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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

further to the Council and Commission statements

pursuant to Rule 37(2) of the Rules of Procedure

by Elmar Brok, chairman

on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common
Security and Defence Policy

on the state of the Transatlantic Partnership on the eve of the EU-US Summit
in Dublin on 25-26 June 2004

European Parliament resolution on the state of the Transatlantic Partnership on the eve of EU-US Summit in Dublin on 25-26 June 2004

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the draft Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe of 18 July 2003, prepared by the European Convention,
- having regard to the Transatlantic Declaration on EU-US relations of 1990 and the New Transatlantic Agenda of 1995 (NTA),
- having regard to the Conclusions and Plan of Action of the Extraordinary European Council meeting held in Brussels on 21 September 2001 and the Declaration by the Heads of State and Government of the European Union and the President of the Commission on the attacks of 11 September 2001 and the fight against terrorism made at the informal European Council in Ghent on 19 October 2001,
- having regard to the European Council Declaration on Transatlantic Relations annexed to the Presidency Conclusions of the European Council meeting in Brussels on 12-13 December 2003,
- having regard to UN Security Council Resolutions 1368 (2001), adopted by the Security Council at its 4370th meeting on 12 September 2001¹, 1269 (1999), adopted by the Security Council at its 4053rd meeting on 19 October 1999² and 1373 (2001), adopted by the Security Council at its 4385th meeting, on 28 September 2001³,
- having regard to the Road Map to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict agreed by the Quartet of 20 December 2002, and to its resolution of 14 October 2003 on Peace and Dignity in the Middle East⁴,
- having regard to its resolution of 25 September on the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Cancun⁵,
- having regard to its resolution of 10 April 2003 on the new European security and defence architecture - priorities and deficiencies⁶,
- having regard to its resolutions of 17 May 2001 on the state of the transatlantic dialogue⁷; of 13 December 2001 on EU judicial cooperation with the United States in combating

¹ <http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/2001/res1368e.pdf>.

² <http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/1999/99sc1269.htm>.

³ <http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/2001/res1373e.pdf>.

⁴ P5_TA (2003)0462.

⁵ P5_TA-PROV(2003)0412.

⁶ P5_TA(2003)0188.

⁷ OJ C 34 E, 7.2.2002, p. 359.

terrorism¹; of 15 May 2002 on Reinforcing the Transatlantic Relationship: Focusing on Strategy and Delivering Results²; of 19 June 2003 on a Renewed Transatlantic Relationship for the Third Millennium³ ; and to its Recommendation of 10 March 2004 on the Guantanamo detainees' right to a fair trial⁴ ,

- having regard to Rule 37(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the forthcoming UE-US Summit is the first to take place following the significant enlargement of the European Union with 10 new Member States, which should in parallel imply a marked reinforcement of the EU-US global partnership,
- B. whereas multilateralism remains the best way to identify and meet threats and to achieve global peace and security, and whereas there is therefore a common interest in enhancing the effectiveness of multilateral institutions,
- C. whereas the long-lasting situation in Guantanamo Bay is clearly damaging the reputation of the US and is hindering EU-US transatlantic relations, since the European Union cannot accept these legal and judicial irregularities, which undermine the most fundamental values of the rule of law,
 - 1. Stresses the importance of a comprehensive dialogue, including political, economic, defence and security cooperation, between two partners as a fundamental basis for the transatlantic relationship; considers that, in spite of certain fundamental differences, there are still more factors uniting Europe and the United States than there are dividing them;
 - 2. Underlines that a European Union adequately supported by an enhanced CFSP is a precondition for a well-balanced partnership based on complementarity, which is attainable through a better balance in the division of tasks in order to promote better regional and global burden sharing, with the ultimate aim of enhancing overall security;
 - 3. Expresses the view that the economic foundations for a strengthened EU-US partnership are strong but should be improved, that the defence and security foundations need to be developed, placing conflict prevention at their core, that the political foundations in certain areas of vital common interest should be strengthened, and that the institutional mechanism of the partnership should be reassessed;

Joint action on the most demanding political issues

- 4. Proposes to build a transatlantic 'community of action' for regional and global cooperation, addressing the following priorities:
 - (a) strengthening the United Nations by means of comprehensive reforms which make it possible for the United Nations to act more swiftly and efficiently;
 - (b) peace, security, democracy and development in the extended Middle East, in

¹ OJ C 177 E, 25.7.2002, p. 288.

² P5_TA (2003)0243.

³ P5_TA (2003)0291.

⁴ P5_TA (2004)0168.

agreement with the governments and societies of the area, with the aim of contributing to a solution to the existing conflicts;

- (c) the fight against terrorism, with full respect for human rights, international law and the prominent role of the United Nations;
 - (d) curbing the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction, in the framework of the existing treaties and at bilateral and regional level;
 - (e) fighting AIDS and infectious diseases;
 - (f) the long-term integration of China into the global community, with the encouragement of democratic reform in that country;
 - (g) the further transformation of Russia into a democratic state and a functioning market economy, which will constitute the basis for a strategic partnership;
 - (h) the future of the International Criminal Court;
5. Reiterates its call on the Quartet, particularly the EU and the United States, to bring all their political influence and will to bear to compel those still opposed to the Peace Process in the Middle East to take decisive steps towards peace through the method described in the Roadmap, as advocated by the European Union and in the resolutions of this Parliament; calls on the Quartet to support peace initiatives on the part of civil society, e.g. the Geneva Accord;
 6. Endorses the need to pursue the necessary reforms in the countries of the 'wider Middle East' jointly with progressive forces in those countries, and not to impose them from outside;
 7. Stresses the need for a broader approach to the situation in the entire Middle East region, notably post-war Iraq, the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the tensions generated by religious, cultural, social and economic factors; in this framework, it would be advisable to start a common process in which the EU, NATO, the Arab League and all other countries of the region should participate;
 8. Recommends to the Summit the creation of a long-term collaborative framework and the launching of a joint Action Plan for the Fight on Terrorism, pointing out that international terrorism must be combated firmly, not only by military means but also by civil means, addressing the roots of the tremendous political, social, economic and ecological problems of today's world;
 9. Underlines that such an Action Plan should combine strong determination and action against terrorism with full respect for human rights and international humanitarian standards;
 10. Stresses that the need to increase efforts to fight the terrorist threat must not be pursued at the expense of protecting fundamental rights, such as privacy, and that it is therefore

necessary to start negotiations on an effective transatlantic cooperation agreement for the prevention of crime and terrorism;

11. Calls again upon the transatlantic partners actively to support and strengthen the international institutions and to reaffirm the value of international law, avoiding unilateral approaches and reverting to multilateralism and to the United Nations framework in order to develop global governance and to work together to define a common agenda for reform, particularly of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, in order to strengthen their effectiveness, credibility and democratic legitimacy;
12. Recommends intensifying practical cooperation on energy and climate change with regard, in particular, to the Kyoto Protocol, building on the agreement on R&D cooperation for the hydrogen economy;

Completing the Transatlantic Market by 2015

13. Proposes the launching of a 10-year Action Plan aimed at deepening and broadening the transatlantic market, as well as the transatlantic economy and monetary cooperation, with a view to establishing a transatlantic single market by 2015; asks the forthcoming EU-US Summit to set up a body of experts to elaborate specific proposals to this end;
14. Recommends, however, a 2010 accelerated target date for financial services and capital markets, aviation, the digital economy (privacy, security and intellectual property rights), competition policy and regulatory cooperation;
15. Considers that all the above-mentioned initiatives should lead in due time to the conclusion of an EU-US Framework Treaty, including the completion of a Transatlantic Market aimed at achieving the free movement of goods, capital, services and persons, which takes full account of EU social and environmental legislation and the interests of the developing world;
16. Recommends to both partners the revitalisation of the WTO Doha negotiation as a matter of urgency, while addressing at the same time the structural problems which undermine the ability of LDCs and many developing countries to reap the benefits of trade, and launching a dialogue on growth and development with all the other partners involved in the negotiations and seeking rapid, meaningful results in a joint action to fight poverty and promote economic development at multilateral level;
17. Considers that both partners should jointly initiate proposals for the modernisation and reform of the working practices of the WTO;

EU-US security and defence matters

18. Reiterates that NATO remains a fundamental guarantee of transatlantic stability and security and an essential framework for coalition operations, and that it is in the interest of the Transatlantic Partnership and the world's stability to strengthen both NATO's and the EU's capabilities; underlines that military interventions should be mandated by the UN;
19. Reaffirms its interpretation of the ESDP as a policy to be developed to complement

NATO and strengthen its European pillar, which will make a decisive contribution to the interlinking of the police and economic operators with the field of external security;

20. Reiterates that the development of a European Defence Policy marked by an autonomous response capacity intended to ensure a credible European military strike power will entail a substantial reinforcement of NATO and thus strengthen transatlantic relations;
21. Asks for more open transatlantic defence markets and for closer cooperation between transatlantic defence industries, including the transatlantic transfer of defence technologies; welcomes the recent agreement between the European Commission and the United States on the general principles of complementarity between the GALILEO satellite radio navigation system, an initiative launched by the European Union and the European Space Agency, and the current US GPS system;
22. Asks for the setting up of a framework for broader, permanent EU-US security dialogue on the basis of their respective Security Strategies, including in particular open discussions on conceptual differences such as, on the one hand, preventive engagement, effective multilateralism, respect for international law and the prominent role of the UN in international security (as in the EU Security Strategy), as opposed, on the other hand, to pre-emptive unilateral military action, sole military superpower, national interest and the concept of the mission defining the coalition (as in the US National Security Strategy);
23. Urges the EU and the United States to seek to ensure the revival of negotiated arms control at multilateral level within the UN system and at bilateral level, in order to prevent a new arms race, and to support regional and global action to prevent the proliferation not only of weapons of mass destruction but also of small arms, light weapons and land mines by providing adequate resources; calls on the EU and the USA efficiently to implement their respective Codes of Conduct on Arms Exports and to promote the elaboration of a UN Arms Trade Treaty preventing the delivery of small arms and light weapons to regions of conflict;
24. Reiterates its call on the USA
 - to stop the development of new generations of battlefield nuclear weapons (bunkerbusters),
 - to ratify the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty,
 - to ratify the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction,
 - to abandon its resistance to the Compliance Protocol to the UN Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention;

A renewed institutional framework on the horizon for December 2005

25. Reiterates that the annual EU-US Summit should be restructured with a view to providing strategic direction and impetus for the Transatlantic Partnership, and preceded by a parliamentary dialogue meeting of Members of the EP and the US Congress in the

framework of the TLD;

26. Recommends regular informal EU-US consultation at ministerial level in advance of EU-US summits, supported by permanent joint policy planning;
27. Proposes to strengthen the institutional structure for ongoing transatlantic political dialogue, building on the evolving Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue (TLD) between Members of the European Parliament and the US Congress, with the ultimate aim of establishing an EU-US Transatlantic Assembly;
28. Encourages the constructive involvement of relevant communities of interest from American and European civil society in collaborative actions on Transatlantic Partnership priorities;
29. Notes that an agreement on a European Constitution which confers legal personality on the European Union and provides for the appointment of a European Minister for Foreign Affairs will reinforce the EU's position on the international political scene and contribute to balanced transatlantic relations;

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30. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Parliaments of the Member States and the President and Congress of the United States of America.