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DRAFT AGREEMENT
ON POLITICAL COOPERATION

THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

MINDFUL of the many agreements which already bind them,
in particular, the Treaties establishing the European
Communities,

HAVING DECIDED to confirm and strengthen the commitments
which they have undertaken in European Political
Cooperation so as to provide an effective basis for their
cooperation in joint action in world affairs,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

The Member States undertake to work for the following
objectives, for which purpose they have established
European Political Cooperation:

- To ensure by means of regular consultations and

exchanges of information a broad identity of views on the main problems of international relations;

- To ensure that their combined influence is deployed in the most effective way through the concertation of their views, the alignment of their positions and, particularly, joint action.

ARTICLE 2

1. Member States shall consult on all important questions of Foreign Policy, including the political and economic aspects of security.
2. Such consultations shall take place before the Member States adopt final positions on major Foreign Policy questions of interest to them all.
3. Each Member State shall take full account of the position of its partners and give due weight to the desirability of the adoption and implementation of common European positions when working out national positions and taking national action.

4. The Member States shall make every effort to avoid action damaging to their joint reputation as a coherent force in international relations.

ARTICLE 3

The work of Political Cooperation shall be carried out under the general guidance of the European Council. The structure is set out in Annexes I and II, which may be amended by unanimous agreement.

ARTICLE 4

1. The Member States shall ensure maximum coherence between the external policies of the Communities and the policies agreed in European Political Cooperation. In particular, unless in any particular case all Member States agree to the contrary, the Commission shall be invited to all meetings of Political Cooperation.

2. The Member States shall ensure that the European Parliament is informed of developments in Political Cooperation.

3. The provisions of this agreement shall not affect the provisions of the treaties establishing the European Communities.

ARTICLE 5

1. In organs of international organisations, and at major international conferences, in which all Member States participate, they shall work for common positions in accordance with Article 2.

2. In particular a Member State shall not support a resolution in such organs or conferences which directly criticises or might gravely affect the vital interests of another Member State. The Member States shall also work to avoid a situation where one or more of them co-sponsor a resolution which another or others of them vote against.

3. In organs of international organisations and at major international conferences in which not all Member States participate, those which do participate shall take into account common positions adopted in Political Cooperation.

ARTICLE 6

1. With the aim of making their joint diplomacy effective, the Member States shall ensure that the necessary contacts are established with third countries and regional groupings of interest to them.

ARTICLE 7

1. The Member States shall work to intensify cooperation between their missions in third countries and accredited to international organisations. The aim of such cooperation shall be to enable missions to perform their functions more effectively and economically through mutual assistance, shared facilities, shared information and joint action.

2. In particular Member States shall work both to take advantage of local opportunities, and to establish general schemes, for strengthened cooperation in third countries on the matters listed in Annex III. That annex may be amended by unanimous agreement.

CONFIDENTIAL

ARTICLE 8

1. The Member States agree that closer European cooperation on security matters is an essential component of the effort to develop Europe's external political identity. The aim of such cooperation shall be to maximise the contribution which Member States can make to the objectives of the organisations specifically established to guarantee Western security, in particular the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and Western European Union.

2. Member States shall also work to enhance their contribution to the objectives of the Alliance and other relevant bodies by strengthened cooperation in the design, development and production of military equipment and systems.

3. The Member States are determined to maintain the technological and industrial conditions necessary for their security. They shall work both individually and, as appropriate, through their joint institutions for this end.

CONFIDENTIAL

ARTICLE 9

Signature and Entry into Force

(The usual final clauses on signature entry into force
etc would be added.)

ANNEX I: THE STRUCTURE OF POLITICAL COOPERATION

(a) The Presidency of Political Cooperation shall be held by the same Member State as holds the Presidency of the Communities.

(b) The Presidency shall be responsible for the day to day management of Political Cooperation. It shall in particular be responsible for the timetable and other arrangements for meetings, and for the preparation of and circulation of drafts, agendas, conclusions and other necessary texts.

(c) The Foreign Ministers shall discuss Political Cooperation matters formally at least four times per year, and informally as appropriate. These discussions may take place on the same occasion as meetings of Ministers in the Community framework.

(d) The Political Directors shall meet monthly in the Political Committee in order to maintain the continuity of Political Cooperation and to prepare discussions among Ministers.

(e) The Working Groups of experts from the Foreign Ministries of Member States, whether of a continuing nature or ad hoc to deal with particular problems, shall meet as directed by the Political Committee.

(f) The Political Committee or, if necessary, a Ministerial meeting, shall convene within 48 hours at the request of three Member States.

(g) The Presidency shall be assisted by a small Secretariat based in the main place of work of the Community. The office space and services shall be provided by arrangement with the Council Secretariat. The Head of the Secretariat shall be appointed by agreement among the Member States.

(h) The functions of the Secretariat, which shall work under the direction of the Presidency, will include those set out in Annex II. The size and functions of the Secretariat may be amended by unanimous agreement.

(i) Formal Political Cooperation meetings at Ministerial level may take place in the capital of the Presidency. At official level they will normally take place at the places of work of the Communities unless otherwise agreed.

We ought to
break to change
for dinner.

Agree a short press
line?

ANNEX II: FUNCTIONS OF THE POLITICAL COOPERATIONSECRETARIAT

The Secretariat shall:

- (a) Advise the Presidency as necessary on the conduct of Political Cooperation, in particular on maintaining coherence between the external policies of the Community and the policies agreed in European Political Cooperation;
- (b) provide support for Political Cooperation meetings - including as necessary the preparation and circulation of texts, keeping of records and preparation of conclusions;
- (c) assist the Presidency in the preparation of texts to be issued on behalf of the Member States including replies to European Parliament questions;
- (d) keep a Political Cooperation archive;
- (e) prepare, and update as necessary, a full codification of Political Cooperation rules and practices.

We've resisted this
for 3 years.

By the Germans want
to contribute nationally,
well and good. But
there's no reason for
the Community to get
involved. It's a new area
of Community aid.

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX III: AREAS FOR COOPERATION AMONG THE MISSIONS OF
MEMBER STATES IN THIRD COUNTRIES

1. Exchange of Political and Economic Information.
2. Shared Information on Administrative Problems.
3. Mutual Assistance and Sharing of Organisational Infrastructure.
4. Cooperation on Communications.
5. Exchange of Information and Joint Planning for Local Crises.
6. Cooperation on local Security Measures.
7. Cooperation on Consular Matters.
8. Cooperation on Health Matters.
9. Cooperation on Information Matters.
10. Cooperation on Cultural Matters.
11. Cooperation on Development Aid Matters.

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We had a long ~~detailed~~
and very friendly & constructive
talk in which we concentrated
on the future of the European
Community, which will be the
main subject at the June
European Council in Milan.

Some ^{interesting} ideas were ~~expressed~~
^{(especially on the strengthening of political cooperation,}
put forward, and will be followed
up in discussions between officials
We ~~felt~~ felt that ~~on~~ ~~most~~ of
~~the~~ issues discussed our views
in general were very close ~~and~~

We also covered East/West
relations, Arms Control, the Strategic
Defence Initiative, the European Flight
Aircraft and ~~general questions of economic~~
economic & social problems in both our
countries.



Draft European Council Conclusions: Decision-Taking

The European Council agreed that, if real progress is to be made towards European unity, the Community must improve its capacity to take decisions.

The European Council concluded that the following measures, which could be implemented without delay, would make a radical improvement to the Community's ability to take decisions of practical benefit to its citizens. It called on all the institutions of the Community to co-operate in taking these steps.

Each year the European Council will adopt a brief statement of the Community's major priorities for action with, where appropriate, specific timings and targets as the basis for the Council's activities over the following twelve months.

In the enlarged Community more use will need to be made of the majority voting provisions of the Treaties.

Where the Treaties require decisions to be taken by unanimity, Member States agree to make greater use of abstention as provided for in Article 148(3) of the EC Treaty. In particular, where the Council agrees that a specific objective should be achieved, it may also be agreed that Member States will endeavour not to impede progress by invoking the unanimity rule in relation to the measures necessary for its implementation.

If the Community machinery is to work effectively, decisions must be taken at the most appropriate level. The Council of Ministers must not abdicate its responsibilities by referring issues to the European Council, which must be left free to play its strategic role of giving direction and political impetus to the Community. Similarly, the Council must ensure that issues are resolved to the fullest extent possible in COREPER.



Member Governments can make a significant contribution to effective decision-taking by giving their Ministers and representatives a mandate to negotiate which not only reflects their national interest in the issue but takes account of the need to make the Community itself work more successfully.

To help the Community achieve its priority objectives the Council invites the Commission to weed out each year any proposals which are hopelessly blocked. At the same time, the Commission should draw the Council's attention to cases where progress has been unnecessarily delayed.



European Parliament

These measures can only bring about more rapid and effective decision-taking if all the institutions of the Community are fully associated with them. If the views of the European electorate are to be fully represented in the Community, the European Parliament should make a greater contribution to the Community legislation and decision-making. Accordingly, the European Council reached the following conclusions:

- The Parliament should be invited to make more use of its right to put forward proposals for Community legislation, where appropriate in close consultation with the Commission, so that in such cases the joint view of the European Parliament and Commission can be set out before the Council begins to consider proposals for legislation.

- The Council and European Parliament should reach early agreement on the improvement and extension of the conciliation procedure, with a view to more effective consultation between the Council and the Parliament at an earlier stage in the consideration of proposals.

- For its part, the Council will undertake to follow up resolutions of the Parliament or, if the Parliament wishes, explain its reasons for not doing so.



LUXEMBOURG COMPROMISE



Where, in relation to a proposal, a Member State considers that very important national interests are at stake, discussion should continue until unanimous agreement is reached. In order to prevent abuse of this procedure, any member of the Council who insists that discussion should continue should be required to explain fully and formally, through a special procedure of the Council, why his government considers such interests to be at stake.

COMPLETION OF THE COMMON MARKET

Objective

By 1990, to create the integrated common market which the founders of the Community foresaw as the basis for growth in the Community economy and the international competitiveness of its enterprises.

Method

Community to concentrate efforts on proposals which make a real and immediate contribution to opening up the common market. Proposals with less direct impact to be given lower priority.

MAIN TARGETS FOR ACTION BY 1990

1. Action on obstacles to free movement of goods within EC

(i) Frontier procedures

- full implementation of single customs document by 1988.
- progress in computerising customs and VAT procedures with a view to interlinking member states' and Commission systems so that formalities at intra-EC frontiers can be minimised.
- remaining frontier procedures to be streamlined so that traffic is not avoidably delayed (save for spot checks).

(ii) Free movement of goods

- the model directive on health and safety standards to be applied to specific products, facilitated by mutual recognition of member states' national standards and of their testing and certification procedures.
- adopting common or compatible standards for major new technologies (such as information technology, telecommunications and advanced manufacturing techniques) so as to open up public purchasing and satisfy major-user requirements.
- adoption of Community patent and trade mark rules.
- more attention to be devoted to ensuring compliance with Article 30 EEC.

2. Free market in financial services

- adoption of genuinely liberal non-life insurance services directive.
- liberalisation of financial services market including housing credit, shares, unit trusts and commodity futures and options.
- progressive abolition of exchange controls and other restrictions on capital movements in accordance with 1960 directive.
- scrutiny of differences in the administrative treatment given to domestic and to locally-established businesses.

3. Full freedom of establishment

- pharmacists, architects (both 1985).
- remaining professions, including accountants and engineers.

4. Liberalised, freely competitive transport market

- abolition of road haulage quotas by 1990.
- elimination of principal distortions of competition by 1988 (full application of state aids rules, including transparency, to all transport modes; harmonised basis for coverage of road costs following adoption of first ANTS directive in 1986).
- removal of barriers to provision of shipping services by 1987 (liberalisation of cabotage; elimination of flag discrimination in trades with third countries).
- greater competition in civil aviation between member states by 1986 (particularly on route access, capacity and pricing); removal of capacity controls and limitations on access by Community carriers by 1990.
- international coach services fully liberalised by 1988.

Making European business more competitive, both within the Community and on world markets

- measures to promote labour market mobility and flexibility.
- more attention to be devoted to ensuring compliance with Community rules on state aids.
- opening up public purchasing, especially in the new technologies.
- positive action to reduce burdens on small businesses.
- improving the climate for direct collaboration between European firms in particular in R and D.