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**CONTENTS :**

- **Facts Brief N° 1 : Why EU-U.S. Summits ? - Biographies of Key EU personalities attending this summit.**
- **Facts Brief N° 2 : The New Transatlantic Agenda**
- **Facts Brief N° 3 : Ukraine**
- **Facts Brief N° 4 : U.S. Extraterritorial Legislation - including 11 April 1997 Understanding between the EU and the U.S..**
- **Facts Brief N° 5 : Economic and Monetary Union in Europe**
- **Facts Brief N° 6 : Declaration of the EU Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Financial Situation of the UN.**
- **Facts Brief N° 7 : Climate change**
- **Facts Brief N° 8 : Justice and Home Affairs Cooperation**

## EU-US Summit Facts Brief No. 1

### WHY EU-US SUMMITS?

The European Union and the United States hold twice-yearly presidential summits to further transatlantic cooperation in a number of economic and political areas.

The US and the EU have a unique partnership based on common values such as belief in democracy, human rights, the rule of law and support for the market economy. The EU and the US are also each other's biggest trade and investment partners. The EU-US trade and investment relationship amounts to \$1 billion a day, and jointly, our trade accounts for 40% of world trade. By working together, the US and the EU can much more effectively promote their common values and interests in the world.

The EU-US summits bring together the President of the United States, the Head of State or Government of the EU member state in the EU Presidency, and the President of the European Commission. Summits usually consist of a restricted meeting of the three Presidents, and a plenary meeting including senior officials for discussion of specific issues. Generally, each year, one of the summits is hosted by the EU country holding the EU Presidency, and the other is held in Washington, although this does not follow a strict sequence.

The EU-US Presidential Summits came into being as a result of the November 1990 Transatlantic Declaration which for the first time formalized the United States contacts with what was then called the European Community. Although the transatlantic relationship up to that point had principally revolved around trade and economic issues, the Transatlantic Declaration recognized the EU's pivotal role in both the political stability and economic rehabilitation of Central and Eastern Europe.

EU-US summits also take new initiatives which broaden the scope of transatlantic cooperation. In December 1995, at the EU-US summit in Madrid, President Bill Clinton, the then Prime Minister of Spain Felipe Gonzalez, and European Commission President Jacques Santer signed the New Transatlantic Agenda. Both sides pledged to work together to promote peace, democracy and stability, foster economic growth and liberalization worldwide, meet global challenges such as terrorism and environmental degradation, and to build stronger links between the people of Europe and the United States.

Much of the preparation and organization of the EU-US summit meetings reflects the substance of the New Transatlantic Agenda, which has launched an era of unprecedented cooperation between our officials on a wide range of political and economic issues. Between summits, the NTA Task Force monitors implementation of the Action Plan under the guidance of a Senior Level Group of officials from both sides.

**BIOGRAPHIES OF KEY EU PERSONALITIES ATTENDING THIS SUMMIT**

**Jean Claude Juncker**  
**Prime Minister of Luxembourg**  
**President of the European Council**

Jean Claude Juncker became Prime Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in January 1995. He also serves as Minister of Finance and Minister of Labor, positions he has held since the new government took office in July 1994. In the 1989-1994 government, he was Minister of Finance, Budget and Labor, and in the previous 1984-89 government, he was Minister of Labor and Deputy Minister of Finance in charge of Budget Affairs.

Since July 1997, when Luxembourg assumed the EU Council Presidency, Mr. Juncker has been President of the European Council of Heads of State and Government. During Luxembourg's previous terms in the presidency, Mr. Juncker has presided over Council of Ministers meetings on Economic and Finance, Social Affairs and Budget.

Mr. Juncker became a member of the Luxembourg Government in 1982 when he became State Secretary for Labor and Social Security. Prior to his entry into government, he was parliamentary secretary of the Christian Social Party, of which he was President from 1990-95.

Mr. Juncker is a Governor of the International Monetary Fund, of the European Investment Bank, and of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Prime Minister Juncker graduated in law from the University of Strasbourg in 1979. He was born in Redange-sur-Attert, Luxembourg on December 9, 1954.

**Jacques Poos**  
**Vice Prime Minister of Luxembourg**  
**Minister of Foreign Affairs**  
**President of the EU Council of Ministers**

Jacques Poos was appointed for the third time to the positions of Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Cooperation of Luxembourg in 1994. In the previous 1984-1989 and 1989-94 governments, he also held these positions, and served in addition as Minister of Defense in his second term. He also served as Finance Minister from 1976-1979.

On the parliamentary side, Mr. Poos was elected to the House of Representatives for the Socialist Labor Party in 1974. He was first elected to local government in 1969, as Councilman for the city of Esch-sur-Alzette.

Mr. Poos has also been a commentator of his country's political life. In 1964, after three years at the Ministry of Economics, he joined the newspaper 'Tageblatt', and was its editor for twelve years. He was elected President of the Luxembourg Association of Newspaper Editors and remained in the position until his appointment as Finance Minister in 1976. During this period, he published many books on economic and financial subjects.

Mr. Poos has also been associated with the promotion of the financial sector in Luxembourg, and has served as Director of the Continental Bank of Luxembourg and PARIBAS.

Jacques Poos obtained a Doctorate in Economic and Commercial Sciences in 1961. For his thesis, he examined the topic "Luxembourg in the Common Market". He was born in Luxembourg in 1935.

**Jacques Santer**  
**President**  
**European Commission**

Jacques Santer has been President of the European Commission since January 1995. During his five-year term, he holds overall responsibility in a number of areas including monetary affairs (in cooperation with Commissioner de Silguy), institutional affairs and the Intergovernmental Conference (in cooperation with Commissioner Oreja) and external relations and human rights (in cooperation with Commissioner van den Broek).

Before becoming President of the European Commission in January 1995, Jacques Santer had been Prime Minister of Luxembourg since 1985. After his reelection in 1989, he was also Minister of the Treasury and Minister for Cultural Affairs. In his first term (1984-1989) he served additionally as Minister of Finance and Telecommunications.

A Doctor of Laws and a graduate of the Institute of the Political Science (Paris), Santer has been involved in the highest levels of European as well as national politics most of his professional life. He has twice been President of the European Council (in 1985 and 1991). In 1980 he chaired the Council's meetings on Finance and Social Affairs while he was Luxembourg's Minister for Finance, Labor and Social Security (1979-1984).

Mr. Santer was appointed to a four-year term at the European Parliament in 1974 and was reelected in 1979 and 1984. Prior to that he served as Luxembourg's State Secretary for Social Security and Cultural Affairs from 1972-1974. His first major appointment in national politics was to the Cabinet for Labor and Social Security from 1965 to 1972, during which time he was also Parliamentary Secretary and Secretary-General of the Christian Social Party. He served as President of the party in 1974.

Jacques Santer is married and has two children. He was born in May 1937.

**Sir Leon Brittan**  
**European Commission Vice President**

Sir Leon Brittan began his third term as Member of the European Commission in January 1995 and was appointed one of its two Vice Presidents in February. During his current five-year mandate, he will serve as EU External Relations Commissioner for North America and parts of Asia (including Japan and China), and is also responsible for the EU's common trade policy, relations with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In his second term (1993-1994), he was EU Commissioner for External Economic Affairs and was the EU's chief negotiator in the Uruguay Round. He was first appointed to the Commission in 1989. In his first term (1989-1992) he was responsible for Competition and Financial Services.

Sir Leon, who was a Conservative member of the British Parliament from 1974-1988, held several Cabinet posts in the British Government. He served as Secretary of State for Industry and Trade (1985-1986), Home Secretary (1983-1985), Chief Secretary to the Treasury (1981-1983), and Minister of State at the Home Office (1979-1981).

Born in London on September 25, 1939, Sir Leon was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a Henry Fellow at Yale University. In 1962, he was called to the Bar and in 1978 received the prestigious appointment as Queen's Counsel. In 1983, he became a member of the governing board of the Inner Temple, one of London's four unincorporated legal societies.

Sir Leon is married and has two stepdaughters. He was knighted in January 1989.

## THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC AGENDA

The New Transatlantic Agenda was signed in December 1995 by President Bill Clinton, the then Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and European Commission President Jacques Santer.

The New Transatlantic Agenda has moved the transatlantic relationship from one of consultation, as foreseen by the 1990 Transatlantic Declaration, to one of joint action. This intensification of the transatlantic relationship occurred, in part, as a result of the internal strengthening of Europe under the 1992 Maastricht Treaty, which created the European Union, and, for the first time, an intergovernmental foreign and security policy. In part, the NTA was also a response by the US and Europe to a proliferation of external challenges, for example, the threat of nuclear proliferation, the war in Bosnia, the fragile peace process in the Middle East, and the need to secure economic growth and employment.

The NTA is comprised of four 'chapters': first, the promotion of peace, stability and democracy and development around the world; second, global challenges (e.g. combatting pollution, drug-trafficking, organized international crime); third, the promotion of economic relations and expansion of world trade (including the consolidation of the World Trade Organization); and building bridges among our business, civic and academic communities on both sides of the Atlantic. In this latter chapter, both sides pledge to support and encourage the development of the TransAtlantic Business Dialogue, launched in November 1995, and to take its recommendations into consideration in the creation of the New TransAtlantic Marketplace.

To accomplish the goals set out in the NTA, a Joint EU/US Action Plan setting out over one hundred specific joint actions was also approved. At each summit, leaders review the progress in achieving the goals of the NTA and set priorities for the future. The EU and the US can already point to major achievements under the NTA:

In the area of *foreign policy*, our joint efforts support the process of reconstruction and reconciliation in the former Yugoslav republics, promote dialogue and economic development in the Middle East, and work to end violence and encourage political stability in Central Africa.

Under *global challenges*, our agreement on Chemical Precursors represents a major success in efforts to curb the diversion of chemicals for use in the manufacture of illegal drugs, we have a well-established cooperation in combatting drugs in the Caribbean, and we have started work on a joint information campaign aimed at preventing trafficking in women.

On *economic and trade matters*, our successes include the conclusion of the Information Technology Agreement and the Basic Telecommunications Services Agreement in the World Trade Organization, and our leadership in the effort to complete the WTO financial services negotiations by December 12. Bilaterally, we have deepened our cooperation in competition matters by concluding a positive comity agreement, and, with the help of our business communities meeting in the TransAtlantic Business Dialogue, we have also concluded a mutual recognition agreement on conformity assessment, which, when operational, will facilitate billions of dollars worth of transatlantic trade.

Progress is also being made in building bridges between our communities, particularly through the People-to-People Conference convened last May, which has led, among numerous other initiatives, to the TIES (Transatlantic Information Exchange System) project, plans for a Transatlantic Digital Library, and the launching of a Civil Society Dialogue.

## UKRAINE

### **EU-US co-operation regarding Ukraine**

The European Union and the United States have been the leading contributors supporting the transition process in Ukraine which is currently one of the main recipients of EU and US assistance. The EU has contributed 4,020 million ECU - equivalent to \$4.6 billion - since the independence of Ukraine, whilst the US's contribution has been \$2.18 billion over the past six years.

The EU and US share a common long term strategic interest in developing and deepening relations with Ukraine. They already co-ordinate their technical assistance on the ground.

### **Nuclear safety, Chernobyl**

A good example of that co-operation is Chernobyl. In view of the need to improve nuclear safety in Ukraine, the EU and the US are assisting Ukraine in its effort to close down the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant by the year 2000 on the basis of the G-7 Memorandum of Understanding with Ukraine. The EU already supports this with million ECU 500 (US \$575 million), of which US \$115 million comes from Tacis grants and the remainder in EURATOM loans.

As regards the repair of the Chernobyl sarcophagus, the EU has already pledged a contribution of US \$180 million (US \$115 million Community contribution and bilateral pledges by EU Member States) as part of the US \$387.3 million pledged so far (out of a US \$750 million needed).

### **Ukraine's WTO accession**

Ukraine is expected to accelerate its integration into the world economy by reducing barriers to foreign trade and investment. Progress is being made to facilitate the process of Ukraine's accession to the WTO, based on adherence to WTO rules and appropriate commercially-viable commitments by Ukraine.

### **The EU strategy in support of Ukraine**

The European Union considers that an independent, democratic Ukraine would bring an essential contribution to the stability of Europe as a whole.

The EU has implemented a comprehensive strategy to support reforms in Ukraine and set up a strong political and economic partnership with the country. The EU is the number one international donor to Ukraine with US \$4.6 billion committed over seven years (1991-97), of which US \$2.1 billion in grants through the Tacis Programme.

The main EU instruments being used are :

- i) The Partnership and Co-operation Agreement, signed in June 1994, which is in the process of ratification. It aims to support the consolidation of democratic institutions in Ukraine, to foster economic transition and to introduce the country into the world economy.



ii) In order to help Ukraine restructure its economy and reform its legislation, the EU provides technical assistance to Ukraine as well as macro-financial support. The Tacis technical assistance programme is giving US \$618 million for Ukraine from 1996 to 1999 which will secure a stable level of financial commitment through this period. Tacis assistance concentrates on three priority areas : institutional reform and development, support for economic reforms and private sector development, as well as energy reform.

Macro financial assistance is another area of concrete EU action. In support and conditional upon Ukraine's economic stabilisation and structural reform programme, the EU has committed untied long-term loans of up to US \$237 million in favour of Ukraine. A new loan up to US \$172 million is in preparation.

## **U.S. EXTRATERRITORIAL LEGISLATION**

The European Union - while fully committed, like the United States, to promoting peace, democracy and respect for human rights, and to combating terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction - is opposed to the use of extraterritorial legislation, both on legal and policy grounds. In the last few years there has been a surge of US extraterritorial sanctions legislation both at federal and sub-federal level. A recent study has recorded that in just a four-year period (from 1993-96), 61 U.S. laws and executive actions were enacted authorising unilateral economic sanctions for foreign policy purposes. Thirty-five countries were targeted.

The EU has expressed its concern about this development on numerous occasions. Such laws represent an unwarranted interference by the U.S. with the sovereign right of the EU to legislate over its own citizens and companies, and are, in the opinion of the EU, contrary to international law. In October 1996, the EU asked the WTO to set up a dispute settlement panel in respect of the LIBERTAD ('Helms-Burton') Act.

### **April 1997 Understanding** (see attachment)

An Understanding was reached in April 1997 covering both the LIBERTAD and the Iran Libya Sanctions Act ('ILSA' or 'D'Amato'). Under this, the Community agreed to suspend its WTO case regarding the former in exchange for a U.S. commitment to work towards neutralising the effects of these two pieces of legislation on EU firms and citizens, thus avoiding a serious and potentially damaging confrontation. The early implementation of the various elements of this Understanding of 11 April 1997 remains a high priority for both the EU and U.S. sides.

### **The LIBERTAD Act ('Helms-Burton')**

As regards the LIBERTAD Act, in the absence of its repeal - which remains the EU's ultimate objective - the EU is seeking two specific interim objectives:

- the continued renewal by the U.S. President of the suspension of the right to file private lawsuits under Title III of the Act
- an amendment by Congress of Title IV of the Act, leading to a Presidential waiver of the provisions of this Title.

This would relieve EU citizens and firms from most of the more damaging provisions of the Act.

In this regard, bilateral consultations have been underway for some months on disciplines and principles for enhanced investment protection. Although these talks have shown some progress, no agreement was reached by the 15 October target date set forth by the Understanding of 11 April 1997. However, informal contacts continue. The EU's objective is to achieve a politically balanced deal with regard to disciplines on investments in illegally expropriated property on the one hand and principles on extraterritorial U.S. legislation on the other which would be accompanied by the necessary steps on the U.S. side to amend Title IV of the Act.

### **The Iran Libya Sanctions Act (ILSA)**

On ILSA, the EU hopes that the continued work between the US Government and the EU, especially in the framework of the Trilateral Working Group on Iran, will pave the way for the early granting of a multilateral regime waiver under 'D'Amato' to the EU.

The EU considers that the steps it and its Member States have already taken on their own merits, in the field of anti-terrorism and non-proliferation, fully justify the granting of such a waiver.

In this respect, the EU has stressed that the various elements of the April Understanding have to be considered as a whole. The EU has reserved all rights to resume the WTO Panel procedure against the LIBERTAD Act, or begin new procedures, if measures are taken against EU companies under the LIBERTAD or ILSA Acts.

### **US sub-federal sanction legislation**

With regard to the multiplication of sub-federal sanction legislation the EU hopes that a firmer position from the U.S. Federal Government can put a lid on this trend. The Massachusetts Selective Purchasing Law is a prime example of sub-federal sanction legislation and we have already started WTO consultations on this issue. We trust that an amendment to the Massachusetts law can soon be introduced and enacted to render it compatible with the US's international obligations in this field.

**11 April 1997 Understanding between the European Union and the United States on US extraterritorial legislation**

**Libertad Act**

Both sides confirm their commitment to continue their efforts to promote democracy in Cuba. On the EU side, these efforts are set out in the Common Position adopted by the Council on 2 December 1996.

The U.S. reiterates its presumption of continued suspension of Title III during the remainder of the President's term so long as the EU and other allies continue their stepped up efforts to promote democracy in Cuba. Each side will encourage other countries to promote democracy and human rights in Cuba.

The EU and the U.S. agree to step up their efforts to develop agreed disciplines and principles for the strengthening of investment protection, bilaterally and in the context of the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) or other appropriate international fora. Recognising that the standard of protection governing expropriation and nationalisation embodied in international law and envisioned in the MAI should be respected by all States, these disciplines should inhibit and deter the future acquisition of investments from any State which has expropriated or nationalised such investments in contravention of international law, and subsequent dealings in covered investments. Similarly, and in parallel, the EU and U.S. will work together to address and resolve through agreed principles the issue of conflicting jurisdictions, including issues affecting investors of another party because of their investments in third countries.

The EU and U.S. agree to make best efforts to develop the above disciplines and principles in bilateral consultations before 15 October 1997, and to subsequently introduce jointly corresponding proposals in the MAI negotiations.

The U.S. Administration, at the same time as the above bilateral consultations commence, will begin to consult with Congress with a view to obtaining an amendment providing the President with the authority to waive Title IV of the Act once the bilateral consultations are completed and the EU has adhered to the agreed disciplines and principles. In the circumstances of such adherence it is expected that such a waiver would be granted.

In the meantime, the U.S. notes the President's continuing obligation to enforce Title IV. Consistent with the guidelines for implementation, the U.S. will apply rigorous standards to all evidence submitted to the Department of State for use in enforcing Title IV. The U.S. is committed to a thorough, deliberate process in order to ensure careful implementation of Title IV. This will involve discussions with all affected parties in order to consider all relevant information prior to Title IV actions.

### **Iran and Libya Sanctions Act (ILSA)**

Both sides recognise that it is in their combined interests to work together to counter the threat to international security posed by Iran and Libya. In this regard, the U.S. notes the common agenda on terrorism being developed under the New Transatlantic Agenda and EU measures to inhibit the spread of weapons of mass destruction. The U.S. reiterates the President's commitment to implement ILSA. The U.S. intends to implement the Act in a deliberate and fair manner, taking into consideration its international obligations. Taking into account the measures taken by the EU, in particular those recently announced with respect to Iran, the U.S. will continue to work with the EU toward the objectives of meeting the terms 1) for granting EU Member States with a waiver under Section 4.C. of the Act with regard to Iran, and 2) for granting companies from the EU waivers under Section 9.C. of the Act with regard to Libya.

### **WTO Case**

In the light of all of the above, the EU agrees to the suspension of the proceedings of the WTO panel. The EU reserves all rights to resume the panel procedure, or begin new proceedings, if action is taken against EU companies or individuals under Title III or Title IV of the Libertad Act or if the waivers under ILSA referred to above are not granted or are withdrawn. The EU shall notify the United States at least seven days in advance of making a written submission to the panel, and upon delivery of such submission this Understanding shall cease to have effect. This understanding reflects the fact that the U.S. Administration is obligated to implement the Libertad Act and ILSA. The U.S. takes the position that the present Understanding conveys no legal commitment that waivers will be granted under ILSA.

## **ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION IN EUROPE**

The preparations for Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) in Europe are on track for the 1 January 1999 deadline, which will see the introduction of the new currency, the euro. The benefits of a successful EMU will not be confined to the European Union. They will spill over into other parts of the international economy including the United States. In particular, US financial institutions will be well placed to exploit opportunities in the deep and liquid Euro financial markets. Business and financial sectors in Europe, the US and the rest of the world need to accelerate preparations for the introduction of the Euro.

The EMU policy framework will ensure that the Euro is a stable and credible currency.

Of course, the benefits of EMU will depend upon its smooth functioning. European economies are well prepared for EMU, particularly as a large number of them have been in de facto monetary union for a considerable time, and they are currently enjoying the lowest inflation rates in 35 years.

In the past, the exchange rate has proven ineffective as an instrument of adjustment in the highly open EU economies. It is necessary to concentrate on other instruments of adjustment and on making EU member-state economies more flexible. This is why structural reform has now moved to the top of the EU policy agenda.

EMU is the continuation of almost 40 years of economic integration in Europe. The fundamental objective of EMU - as the next step in the integration process - is to create an even more prosperous European Union. This objective will be achieved by ensuring an environment of economic stability and enhanced market competition, which will foster needed structural reform within the Union. In this way, EMU will help the Union to respond to the challenges of globalisation and will make her an even more reliable partner in the international economy.

EMU is a logical complement to the EU's internal market, which comprises 370 million consumers and is already highly integrated. However, efficiency in the internal market suffers because it functions with many different national currencies. EMU and the introduction of the euro as a single currency will help to boost efficiency by ensuring price stability, by reducing the transaction costs related to currency exchange and by stimulating investment through lower interest rates, better price transparency and more certainty in planning.

**DECLARATION OF THE EU PRESIDENCY ON BEHALF  
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE UN**

The European Union strongly deplores the fact that the US Congress has suspended its autumn session proceedings without adopting any legislation concerning the payment of the arrears due to the UN, and that the U.S., the largest contributor to the Organisation, but above all its largest debtor, is not signifying any intention to start settling its debts.

It is very worrying that one of the UN's major Members continues not to fulfil its responsibilities under the UN Charter, which fall within its commitments under international law. The absence of any decision by the US Congress on the payment of arrears comes at a time when the UN is making an unprecedented effort to reform its structures and methods of operation.

The fact that the U.S. continues to not pay the arrears in contributions it owes the Organisation, perpetuates the serious financial crisis with which the UN is struggling, and seriously affects the climate of trust within the Organisation.

The European Union is counting on all UN Member States to honour their obligations vis-à-vis the UN promptly, in full and unconditionally, in accordance with the scale of quotas adopted by the General Assembly.

That is the approach taken by the Member States of the European Union, whose combined contributions account for 35.4% of the Organisation's regular budget and 37.9% of its budget for peace-keeping operations. They act in this way because they are convinced of the need to preserve the irreplaceable role of the UN as the only international organisation of a universal character which takes global action in the cause of peace, social equality and justice.

## CLIMATE CHANGE

The aim of all parties is to reduce the global level of greenhouse gas emissions. The European Union believes this requires action by industrialised countries primarily at the domestic level and that we should all be working out how to reduce emissions in our own countries.

### **Targets**

The United States proposes the stabilisation of all greenhouse gases at the 1990 level by years 2008 to 2010 for all industrialised country parties.

The EU proposes reductions from 1990 levels of at least 7.5% by 2005 and of 15% by 2010 for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O as a basket to be achieved by industrialised country parties individually or jointly. HFC, PFC and SF<sub>6</sub> should be added to this basket not later than the year 2000.

### **Flexibility**

Targets as such are less significant than the real effectiveness of the agreement in reducing emissions including using such flexible instruments as emissions trading and joint implementation.

The U.S. wants emissions trading to begin at once under the Protocol without specified conditions for its application. Their emissions trading would include banked emission reductions (so called "hot air") of Russia and Central and East European countries although these arise from the downturn in their economies.

The EU does not oppose flexibility instruments in principle, provided they are allied to strong targets. Trading should not be the main means of achieving reductions: this should be domestic action. Modalities and guidelines should be set for emissions trading by the first Meeting of the Parties. The EU is concerned about allowing hot air to be traded. If hot air accumulated by the economies in transition before 2008 could be traded in, there would simply be enough CO<sub>2</sub> quotas around to allow the parties to meet any target on paper without taking any direct action.

### **Differentiation**

Having previously favoured a flat rate target for industrialised country parties, the U.S. stated on December 1 that it was "prepared to consider the possibility of limited carefully bounded differentiation".

The EU is not opposed to differentiation in principle, but continues to believe that the most efficient and fairest method for achieving reductions will be a flat rate target to be achieved individually or jointly. Under almost any differentiation formula, the US, with its high per capita emissions, would have to agree to a higher target than the EU.



### **The EU bubble**

The European Community and its Member States have no choice but to act jointly. This is because the competence for implementing the Convention is divided between the Community and the Member States. Both would have to be Parties to the Protocol. This is the basis of the Union's participation in the Convention itself and in numerous other similar international agreements. Joint achievement has no economic advantage for the EU. The Community would have the same combined total of emissions reductions as it proposes for the U.S..

On enlargement of the Community, the targets of the EC and of the adhesion countries would either remain separate until renegotiation or the tonnages for the adhesion countries would be added to the European Union's pre-enlargement target keeping the combined level unchanged. The EU is not proposing that earlier reductions or "hot air" should be taken into account.

If the Union fails to meet its combined level of emissions, both the Community and those Member States who missed their internal burden shares would be legally responsible at the international level. This is stricter than what is proposed for other parties who make such agreements. Their responsibility would be limited to the new target notified under the agreement .

## **JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS COOPERATION**

### **Combating organised crime/Police cooperation**

The European Union and the United States are in the process of intensifying contacts in the field of police cooperation. A team of U.S. experts will visit the European Drugs Unit, the fore-runner of EUROPOL, this month to boost EU-U.S. cooperation in the fight against organised crime. A return visit of EU experts to relevant U.S. law enforcement bodies may be organised soon. In the meanwhile EU-U.S. consultations at expert level on possible ways to further strengthen the fight against international organised crime will continue. Special focus will be given to combating international money laundering and high tech crime.

### **EU-U.S. cooperation in combating trafficking in women**

EU-U.S. cooperation in combating trafficking in women is making good progress. It was agreed to initiate a joint EU/U.S. information and prevention campaign in two Central and Eastern European countries that are seriously affected by trafficking in women: Poland and the Ukraine. In a seminar organised by the Luxembourg EU Presidency on 26 November, experts from the EU, U.S. and the two countries concerned defined the method, messages and scope of the campaign.

The EU will concentrate its efforts on a pilot project in Poland, to be carried out by the NGO "La Strada" that is already active in Poland. The EU campaign in Poland will be financed through its Phare Democracy Programme. EU Member States will all contribute to the activities in Poland through their embassies and consulates. The U.S. will concentrate its contribution on a project in Ukraine.

It was agreed to speed up the start of the respective campaigns: the preparatory phase will now start already in January 1998. After a first evaluation in mid-1998, it will be decided if this joint initiative will be extended to other countries of origin for trafficking in women.

### **The Caribbean**

EU-U.S. cooperation in combating drugs in the Caribbean is now well established. Important elements of the Caribbean Drugs Initiative have already been implemented and further progress is to be expected at the Summit meeting in Santo Domingo on 8 and 9 December 1997. Amongst others maritime cooperation and a regional money laundering control project form part of the Caribbean Drugs Action Plan. Agreement is now sought on the installation of a Project management Office in the Caribbean, for which the European Commission has already pledged a considerable sum of money. The EU and the U.S., being the main donors to this Initiative, are determined to continue this good cooperation and have agreed to examine ways for closer cooperation also in other regions of the world.