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## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION**

to wind up the debate on statements by the Council and Commission

pursuant to Rule 103(2) of the Rules of Procedure

by José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, Stefano Zappalà, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Karl von Wogau, Elmar Brok and Jonathan Evans

on behalf of the PPE-DE Group

on the EU-United States summit

**B6-0283/2008**

**European Parliament resolution on the EU-United States summit**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its previous resolutions on transatlantic relations, in particular its two resolutions of 1 June 2006 on improving EU-US relations in the framework of a Transatlantic Partnership Agreement<sup>1</sup> and on EU-US transatlantic economic relations,<sup>2</sup> and its resolution of 25 April 2007,<sup>3</sup>
  - having regard to the EU-US declarations on the fight against terrorism and the strengthening of mutual cooperation with regard to non-proliferation and combating terrorism of 26 June 2004 and 20 June 2005,
  - having regard to the outcome of the EU-US Summit held on 30 April 2007 in Washington D.C.,
  - having regard to the joint declaration by the 63rd Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue of October 2007,
  - having regard to the outcome of the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Bucharest on 3 April 2008,
  - having regard to the forthcoming EU-US summit of 10 June 2008 in Brdo, Slovenia,
  - having regard to Rule 103(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas partnership between the European Union and the United States based on the shared values of freedom, democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights is the cornerstone of security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area,
- B. whereas it is necessary to advance freedom and democracy in the world and to address the challenges which they pose, such as international security, the eradication of poverty, promotion of development, the need for disarmament efforts worldwide, protection of human rights, confronting global health risks, environmental issues, energy security, combating international terrorism and organised crime, and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,
- C. whereas it is in the interests of both partners to confront in unison common threats and challenges on the basis of existing international treaties and the effective work of international institutions, and in particular of the UN system in accordance with the UN Charter,

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<sup>1</sup> Texts adopted, P6\_TA(2006)0238.

<sup>2</sup> Texts adopted, P6\_TA(2006)0239.

<sup>3</sup> Texts adopted, P6\_TA(2007)0155.

- D. whereas, as the European Security Strategy makes clear, the Transatlantic Partnership and NATO are very important to collective security,
- E. whereas the transatlantic market, as the largest bilateral trade and investment relationship in the world, provides employment for 14 million people in the EU and the US, accounts for 40% of world trade and remains the engine of the world economy,
- F. whereas a cooperative transatlantic economic relationship is in the mutual interests of the EU and the US, and whereas consistent political leadership is needed to strengthen the transatlantic market; supports the ongoing work of the Transatlantic Economic Council and hopes that it will become one of the cornerstone of EU-US relations,
1. Urges the EU and the US to work more closely together on a wide range of policy challenges of common concern, notably in the Western Balkans, the Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan, and Africa, and recommends also the promotion of a common approach to relations with other major geopolitical actors including China, India, Japan, Latin America and Russia;
  2. Encourages the partners to reinforce their common efforts to promote peace, prosperity and progress in the Middle East on the basis of the successive initiatives undertaken by the Quartet in accordance with the Road Map, ensuring at each stage a regular, strong joint Quartet presence and dialogue at a high level; stresses the importance of a common approach towards the Palestinian Authority, insisting on the principles of non-violence, recognition of the state of Israel and acceptance of previous agreements and obligations, including the Road Map; calls on Israel and the Palestinian Authority to avoid unilateral actions which could prejudice the ultimate aim of two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security; urges the Palestinian Authority to do its utmost to prevent acts of terrorism and Israel to stop settlement expansion on Palestinian soil; is optimistic that the Quartet's new Representative, former Prime Minister Blair, together with increased diplomacy in the run-up to November's international meeting, will be able to make a real difference to the situation on the ground;
  3. Welcomes the close cooperation between the EU and the US on the Iranian nuclear issue leading on March 3, 2008 to the adoption by the UNSC of Resolution 1803, which imposes new sanctions on Iran; considers it regrettable that Iran has still not complied with its international obligations to suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, and encourages both partners to continue cooperation in finding a negotiated long-term solution to this issue; calls on the US, following its diplomatic success in the negotiations with North Korea, to participate directly in negotiations with Iran along with the EU, since the US is in a position to offer additional security guarantees in the framework of a comprehensive regional security system backed by the strong commitment of both partners;
  4. Calls for concerted action vis-à-vis China with regard, in particular, to the urgency of finding ways to promote democracy in that country, defuse tension in cross-straits relations and facilitate the dialogue between the Beijing authorities and the Dalai Lama in order to make concrete progress on the question of Tibet;
  5. Underlines the ongoing common commitment to regional security and stability throughout

the Balkans; praises the prompt, impartial and effective performance by the NATO Kosovo Force KFOR in the face of the recent outbreak of violence in Kosovo, and stresses the need for KFOR to remain in Kosovo on the basis of UNSC Resolution 1244 to ensure a safe and secure environment, including freedom of movement for all people and all international presences in Kosovo; underlines in this context that the EU is playing an important role in Kosovo, welcomes the launching of the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo and insists that EULEX be present throughout the territory of Kosovo;

6. Underlines that Euro-Atlantic and wider international security is closely tied to Afghanistan's future as a peaceful, democratic state that is respectful of human rights and free from the threat of terrorism; welcomes, therefore, NATO's firm and long-term commitment to Afghanistan as underlined in ISAF's 'New Strategic Vision', as well as the comprehensive approach by the international community, bringing together civilian and military efforts, including the EU Police Mission, which is part of the overall EU commitment to Afghanistan and of a coordinated EU approach that includes local political guidance provided by the EU Special Representative and a reconstruction effort managed inter alia through the Commission; finds it regrettable that one NATO member state continues to block effective EU-NATO cooperation in Afghanistan, thereby denying the EU mission vital NATO intelligence and security back-up;
7. Underlines the importance of NATO, which remains the essential forum for security consultations between Europe and the US, and of the EU's foreign and security policy in strengthening our ability to confront the existing and emerging 21<sup>st</sup>-century security threats; welcomes the remarks made by US President Bush at NATO's Bucharest summit, underlining that building a strong NATO alliance also requires a strong European defence capacity, and therefore encouraging his European partners to increase their defence investments to support both NATO and EU operations and to be stronger and more capable when Americans and Europeans are deployed together; recommends to that end the development of the existing relationship on security matters between NATO and the EU, with the independent nature of both organisations continuing to be respected;
8. Is of the opinion that ballistic missile proliferation poses an increasing threat to the territory and the nations of the EU and that missile defence forms part of a broader response to counter this threat; recognises, therefore, the substantial contribution to the protection of the EU from long-range ballistic missiles to be provided by the planned deployment of Europe-based US missile defence assets; welcomes the endorsement of the US plans by the NATO summit in Bucharest, as well as its decision to extend the system to areas in Europe that would not be covered by current US plans; calls on NATO to explore in close cooperation with the EU ways to link the US capability with current NATO missile defence efforts as a way to ensure that it is an integral part of any future NATO- and EU-wide missile defence architecture; encourages the Russian Federation to take advantage of US missile defence cooperation proposals, and calls on all parties involved in the project to explore the potential for linking US, NATO and Russian missile defence systems at an appropriate time;
9. Believes that fighting terrorism and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction remain the greatest security challenges for both partners; welcomes, therefore, the commitment of both sides to seeking an effective global response to the key threats to

international peace and security posed by the proliferation of WMDs and their delivery systems, as well as the irresponsible exporting and proliferation of conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons; to that end, stresses the need for the continuation of work on strengthening the non-proliferation regime, and that efforts must be made to work decisively towards the universalisation of the related treaties and conventions, in particular the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel landmines, as well as adherence to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, implementation of the UN Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons and the conclusion of a legally binding International Arms Trade Treaty;

10. Stresses that data should be exchanged where necessary in accordance with the existing EU-US agreement on mutual legal assistance and extradition and in compliance with EC and EU data protection legislation; believes that the sharing of personal data must take place within a proper legal framework that lays down clear rules and conditions, ensures adequate protection of the privacy and civil liberties of individual citizens and provides mechanisms for obtaining redress where necessary;
11. Calls on the US immediately to lift the visa regime and to treat all citizens of EU Member States equally, on the basis of full reciprocity; in this context, welcomes the start of EU-US talks on the new set of US security demands to establish a visa-free regime;
12. Stresses its commitment to go on contributing to the strength and stability of the Transatlantic Partnership through its engagement in the Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue; continues to support the efforts to establish a legislative early-warning system between the European Parliament and the US Congress;
13. 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.