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## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION**

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

pursuant to Rule 110(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on the upcoming EU-US Summit and the Transatlantic Economic Council Meeting

**Sarah Ludford, Olle Schmidt, Gesine Meissner, Marietje Schaake**  
on behalf of the ALDE Group

**European Parliament resolution on the upcoming EU-US Summit and the Transatlantic Economic Council Meeting**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its previous resolutions on transatlantic relations,
- having regard to Rule 110(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the EU and US share the values of freedom, democracy, human rights and a desire for open societies and therefore have a mutual interest and responsibility in working together in tackling the financial crisis, climate change, energy security, terrorism and nuclear proliferation;
- B. whereas many global challenges in the field of foreign policy, security, development and the environment are asking for joint action and transatlantic cooperation; but whereas the current economic crisis has jumped to the fore as the main challenge to be addressed today;
- C. whereas together the EU and the US account for half of the global economy, and with their 4.28 trillion dollar partnership are the largest, most integrated, and longest lasting economic relationship in the world and a key driver of global economic prosperity;
- D. whereas the EU and the US, whilst remaining the two top world economies face serious challenges resulting from the financial crisis and increasing competition from emerging and BRIC economies, and whereas the priority for both is growth and job creation;
- E. whereas the ongoing financial and economic crises, both in Europe and in the United States, are threatening the stability and prosperity of our economies and the welfare of our citizens, and whereas in order to combat these crises, the need for closer economic cooperation between Europe and the United States has never been more timely and necessary;
- F. whereas there is a need to enhance appropriate contacts and to facilitate the dialogue on legislation with transatlantic impact at all stages of the EU and US decision-making system;
- G. whereas the imperative to provide freedom and security at home should not come at the cost of sacrificing core principles with respect to civil liberties and upholding common standards on human rights;

***Economic and financial crisis***

1. Notes that the ongoing crisis is the worst global recession since the Great Depression, and that the economic and financial governance structures in place at the onset of the crisis, whether at global level, in the US or in the European Union, have not provided enough

stability for the global financial system; believes that in the light of increasing economic and financial market interdependence cooperation on macroeconomic policies and surveillance of the major economies needs to be strengthened; insists, further, that the EU must address the issue of its representation in the IMF, and welcomes the announcement of President Barroso to put forward a proposal for a single external representation of the Euro zone;

2. Calls on the European Union and the United States to work with China towards settling the global dispute on foreign exchange rates without implementing protectionist or retaliatory measures; considers that the EU Member States are subject to different market pressures as compared to the US, especially in respect of sovereign bonds and the existence of a monetary union; calls on the United States, in implementing its domestic monetary policies, not to exacerbate the problem of the global balance of exchange rates;
3. Highlights the importance of strengthening the financial market regulatory dialogue between the newly established EU authorities and the US authorities with the aim of coordinating approaches between regulators, to identify gaps and work on improving convergence, including in implementing the Basel capital requirements;

### *International Trade*

4. Is convinced that transatlantic bilateral trade has great potential to boost economic growth; calls therefore upon the EU and US Administrations to develop and launch a joint transatlantic initiative for jobs and growth, including a road-map for the removal of remaining non-tariff barriers to trade and investment and free trade with zero tariff levels for manufactured goods;
5. Calls on the Commission and the US to commit themselves in both bilateral and multilateral fora to fight the global trend towards protectionism and to introduce an early warning mechanism to deter protectionism in bilateral relations;
6. Emphasises the need for strengthening the TEC process in order to achieve these objectives, including through the development of common standards for new regulatory areas, such as nanotechnology, or upcoming economic sectors, such as electric vehicle technology since EU-US cooperation with regard to the use of standards in regulation and with regard to combating counterfeited goods is critically important to strengthen the transatlantic market and facilitate global trade;
7. Recalls the importance of foreign direct investment within the transatlantic relations and considers that the Commission and the US should use this summit to establish common principles on investment;
8. Welcomes the conclusion of long-running WTO disputes and believes that these should be used as a springboard to address outstanding obstacles to trade; urges in particular the US to comply with the ruling on zeroing when adopting anti-dumping measures, to allow the import of all beef products originating in the EU and to refrain from applying 'Buy American' requirements;
9. Urges the US, in the context of the Ministerial Conference scheduled in December 2011,

to show ambition in bringing to a successful conclusion the currently on-going market access negotiations on the WTO Government Procurement Agreement (GPA); recalls the significance for transatlantic trade of open procurement markets that provide equal access to suppliers, in particular to small and medium-sized businesses; stresses the importance of the GPA in ensuring such an open and balanced access to both markets;

10. Calls on the US to make progress with regards to increasing the transparency of the US Small Business Act as a whole; stresses the importance of the US evolving towards a stand-still of the Small Business Act set-asides;

### ***Transport***

11. Calls on the EU and US to deepen their cooperation on transport security with a view to move to risk based approaches like secure operator schemes and scanning of liquids rather than broad general restrictions like 100% container scanning or the banning of liquids on board aircraft;
12. Notes with concern that the U.S. legislation on 100% container scanning is still scheduled to take effect as of July 2012, while welcoming that the U.S. Secretary for Homeland Security Ms Napolitano has stated on several occasions that the implementation of the law may be postponed by two years, as foreseen by the legislation;
13. Welcomes the EU-U.S. Joint statement on supply chain security, adopted in June 2011, which reflects a joint commitment for a multilayered risk-based approach to security, supported by bilateral and multilateral international cooperation and urges therefore that the forthcoming US strategy on global supply-chain security should bring positive developments in this regard;

### ***Industry, Energy, Research and ICT***

14. Stresses the need to work towards adoption and implementation of joint EU-US Raw Materials Roadmap to 2050 with a focus on rare earth, and in particular, to boost research into alternatives and foster cooperation on innovation in extraction and recycling technologies for raw materials;
15. Encourages the EU and US to support research and development of industrial uptake of nanotechnology and to cooperate in assessing the need for setting a regulatory framework for nanotechnologies;
16. Reiterates the need to cooperate in the promotion of energy efficiency, renewables and high nuclear safety standards worldwide, and welcomes efforts to continue coordination of energy-efficient labelling programmes for office equipment and cooperation on the development of energy technologies (new Energy Star EU-US agreement) and to explore the possible extension of this coordination ( 'energy star ' ) to other energy labelling schemes;
17. Urges enhanced cooperation in research for new energy technologies, in particular smart grids (standardisation & promotion of applications) and that measures be taken to ensure participation of US and EU research clusters in US and EU research programmes;

18. Encourages EU-US exchange of experience and best practice in how to encourage entrepreneurship, including through support for start-ups and handling of bankruptcies;
19. Calls on the EU and US to ensure the protection and integrity of the global internet and freedom of communication by avoiding unilateral measures to revoke IP addresses or domain names;

### *Climate Change*

20. Recalls that climate change is a global threat, and regrets therefore that the existing commitments and pledges made under the Copenhagen Accord and formalised within the Cancún Agreements, are insufficient to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> in line with the 2°C objective; emphasises that the forthcoming climate conference in Durban must renew the global commitment signed up to in the Kyoto Protocol in order to find workable solutions for financing, technology transfer, land use and deforestation, the monitoring, reporting and verification by developing countries as well as for safeguarding biodiversity;
21. Concerned, therefore about Bill 2594 recently adopted by the US House calling for prohibition of US airlines to participate in the EU Emission Trading Scheme; calls on the US Senate not to adopt this Bill, and calls for a constructive dialogue on this topic;

### *Foreign Affairs*

22. Recalls that the best guarantee for global security is provided by the development of free and open democracies promoting peace and stability, and calls therefore upon the EU and the US to further promote peace, in particular in the Middle East, and to support emerging democracies in North Africa;
23. Urges the EU and US to push for resumption of direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians in full compliance with international law, leading to a two-state solution, on the basis of the 1967 borders and Jerusalem as capital of both states, with the State of Israel and an independent, democratic and viable State of Palestine living side by side in peace and security;
24. Commends the close cooperation and partnership that the EU and the US developed in the military action, mandated by the UNSC and required to help protect Libyans during the fight for liberation; recognises the essential role the US played in providing air-to-air refuelling, as well as intelligence and reconnaissance for the European allies;
25. Calls on the EU and US to support Libyan transitional authorities in all endeavours to build an inclusive and democratic society in Libya and organising the first democratic free elections; emphasises at the same time that this support shall be conditional on the full respect for human rights and the rule of law and aimed at assisting the process of building a democratic society, with fundamental rights and freedoms and political participation ensured for all citizens;
26. Supports the efforts of the US and EU Member States in the UN Security Council to proceed with a resolution condemning and calling for an end to the use of lethal force by the Syrian regime and putting in place sanctions for failure to do so; strongly condemns

the escalating use of force against peaceful protesters and the brutal and systematic persecution of pro-democracy activists, human rights defenders and journalists in Syria; recalls that there is no impunity for crimes committed and calls on President Bashar al Assad and his regime to relinquish power immediately;

27. Believes that the EU and US should continue to work in close cooperation and within the P5+1 to maintain strong pressure on Iran, in particular through effective sanctions to deter and contain threats it poses to international security, whether by developing nuclear weapons or through terrorist activities;
28. Continues supporting the new US concept of a counter-insurgency strategy geared to protecting the local population and rebuilding areas where security has been ensured in Afghanistan as well as the EU's Action Plan for Afghanistan and Pakistan;
29. Stresses again that any long-term solution to the situation in Afghanistan must be based on the Afghan citizens' interest in their internal security, civil protection and economic and social development; notes that the majority of resources for socio-economic development in Afghanistan are channelled through international mechanisms but a significant proportion of this aid does not reach the intended beneficiaries, the people of Afghanistan; stresses therefore that the EU should play a leading role in improving donor coordination in Afghanistan in close cooperation with other key donors including the US;
30. Is pleased to record increased EU-US cooperation in the framework of the EULEX rule of law mission in Kosovo; Welcomes the US support to the Belgrade-Priština dialogue which should continue to focus on immediate and practical needs of the population, such as increasing travel and trade; Appreciates the US support to the EU integration process of all the countries in the Western Balkans;
31. Welcomes the reiterated call of the Allies at the NATO Lisbon Summit to further strengthen NATO-EU strategic partnership aimed at increasing complimentary and mutually reinforcing roles in supporting international peace and security, including strengthening its abilities in crisis management and operations which require effective military and civilian capabilities, while avoiding unnecessary duplication of efforts and maximising cost-effectiveness of resources;
32. Regrets that the Obama Administration has so far faced significant challenges in its efforts to close the US-run detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba despite the 2009 announcement on the closure of the facility within one year; notes with regret that only a limited number of EU Member States have accepted (or pledged to accept) small numbers of released detainees, while others have declined;

### ***Development***

33. Recalls that both the EU and US will need to practically double their aid budget to meet the 2015 Millennium Development Goals target; calls therefore on both sides to take urgent steps to meet their 0,7% GNI commitments, as well as their specific pledges to Africa and LDCs;

### ***Justice and Home Affairs***

34. Welcomes the opening of negotiations in March 2011 on the EU-US agreement on the protection of personal data when transferred and processed for the purpose of preventing, investigating, detecting or prosecuting criminal offences, including terrorism, in the framework of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters; expects to see significant progress on these negotiations in the near future; recalls its position from the 11 November 2010 Resolution on the forthcoming 2010 EU-US Summit on this agreement<sup>1</sup> and emphasises that such a framework agreement should ensure a high level of protection of fundamental rights, laying down legally binding and enforceable data protection standards and establishing mechanisms to ensure effective application of these standards in practice;
35. Underlines that the envisaged EU-US PNR Agreement must be in line with the European Parliament's requirements as set out in its 5 May 2010 Resolution on the launch of negotiations for Passenger Name Record (PNR) agreements with the United States, Australia and Canada<sup>2</sup>; and as reflected in the Commission Communication on the global approach to transfers of PNR data to third countries (COM(2010)0492);
36. Underlines the importance of a sound implementation of the EU-US agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance and the conforming bilateral instruments;
37. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the President and Congress of the United States of America.

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<sup>1</sup> European Parliament Resolution of 11 November 2010 on the forthcoming EU-US Summit and the Transatlantic Economic Council, P7\_TA(2010)0396 (paragraph 47).

<sup>2</sup> P7\_TA(2010)0144, OJ C 81 E70, 15.3.2011.