern Europe. We continued consultations on Albania through the Friends of Albania. We continued our efforts for the full and immediate implementation of the Wye River Memorandum. We have continued our intensified dialogue on Iran. We agreed that the arrest of 13 members of the Jewish

community in Iran is unacceptable and agreed to act accordingly. The close cooperation between the US and EU Member States has significantly contributed to achieving the handover of the two Lockerbie bombing suspects.

Our experts met to coordinate a joint effort on combating the global threat posed by destabilising accumulations and transfer of small arms and light weapons. We supported African initiatives to this end, especially within ECOWAS and SADC, to ensure that the proliferation of small arms does not fuel further internal and regional conflicts in Africa. Our Special Envoys for the Great Lakes region of Africa continued to work closely together in support of UN and African efforts to bring peace to the region. We have continued our dialogue about human rights throughout the world. We have each worked to promote peaceful transition to democracy in Burma, Cuba and Niger. The EU and U.S. consulted closely on non-proliferation, including on the Korean peninsula, and have both actively supported KEDO. We both supported recent democratic elections in Indonesia including through fielding observers.

On counterterrorism, we coordinated our positions on negotiations underway on terrorist financing and explored ways to advance initiatives in other areas of combatting terrorism.

The EU and U.S. engaged Central Asian countries on important issues, particularly the need for enhanced compliance with international and OSCE human rights standards. We worked closely together to coordinate international humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan through the Afghan Support Group. We also cooperated on various resolutions in the UNSC, UNGA, UN Commission for Human Rights, and Commission on the Status of Women.

The EU and U.S. supported increasing cooperation between the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and international financial institutions (IFIs) in promoting employment, adequate social protection, core labour standards and effective labour market institutions. The EU and the U.S. supported strengthening the ILO's capacity to assist countries in implementing core labour standards.

The European Commission - USAID High Level Consultations in Brussels on Development Assistance on 6 - 7 May recognised that development assistance is crucial for responding to the risks of globalisation challenging emerging economies and that developing countries faced with increasing fluctuations in financial markets, political and economic instability, poverty and the advent of new technology. They identified seven priority areas for joint action world-wide: global financial crises, conflict prevention, environmental stress and global climate change, humanitarian assistance in South Eastern Europe, food security, infectious diseases and the impact of illegal drugs on development.

The EU and U.S. have made progress preparing for the Vienna conference on Child Pornography.

Within the TEP, we agreed to begin negotiations on MRAs on marine safety and road safety equipment, to continue work on calibration, cosmetics and lifts (elevators), and to develop principles and guidelines on regulatory transparency and cooperation. We have launched negotiations on a wine agreement. We are about to conclude a Statement of Cooperation, the purpose of which is to establish a framework for the exchange of supervisory information regarding banks and banking organisations that have establishments in both the EU and the U.S.

We held exploratory discussions with a view to ensuring interoperability between the U.S. GPS system and the EU Galileo global positioning satellite system. We have initialled an agreement to coordinate our labelling programmes for energy efficient office equipment.

The Transatlantic Labour Dialogue met on 10 - 11 May. The Transatlantic Information Exchange Service (TIES) held its second annual meeting in Atlanta and is expanding the reach of its Internet network. The EU and U.S. are developing principles for equivalent handling of transatlantic dialogues. Experts from both sides attended a transatlantic chemicals conference hosted by the EU on 19 - 21 May. The EU and U.S. are holding the "New Vistas II in Transatlantic Science and Technology (S&T Cooperation)" Conference on 21 - 22 June in Stuttgart. EU and U.S. technical agencies are working at the conference to implement the EU-U.S. S&T Agreement and open the way for cooperation in the focus areas.

### Other Priorities for the Future

The EU and the U.S. will work together to resolve Dayton funding issues. The EU and U.S. will review their positions before the November 1999 OSCE Summit. We will continue to work together to address human rights and democracy issues in Belarus through bilateral contacts, assistance efforts and the OSCE Mission in Minsk.

We will continue to cooperate on the Cyprus problem, in particular through our special envoys. We will continue consultations, including through our special envoys, on the Middle East Peace Process. We will continue to encourage the parties to launch permanent status negotiations. We will continue to coordinate our Palestinian donor efforts. We will continue our discussion how to address current Iranian policies. The EU and U.S. will explore the possibility of joint missions to alleviate problems stemming from the resumption of the civil war in Angola. We will continue to cooperate and support the consultation of the East Timor people under UN auspices.

We will continue to consult closely with each other, the UN, relevant region organisations and other countries, as we seek to promote human rights, including through our respective dialogues with countries of concern. We will continue consultations on the reform of the UN and on seeking a solution to the problem of UN finances, including full and timely payment of obligations and development of a more equitable assessment scale. We will coordinate our efforts on the UN initiative on measures to combat terrorist fund-raising.

We will begin to implement the recommendations and conclusions of the High Level Assistance Consultations.

The EU and U.S. will co-sponsor a joint counter-narcotics assessment mission in Nigeria. We will continue our alternative development programmes in Latin America. We will promote preventive and reactive measures to combat the global threat posed by the destabilising accumulation and spread of military small arms and light weapons beyond those required for legitimate security needs. We support voluntary moratoria in Africa. We support contributions to the destruction of surplus weapons as well as to post-conflict projects to disarm, demobilise and reintegrate ex-combatants. We will pursue further opportunities for cooperation and develop a plan for joint activities. We will work to conclude swiftly the 'Firearms Protocol' to the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime. We will implement the EU-U.S. information campaign to combat trafficking in women in Hungary and Bulgaria. We will work towards the implementation of humane trapping standards, as described in the EU-U.S. agreement of 18 December 1997. The EU-U.S. Task Force on Communicable Diseases will begin to implement the work plan proposed at its annual meeting, as soon as possible.

The EU and U.S. will seek to advance the global e-commerce agenda. We will continue work on the framework of the ITA II. The EU-U.S. Working Group on Employment will meet and we will hold a technical seminar to examine the social dimension of economic integration, as well as a symposium on entrepreneurship.

We will continue our follow-up to the various transatlantic dialogues that have been launched, including careful consideration of the specific recommendations that have been made. We will plan for the meeting of the coordinators of the 30 projects already operating under the terms of the Joint Agreement on Higher Education and Vocational Training which will take place in November in Copenhagen.





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## EU-U.S. Statement on Ukraine

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SEARCH

INFORMATION

Ukraine's successful transition to a democratic and market oriented country, secured within its borders, is crucial for long-term stability in Central and Eastern Europe and the continent as a whole. Helping Ukraine achieve these objectives is one of the top priorities for EU-U.S. cooperation. The EU and the U.S., as Ukraine's largest donor, share a strategic interest in the successful evolution of Ukraine toward a prosperous economy and stable democracy and in bringing Ukraine more fully into Euroatlantic structures. The EU and the U.S. welcome the progress made in the realization of the strategic partnerships with Ukraine and look forward to a further deepening of these relationships. We commend Ukraine for the important progress it has achieved in recent months, in particular the economic reform measures which have allowed Ukraine to return to compliance with its IMF programme. We urge President Kuchma to seize the opportunity presented by the renewal of the IMF program to push forward his reform agenda, including privatization of large industries, agricultural and energy sector reform, restructuring of the financial sector, as well as improvements in public administration. We encourage Ukraine in its efforts to accede to the WTO and we support decisive action in establishing a favourable environment for foreign investments and in removing key obstacles to trade.

We note Ukraine's progress on democracy. However, we call on Ukraine's leaders to ensure a free and fairly contested presidential campaign leading up to the October 3 presidential election in compliance with OSCE and Council of Europe standards. A free and fair election will be an important step in the transition to democracy and demonstrate that it is taking firm root in Ukraine. We express our continued support for efforts to develop the rule of law and institute an effective presidential electoral process. In this context we emphasize the need to protect the freedom of the media. These are fundamental underpinnings to democracy in Ukraine. In that regard, we consider Ukraine's recent decision to retain a continued OSCE presence in Ukraine another important signal of Ukraine's determination to meet its commitments to democratization and to Euroatlantic cooperation. We support the continued efforts of Ukraine to play a responsible role in relations with neighbouring states and within the larger transatlantic relationship. We welcome Ukraine's commitment to regional cooperation as well as its contributions to find solutions to the conflicts in Transnistria and Kosovo.

As Ukraine continues its transition to democracy and a free market, we recognize the social problems arising from necessary social adjustment and remain committed to joint EU-U.S. efforts that bolster Ukraine. We strongly encourage Ukraine's efforts to implement additional power sector reforms, particularly increased cash collections and strategic privatization of energy distribution companies, as crucial components of the energy investment strategy embodied in the G-7/Ukraine Memorandum Understanding on Chernobyl Closure. We reiterate our commitment to the MoU provisions, including the closure of Chernobyl in the year 2000. We reaffirm our commitment to assist Ukraine in securing the financing necessary to strengthen the energy sector, facilitate Chernobyl closure and in securing the remaining financing for the necessary stabilization of the Chernobyl sarcophagus.

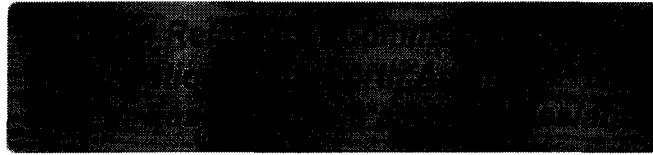
We applaud the initial project under the EU/US civil society programme to support Ukrainian non-governmental organizations working to build democracy in Ukraine, as well as the agreement to launch the Kiev Regional Environmental Center sponsored jointly by the EU and the U.S. We look forward to inaugurating our other joint project. We are actively considering the possibility of launching a joint project on public health issues in Ukraine. We have illustrated our common view on the importance of economic reform, as well as our commitment to further Ukraine's economic transition through our joint démarche to President Kuchma and Rada Speaker Tkachenko.

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## EU-U.S. Early Warning and Problem Prevention : Principles Mechanisms

Bonn, 21 June 1999

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SEARCH

i  
INFORMATION

The Transatlantic Declaration of 1990, the New Transatlantic Agenda of 1995, the Transatlantic Partnership for Political Cooperation of 1998, and the Transatlantic Economic Partnership Statement and Action Plan of 1998 collectively provide the framework for a vast, cooperative relationship between the European Union and the United States. At the same time, they provide the framework for managing our bilateral differences.

Both sides nevertheless agree that there is a need to coordinate better, both internal and bilaterally, in order to strengthen both the principles and mechanisms that will enable us to identify and prevent potential bilateral EU-U.S. problems at an early stage. We are taking steps with a view to doing so, and will take further steps to improve the process as warranted. This would meet the legitimate expectations of our citizens at a time of an increasingly interdependent economic relationship and close political cooperation.

We will strive to prevent conflicts and facilitate problem resolution before they risk undermining the broader EU-U.S. relationship. Some of these issues are clearly economic/trade-related, others are clearly political or global. Still others overlap across these categories.

We have at our disposal two principal bodies, which will coordinate their efforts, to provide early warning and facilitate resolution of transatlantic issues, including at the political level if necessary: the Transatlantic Economic Partnership (TEP) Steering Group and the New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA) Task Force. The Steering Group will primarily cover trade and investment issues; the Task Force will primarily cover other issues. This does not preclude early warning or problem resolution through other channels. As the body responsible for oversight of EU-U.S. relations, the Senior Level Group (SLG) will review early-warning items in its preparation for the EU-U.S. Summit.

Early warning is intended to improve the capacity of each side to take the other side's interests into account at an early stage when formulating policy, legislative, regulatory decisions, without thereby limiting each side's existing decision-making autonomy. Both sides re-affirm that the processes proposed hereafter are without prejudice to the parties' rights and obligations relating to international dispute settlement, notably under the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

We will use the following means to identify, provide early warning of, and facilitate the resolution of problems:

- a) The bedrock for early warning is transparency. This is provided for by information exchange as part of the existing foreign policy dialogue and by regulatory cooperation and mutual consultation being set up by different TEP working groups. This will not prevent any side from raising actively concerns as regards policy, legislative, regulatory proposals under consideration by the other side.
- b) Any issue which might have an impact on EU-U.S. relations may be raised. Each side will consult on issues raised by the other side.
- c) Each side will seek to ensure that its internal procedures enable it to detect at an early stage trade, other economic, diplomatic, and global issues that have transatlantic dimension, including policy, legislative, or rule-making initiatives. The

should involve full communication between its own technical experts and political officials, to ensure that its internal procedures enable it to fulfill this objective.

d) Potential trade and investment problems identified in the above process, both with and without the range of activities envisioned in the TEP Action Plan, should be brought to the attention of the TEP Steering Group. Diplomatic, global, and other problems should be brought to the attention of the NTA Task Force. This process includes the May 18, 1998 Transatlantic Partnership on Political Cooperation.

e) The TEP Steering Group and NTA Task Force will be tasked with ensuring appropriate follow-up procedures for items reported to them that have a potential for transatlantic policy frictions, notably by assigning contact points, facilitating consultations and agreeing on timelines for reporting back.

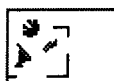
f) In its role in preparing for the EU-U.S. bilateral Summits, the SLG will identify problems which may need to be discussed by Leaders, primarily on the basis of input provided by the TEP Steering Group and the NTA Task Force.

g) We will invite the Transatlantic Legislators' (TLD), Business (TABD), Consumer (TACD), Environment (TAED), and Labour (TALD) Dialogues to contribute to this effort by identifying problems and offering proposals for resolution.



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## EU-US Summit Press Conference

**Register Now!****Press statement of Jacques Santer, President of the European Commission**

Bonn, 21 June 1999

This summit takes place at a crucial moment in Europe's development, and therefore in the development of EU-US relations. Four points about our discussions.

First, we have discussed Kosovo and the wider south-eastern European region. E nations have shared equally with the US in NATO action in the Kosovo crisis. The E has taken the lead in putting together the Stability Pact for the Region, and the EU will play the leading role in financing reconstruction. The European Commission will work with the World Bank to co-ordinate the donor effort for the region. And the Commission will be overseeing the negotiation of the proposed EU Association and Stability Agreements with the countries in that region.

This all shows that the EU is capable of sharing these burdens equally with the US and that it is the full and equal partner of the US in pursuing our common goals. We have discussed how the EU and US can now jointly use their co-operation under the New Transatlantic Agenda to ensure that our partnership is at the heart of the rebuilding of a stable, democratic and prosperous Balkan region.

Second, we have agreed the « Bonn Declaration », which builds on the New Transatlantic Agenda and strengthens it in a number of areas and affirms our joint commitment to a full and equal partnership. We are committed, in particular, to work together to prevent and deal with regional crises. Europe's emerging common security and defence policy makes this much easier.

But too often in the past years, President Clinton and I have had to spend time on damaging disputes, like Helms-Burton, bananas and hormone-treated beef even if 90 % of our trade relations are trouble-free. By setting up an effective early-warning system, we are seeking to resolve such problems before they become politically damaging.

We have agreed that it would be a good thing to have our scientists work together on health and consumer safety issues. The details still need to be worked out in order to prevent duplication.

To summarise : the transatlantic relationship, four and a half years after the signing of the NTA, is in fine shape. Kosovo has demonstrated as clearly as anyone could wish how important the relationship is, and it has put our occasional trade disputes into perspective. We look forward as we go into the new millennium to continuing to deepen that relationship for the good of the whole transatlantic community.

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## EU-U.S. Summit

Remarks of Chancellor Schröder, President Santer and President Clinton to the P

Bonn, 21 June 1999

CHANCELLOR SCHRÖDER: I have introduced the President and Madam Secretary to Mr Adenauer's study, and both of them thought that it was possibly lighter and brighter and possibly even nicer than what we've got over there. But, as you might imagine, that wasn't the focus of our consultations.

I'm rather pleased indeed that, for the second time by now, I have the opportunity welcoming President Clinton here in the Chancellery on behalf of the European Union. And I am very pleased also to note that Mr. Santer has come here again -- the last time wearing the hat he's presently wearing. And I think soon he's going to join the European Parliament and he's going to try to narrow it down to certain specific things that he would like to see happening. He's going to do that with the same sense of humour as he's done it so far.

We have adopted some important documents regarding the transatlantic relationship. The Bonn Declaration that you have already got, or that will be handed out to you very soon, is very much going to deal with the spirit of the transatlantic partnership. And in the spirit of this, we also want to see to the individual trading problems that do exist but that we think can be overcome.

Of course, as you might imagine, the situation in Kosovo and on the Balkans played an important role during our discussions. I am very much of the opinion that what we have triggered, being the Presidents of the European Council in Europe, was to trigger the stability pact for the Balkans, and the contours of that agreement have been drafted. The meeting of the Foreign Ministers very recently - but that will have to be promoted further with strong dynamism. And President Clinton and the European Union very much agree that this was promoting and developing further.

So we think that still in July and in close co-operation with the Finnish presidency, we call for a meeting of the heads of state and governments - all governments involved in the stability pact. And that meeting is meant to happen in Sarajevo.

Ladies and gentlemen, in having it there, we want to set a clear signal that the region can very much rely on the fact that we are not just talking about providing assistance but that we really want to help and will help.

During the discussions, we also said we want to show rigidity and decidedness on the military side, but diplomatic skill on the political level. And arms have now gone silent since yesterday, it is definite. And after we've won the dispute, we will now win peace for us, and we will only succeed in doing so if we go in and economically develop the region and we get it closer to Europe -- in individual steps, in phases, but expeditiously, rather. I think this is certainly an interesting part of joint co-operation between the European Union and the USA.

Dear Mr. President, I'm very pleased to have you here yet again, and actually even more pleased about this wonderful spirit, sir, of co-operation and friendship that has reigned over our talks here, and joint conviction. Thank you.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you very much, Chancellor and President Santer. Let me just make a few brief comments on the issues that Chancellor Schröder has mentioned. First, on Kosovo.

DG

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Yesterday, the Serb security forces completed their withdrawal. Russia is not participating. The KLA is demilitarising. I spoke late last evening to Mr. Thaci after the agreement had been signed. KFOR is moving in, and the refugees are on their way home.

I congratulate Chancellor Schröder on initiating this stability pact as a device for the long-term redevelopment of Kosovo and all of South-eastern Europe. We will be firm partners.

We are interested in bringing this reconstruction to life. Our experts are now assessing the needs. We will have a donors' conference in July to finance the immediate reconstruction projects, and one later in the fall to deal with long-term development of the region.

We have also agreed, as the Chancellor said, to get the leaders together in Sarajevo both the benefactors and the beneficiaries of the stability pact - to plan for the future of South-eastern Europe, and after the pattern followed in the Marshall Plan of World War II to get the people of the region to work together to define their own future. We think this is very important.

I'd also like to thank the business leaders involved from Europe and the United States in our business dialogue for their willingness to mobilise the private sector to help with the reconstruction of Kosovo.

Let me say just a word about one other subject that I think is worth some discussion because of the interest to the public opinion in Europe and increasingly in the United States. We discussed the need to have unresolved trade disputes not define our relationship at a time when we're working together so well on so many fronts. With a relationship that covers such a large spectrum of economic activity, it is inevitable that there will be occasional friction -- some small, some large. We must not let them cloud the fundamental soundness of our relationship.

We've made a lot of progress in recent months on some irritants, but a lot of work remains. Let me just give you one example. I know there's deep concern in Europe about the question of food safety. It's also an important priority for me; I've done a lot of work on food safety as President in the United States. And it's important for our farmers because they have an enormous interest in providing safe and wholesome food to the world. We need to develop open and scientific regulatory processes in each country that actually command the full confidence of ordinary citizens.

This is an issue of enormous consequence on both sides of the Atlantic. We must approach it constructively. We're already making progress under our transatlantic economic partnership, establishing a pilot project for scientific review of new biotech projects. And I am pleased that the G-8, under Chancellor Schröder's leadership, asked the OECD to undertake an analysis of international food safety.

So I want you to know that I am committed to this. All of us should have one standard only: what is the right thing - what is the right thing? That's the only thing that should matter. What is the truth? What does the science tell us? And that will be our commitment.

Finally, I think it is important that all of us honour the decisions of international tribunals when they are rendered on these trade matters.

Let me say, in closing, Chancellor, I'd like to bid farewell to President Santer as he leaves his present position and goes to work in the European Parliament. I thank him for the work that he has done. This has been a remarkable period of European integration with the European Monetary Union and common security and other policies. We welcome Romano Prodi as his successor.

I also thank Sir Leon Brittan for his work and wish him well. And I would like to acknowledge and greet the newly-confirmed American Ambassador to the European Union, Dick Morningstar, who was recently very quickly confirmed by the United States Senate.

So we are preserving this relationship as we change some of the personnel involved. It is a long-term commitment by both the Europeans and the Americans, and I'm looking forward to it. I think what we are about to do in Kosovo, in the Balkans, and what we

have done there is something that our people will be proud of for many decades to come. Thank you.

PRESIDENT SANTER: Mr. President, Mr. Chancellor, this summit takes place at a crucial moment in Europe's development and in the development of the United States-European Union relations. I'll make only four points about our discussions this morning.

First, we have discussed Kosovo and the wider South-eastern European region. The European Union nations shared equally with the U.S. in NATO action in the Kosovo crisis, and the EU has taken the lead in putting together the stability pact for the region and the EU will play a leading role in financing reconstruction. The European Commission will work with the World Bank to co-ordinate the donor effort for the region. And the Commission will be overseeing the negotiation in proposed EFTA association and stability agreements with the countries in that region.

This all shows that the EU is capable of sharing these burdens equally with the United States and it is a full and equal partner with the United States in pursuing our common goals.

We have discussed how the EU and U.S. interests can now jointly use the co-operation under the new transatlantic agenda to ensure that our partnership is the heart of the rebuilding of a stable, democratic and prosperous Balkan region.

Second, we have agreed the Bonn Declaration, which builds on the new transatlantic agenda, can strengthen it in a number of areas and affirms our joint commitment to full and equal partnership. We are committed in particular to work together to prevent and deal with regional crises, and Europe's emerging common security and defence policy makes this much easier.

But too often in the past, President Clinton and I have had to spend time on damaging disputes, like Helms-Burton, bananas and hormone-treated beef, even if 98 percent of our trade relations are trouble-free. By setting up an effective early warning system, we are seeking to resolve such problems before they become politically damaging.

And we have agreed that it would be a good thing to have our scientists work together on health and consumer safety issues. The details still need to be worked out in order to prevent duplication.

To summarise, the transatlantic relationship, four and a half years after the signing of the new transatlantic agenda is in fine shape. Kosovo has demonstrated as clearly as anyone could wish how important the relationship is, and it has put our occasional trade disputes into perspective. And we look forward as we go into the new millennium to continuing to deepen the relationship for the good of the whole transatlantic community.

Q: Chancellor Schröder and President Clinton, I wonder if you could be precise on the definition of humanitarian aid to Yugoslavia, to Serbia proper. The G-8 was unable to reach an agreement on this point, but would you consider providing as part of your humanitarian assistance to the Serbs rebuilding their electrical power plants and rebuilding their bridges to enable people to go to work as part of humanitarian assistance to the Serbs?

CHANCELLOR SCHRÖDER: Well, I think - I'm not as certain as what you're doing with your question - you have to differentiate between humanitarian assistance on the one hand and reconstruction on the other. You cannot let people starve just because they follow the wrong president, or they have the wrong president. If they are in need of medical assistance to survive, we have to grant this medical assistance to them even if they feel they want to support Mr. Milosevic as their President. And that applies for as long as they have him as a president. So humanitarian assistance, yes, but making a tangible contribution to reconstruction, that can only ever happen with democratic Yugoslavia.

That is very much my conviction. And you cannot look at it in abstract terms, what is humanitarian, and what is kind of more than humanitarian. So we have to know what is needed here to be able to take a proper decision. That is the line that I consider the right one.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: First, I agree with everything he just said. But to take yo specifics - I saw the interview that President Chirac did with you, and what he sai about the electrical power I thought was pretty good, that it would depend. That is, f me, it is important that if the Serbs want to keep Mr. Milosevic, and don't want to b part of South-eastern Europe's future, that at least they not freeze to death this wint and that their hospitals not be forced to close. So they need some power.

In terms of rebuilding the bridges so people can go to work, I don't buy that. That's pa of their economic reconstruction, and I don't think we should help -- not a bit, not penny. So that's - but on the other hand, I think their hospitals ought to be able t function. I think - babies will be born, people will get sick, and people shouldn't be col in the winter if we can help that. That's basically where I draw the line.

But we will - the reason the G-8 - we didn't have a disagreement about it. W recognised that - the Chancellor read us through this - we recognised that we woul have to have people in place in whom we had confidence, who could make most these decisions on a day-to-day basis, and if they had a question, they could then ki it back to us. But I'll give you -- I'm just giving you my kind of feeling about it.

Q: In your discussions over the past few days, did you win specific commitments - i your talks over the past few days, did you win specific commitments from th European leaders for the billions that you'll need for the reconstruction effort? And ar you confident that they will carry the lion's share, as you said you wanted?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I think that their commitments and mine are in good faith. L me restate what I said in my opening remarks. There will be - let me back up. I expec in the next several days, all of you will hear various things about how much th immediate reconstruction of Kosovo will cost, what we're looking at in terms long-term development. Then you will see both Europeans and Americans say we w or won't pay this or that amount of money.

I think that - almost all of that is going to be rather fruitless in the end. What we have t do is have our people go in there and figure out, ballpark, what it's going to cost to g Kosovo up and going and whole again. And then we have to convene the leader meeting as well as have people look at what it would take to have a long-ter development strategy for South-eastern Europe. And obviously, there will be great flexibility there; in other words, the more money you have, the more you can do; b there will be some flexibility there. And then we will - I will try to allocate o responsibilities.

But I am absolutely convinced - you heard what President Santer said - I think that of us are committed to doing this. And let me just say to the American people and to who would be listening to this and to our friends in Europe, it will probably cost mor than most people think, but I promise you, it will be a lot cheaper than a continuation the war would have been. It will be phenomenally less expensive than a land invasio of Kosovo and a protracted conflict would have been.

So I want to say what I said again, is, the most expensive peaceful reconstruction still cheaper than the cheapest war. This is a responsibility we should assume and will pay for itself many times over in future conflicts avoided, in future trading partner in future co-operation.

Q: Mr. President, China last week bluntly rejected Under Secretary Pickering explanation of the bombing of its embassy in Belgrade. What is your reaction to that Does it have any merit, their position, and have you given up - do you think you've lo any chance of reaching a WTO agreement with China before the end of this year?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, the answer to the second question is no, I have n given up. The answer to the first question is, I think - as they have time to review th information we gave them, and reflect on it, I think they will conclude that it was a tru tragic accident, that a series of very bad mistakes were made and a tragic accide occurred.

I also, frankly -- after Mr. Pickering made his important, but difficult journey there, noted that the reports, the contents of the report, were highlighted in Chinese news f two or three days thereafter, which I took to be quite a positive sign, actually.

So this is a difficult, painful period for them and for our relationship, but I'm not -

haven't given up on the WTO, I'd still like to see it finished this year. And I think we work through this.

CHANCELLOR SCHRÖDER: Last question.

Q: Mr. President, your ability to keep your commitments on aid to the region dependent upon a Congress that has been very reluctant to come up with money. Do you anticipate difficulty there? And have you done anything to lay the groundwork with the Congress?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, yes and yes. Yes, I anticipate some difficulty; and, yes, I've worked hard to lay the groundwork.

We have had lots of meetings on Kosovo, as you know, larger meetings with Congress. I have said all along that I thought that we had to participate in the long-term reconstruction, that I thought that we - just as in the peacekeeping, we can have marginally more modest role in peacekeeping and reconstruction because we had relatively larger role during the air campaign and paid a lot of the cost of that.

But we have - the Congress did give us funds, for example, in this supplemental, to help to pay for the relocation of the Kosovars' home and the attendant costs related to that. So I think that if we can make the case, that they will be willing to support it. And it's part of our responsibility.

You know, I just want to urge you to give us some time to come up with a plan for the short run, and then let the leaders in the region come up with a long-term plan and let us all sort of join together.

I think that our Congress and our taxpayers will be like most people -- they want to know what is the big picture; what is the long-term objective here; how does it relate to the interests of ordinary families in Germany and the United States, throughout Europe. And I think these are questions we'll be able to answer and I think we'll get the support we need.

Do you want to take a European journalist question? Equal time here. (Laughter.) You guys owe me one.

Q: Mr. President, you are going now to Slovenia. What's the purpose for the visit and also the message of your visit in Slovenia?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, first of all, I'm going to Slovenia to highlight our partnership, our shared values and our shared future. But I want the American people and the rest of the world to see a successful country in South-eastern Europe that has done a good job of promoting democracy, of advancing prosperity, of working for integration in the region and with the rest of Europe.

It represents what I believe a whole region can become. So the Slovenians have been in my view, very good citizens and good partners with all of us, and I have to highlight that. But I also want the trip to spark the imagination of others, both within the Balkans and beyond it, about the kind of future, the kind of societies we can build in all those countries if we work at it. Thank you.

Q: Mr. President, take one more, Mr. President?

CHANCELLOR SCHRÖDER: One question for a European journalist. (Laughter.)

Q: Thank you very much, Mr. Chancellor. Thank you, Mr. Chancellor. Kosovo obviously now urgently needs an administration. How quickly do you think that can be facilitated via the OSCE or the European Union, and can the U.S. America contribute to that?

And now, one thing regarding President Clinton - 6,000 soldiers on the ground; how long are they going to stay there for? How long will you want them to stay there? How long will your Congress, which has actually taken a bit of a negative attitude, be able to maintain that period?

CHANCELLOR SCHRÖDER: Well, the question as to who's going to chair the civilian administration is a decision that lies in the field of the United Nations Secretary

General, and I think it would not be appropriate to give him advice from here. But he knows that we need a highly qualified person who links two things: firstly, the kind of political degree of skill and sensitivity and, on the other hand, experience with administration, somebody with -- think in economic terms, as well. All of those I think are the job profile descriptions. And I think the Secretary General will very, very speedily pick and choose that kind of person who will then dominate the reorganisation in the civilian sense.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: One is, I agree entirely with what Chancellor Schröder said about the person the United Nations should pick. I called the Secretary General and said that I had no particular candidate and I did not care from what country the candidate came; that the most important thing was that we get someone who can do the job - someone with high energy, with organising skills, with vision, with the ability to communicate.

It's a fascinating job; I'd give anything if I could do it. It's a wonderful job if you think about it. It's a very interesting job. But it's very important that we pick the right person. There will be no politics in this, nothing. So I made it clear: I don't care where the person is from, I just want the right person picked.

The second question you asked me is, how long could we stay. I hope we will stay until the objectives of the mission are completed. And I went out of my way, since we thought, and our military thought, in Bosnia we knew how long it would take, and we were wrong, I went out of my way not to make the same mistake twice and not to put timetable on our involvement, but to say here are our objectives; when we've achieved our objectives, we'll get out.

Now, in Bosnia, we've gone way down, all of us have. You know, the military force in Bosnia is only about, I think, 30 percent, maybe 25 percent of what it was when we first went in. But we are still there. And I personally believe, again, having a moderate force there, if it avoids war, promotes peace and prosperity, it is much, much less expensive than letting these conflicts occur. So I hope we will stay until our mission is complete. Thank you.

Q: This is my last shot. Are you going to take --

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Your last shot?

Q: My last shot.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Why? You're not leaving us, are you? Where are you going?

Q: I'm going to 60 Minutes.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: All right, you guilt me into doing it. If you ask me a tough question, I'll never speak to you again. (Laughter.) Go ahead - (laughter) - which would make you happy -

Q: Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Anything for the farewell.

Q: That's right. Sir, the last administration left you Saddam Hussein, and you have spent billions of dollars trying to keep Saddam Hussein contained. I understand that there are many covert things that you can't discuss, but can you assure the American people that you did not send their sons and daughters into harm's way just to leave Milosevic in power?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, first of all, I can ensure the American people that we sent our soldiers, our airmen, into harm's way to get the Kosovars home, to get the Serbs out of Kosovo, and to have - the Serbian forces, not the people, the Serbian forces out - and to have an international peacekeeping force. That's what I defined our objectives and we achieved them. And I thought they were worthy.

Now, I have, furthermore, said that I would be adamantly opposed to a reconstruction aid going to Serbia as long as Mr. Milosevic is in power. He has not been indicted by the International War Crimes Tribunal, and every day we see fresh evidence of mass killing and oppression taken under his guidance and with his order

So, I think that is clear. And I can assure the American people that I'm not going to change my position on that.

But, you know, if we never did anything in the world until we could get everything done we wanted, we often would not do anything at all. What we have done here is to reverse genocide and ethnic cleansing, and it is very important. Would it also be good if we could have a new leader in Serbia? Of course, it would. But the main beneficiaries would be the Serbian people.

And our ability to build the kind of future in South-eastern Europe we want would be enhanced if we had new leadership and full participation in Serbia, but we can do a awful lot of good whatever happens there.

Let's don't mix apples and oranges, Mr. Pelle. I told the American people what the objectives are. We've achieved those objectives. Now we just have to win the peace. But would it be a good thing if Serbia had a democratic leader who didn't do things like what we've seen in Bosnia and in Kosovo? Of course, it would. And I can't wait for the day when that happens.

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