

E.C. SUMMIT LEADERS SET INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES ON MONETARY AND POLITICAL UNION

European Community summit leaders meeting in Dublin June 25-26 agreed unanimously to open an Intergovernmental Conference on Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and a second Conference on Political Union in December 1990. Marking the end of Ireland's term in the rotating E.C. Council Presidency, the summit also called for continued progress toward completion of the single market program, for concrete measures to protect the environment, and for greater cooperation in combatting the international drug problem.

Further reinforcing the E.C. Commission's role as coordinator of Western aid to Eastern Europe, the 12 E.C. Heads of State or Government also asked the Commission to evaluate the situation in the Soviet Union and to prepare potential action, in liaison with international financial institutions and in consultation with the Soviet Union, to support political and economic reforms there. They also agreed to strengthen coordination with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and made major declarations on Southern Africa and the Middle East.

The European Council, which meets twice a year in each of the member states holding the six-month Council Presidency, also agreed to the reappointment of Jacques Delors as President of the Commission, and of each of the Vice Presidents, to a further two-year term. The summit conclusions follow:

EUROPEAN COUNCIL PRESIDENCY CONCLUSIONS

The European Council heard a statement by Mr. BARON, the President of the European Parliament, in which he set out the Parliament's position and priorities with regard to the main Community topics in particular the two forthcoming Intergovernmental Conferences.

INTRODUCTION

1. The European Council, determined to ensure the continued dynamic development of the Community at a time of great challenge for Europe and the world, agreed to intensify the process of transforming relations as a whole among Member States into a European Union invested with the necessary means of action. To this end it reviewed progress and laid down guidelines with regard to the full implementation of the Single European Act; it agreed to convene an Intergovernmental Conference on Political Union; it reviewed the preparatory work for the Intergovernmental Conference, already agreed, on Economic and Monetary Union; and it fixed the opening dates for these two Intergovernmental Conferences.
2. With a view to enhancing the benefits which our peoples derive from belonging to a Community which has as its *raison d'être* the promotion of their rights, their freedoms and their welfare, the European Council dealt with a number of themes of particular relevance to the individual citizen including the free movement of persons, the environment, drugs and their links with organized crime, and anti-semitism. The European Council sees action in these areas as essential to the Union it wishes to achieve over the coming years.

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It stressed the responsibility of each Member State to develop an appropriate drug demand reduction program. It also invited the Commission to present on a regular basis to the Council and Ministers for Health a report on work done in this area.

The European Council considered that effective action by each Member State, supported by joint action of the Twelve and the Community, should be a main priority over the coming years. The necessary human and material resources both at national and Community level would be provided for an effective fight against drugs and organized crime.

The European Council asked CELAD in close consultation with the Commission to prepare for the meeting of the European Council in Rome a European plan to combat drugs covering measures on prevention, on demand reduction programs, on health and social policy with regard to drug addicts, the suppression of drugs trafficking and providing for an active European role in international action, bilaterally and in multilateral fora. It asked the TREVI Group to speed up work on the creation of a common information system, a European program of training for law enforcement officers from drug-producing and transit countries, coordination of Member States' programs of technical police cooperation with those countries, and the establishment of a European central drugs intelligence unit if possible before the end of 1990. It urged the Group to proceed with expanding the network of liaison officers in producer and transit countries and with improving controls at external frontiers with particular regard to the infrastructure problems faced by Member States with a long coast line.

4. Anti-semitism, Racism and Xenophobia

The European Council adopted the Declaration in Annex III.

III EXTERNAL RELATIONS

The European Council noted with satisfaction that the guidelines laid down at its special session in April for the Community's external policy are being translated into concrete action, notably

- the preparatory work for the CSCE Summit;
- the exploratory talks, soon to be opened, on Association Agreements with certain Central and Eastern European countries - the proposals submitted by the Commission on the renewal of the Community's Mediterranean policy;
- the agreement on a mandate for negotiation with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries which have now commenced with the objective of completion as soon as possible, with a view to creating a European Economic Area.

The European Council confirmed the will of the Community to act in a spirit of solidarity and cooperation with respect to those areas which, due to inadequate levels of development, necessitate an increased level of coordinated and multi-faceted intervention of the Community and the Member States.

The European Council furthermore dealt with the following subjects:

1. The Economic Situation in the USSR

The European Council had a substantial discussion of the situation in the Soviet Union. It underlined the interest of the Community in the success of the political and economic reform initiated by President Gorbachev, and its support for the efforts of the Soviet Union to make progress towards a democratic system and a market-oriented economy.

The European Council asked the Commission, in consultation as necessary with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the designated President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to consult the government of the Soviet Union with a view to preparing urgently proposals covering short term credits and longer term support for structural reform. In this connection the Commission will examine the proposal of the Netherlands government for the establishment of a European Energy Network. The proposals thus established will be submitted in due course to the Council.

2. Central and Eastern Europe

The European Council welcomed the continuing progress being made in Central and Eastern European countries in establishing pluralist democracy founded on the rule of law, full respect for human rights, and the principles of the market-oriented economy. The European Council reaffirmed the right of individual citizens to participate fully in this process and

called on all states to observe this principle without reservation. The European Council welcomed in particular the holding of free elections in Central and Eastern Europe and expressed the hope that these will lead to a fuller realisation of democratic ideals which, of course, entail full respect for the rights of the opposition parties. The European Council expressed its deep satisfaction at the progress already made and in prospect towards overcoming the divisions of Europe and restoring the unity of the continent whose peoples share a common heritage and culture. The European Council recalled the contribution already made by the Community and the Member States to supporting the process of political and economic reform, notably through the G-24, and affirmed its intention to broaden and intensify that approach.

3. CSCE

The European Council reaffirms the important role played by the CSCE in the process of change in Europe. At a time when our continent is actively engaged in surmounting its divisions, the CSCE provides a necessary framework for maintaining stability and promoting cooperation in Europe and for deepening the reforms that are underway.

It attaches great importance to the comprehensive nature of the CSCE process which brings together the peoples and governments of Europe, the United States and Canada.

It welcomes the decision taken by the Member States of the CSCE to convene in Paris a Summit of Heads of State and Government. The European Council proposes the date of 19 November 1990 for this meeting.

For the European Council, this Summit has an exceptional importance. It should be an opportunity to define the crucial role which the CSCE will play in the future architecture of Europe and in establishing a new set of relations between participating States, based on the Helsinki principles, to be further expanded by new commitments and involving a balanced development of the CSCE encompassing notably the development of pluralist democracy, the rule of law, human rights, better protection of minorities, human contacts, security, economic cooperation, the environment, further cooperation in the Mediterranean and cooperation in the field of culture.

The European Council expects that the Summit, among other things, will:

- make a decisive contribution to strengthening stability and cooperation in Europe, and to disarmament;
- take note of the results obtained in talks relating to German unity, in particular its final settlement under international law;
- provide a basic orientation for future economic relations and cooperation in Europe. A closer association between the Community and other States members of the CSCE is an example of such relations and cooperation;
- set out guidelines for a democratic Europe and consolidate the principles of a State based on the rule of law.

The European Council proposes agreement on regular meetings of Heads of State and Government of the CSCE, as well as of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the establishment of a small administrative secretariat, as well as the holding of more frequent follow-up meetings. The Summit will also provide the opportunity to consider the relationship between the CSCE process and other relevant institutions, such as the Council of Europe. Furthermore, the Summit could take decisions on new mechanisms in the field of security and cooperation in Europe, including suitable means to avoid conflict and disputes, and the active participation of parliamentary bodies.

The European Community and its Member States intend to assume a leading role in this enterprise and to contribute actively to all discussion within the CSCE process.

Considering the importance of the Paris Summit, the European Council has agreed that the Community and its Member States will strengthen their coordination with a view to defining and expressing a common position on all questions, in the various sectors of the CSCE, in which they have an essential common interest, and taking into account the importance of coordination with the participating states and organizations.

4. Transatlantic relations

The European Council expressed its satisfaction with the developments in the Community's relations with the United States, based on the structure laid down by the European Council in April and characterized by ever closer cooperation. They wish to take this cooperation further. Their commitment to this further cooperation could take the form of a joint transatlantic declaration on relations between the Twelve and the United States and Canada.