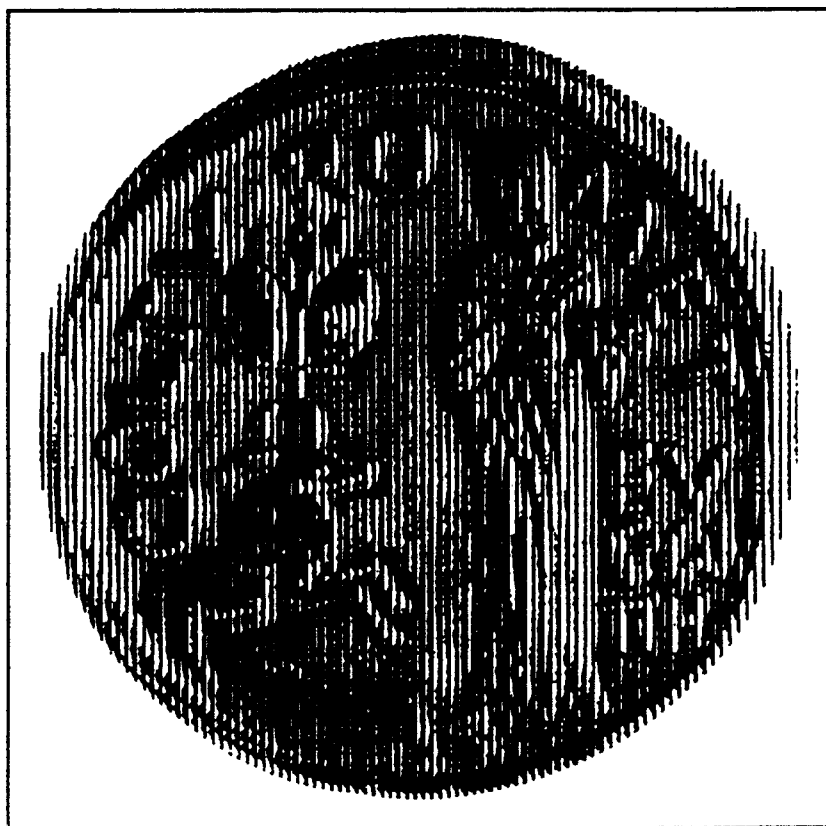


EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



SPECIAL PROVISIONAL EDITION

EXTRAORDINARY EUROPEAN COUNCIL
Brussels,
29 October 1993



Directorate-General for Sessional Services
Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations

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EUROPEAN COUNCIL IN BRUSSELS

29 OCTOBER 1993

**DECLARATION ON THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE
TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION**

On 1 November 1993, the date of the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, Europe takes an important step. That step is important because of the content of the Treaty itself, which sets out new ambitions for Europe, and because of the intense debate which its ratification occasioned.

The import of the Treaty consists of four simple ideas. Greater economic prosperity: the progressive implementation, in an extension of the single market, of an Economic and Monetary Union in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, which must provide a stable framework for healthy, durable economic growth that creates jobs. Greater external ambition: the implementation of a common foreign and security policy will enable the Union to assume its responsibilities in the service of peace and international co-operation. Greater effectiveness: a structured institutional framework, so that in particular greater control can be achieved over those of society's problems that run across frontiers, such as drugs, organized crime and illegal immigration. Finally, greater democracy, in every form and at every level, whether it involves the internal interplay of institutions or relations between the Union, the Member States and citizens.

Ratification has been the occasion for a true public debate on the construction of Europe, its aims and its methods. That debate has been salutary. It has revealed weaknesses. There are many to whom Europe seemed distant, anonymous and interfering. For that reason, we wish to introduce greater transparency, openness and decentralization in our procedures. We want a Europe close to the citizen and intervening only where necessary to pursue our common interests. The unity of our action can and must be reconciled with the diversity of our traditions. Effectiveness can and must be reconciled with democracy.

It is now important to bring the Union Treaty to life. It provides us with a new reference framework and new means of achieving our permanent objectives: security, prosperity and solidarity. It affords us new ways of serving our ambition: a strong, coherent and responsible European Union, a pole of stability and attraction for our continent and the world.

The citizens of Europe know that the Community has brought them an end of bloody wars, a higher level of prosperity and greater influence. They know that today, even more than yesterday, isolation and retrenchment are false solutions, always illusory and sometimes dangerous. They must also realize that the European Union will help them to cope with industrial and social transformation, external challenges and a number of the scourges of our society starting with unemployment. That presupposes that the peoples of Europe address them together with energy, determination and, above all, confidence.

**EUROPEAN COUNCIL IN BRUSSELS
29 OCTOBER 1993**

PRESIDENCY CONCLUSIONS

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION

With a view to the Treaty's entry into force on 1 November, we have today approved the Council's conclusions adopted on 26 October 1993 on the legal and practical procedures for implementing the Treaty.

We call upon the Council, in its various compositions, to follow the guidelines set out below for the rapid implementation of the measures which we regard as priorities under the new Treaty.

1. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION (EMU)

We confirm the aim of establishing an Economic and Monetary Union within the period laid down in the Treaty, while recalling the specific position of two Member States as to their participation in the final stage of EMU. Compliance with all the criteria set out in the Treaty on European Union will be a key element in the process.

The second stage of EMU will begin on 1 January 1994. It must be used to the full. We have decided that the seat of the European Monetary Institute will be at Frankfurt and we have nominated Baron LAMFALUSSY as its President. The European Parliament's Opinion has been requested on this nomination in order to allow the President of the EMI to be appointed by 1 January 1994.

The activity of the European Monetary Institute should substantially strengthen the mechanisms for co-ordinating Member States' monetary policies. In parallel, the mechanisms for co-ordinating economic policies laid down in the Treaty should strengthen control of the process of convergence with the aim of returning to growth and reducing unemployment. The multilateral surveillance procedure must produce a more direct and more open debate under which the Member States are fully committed. It is the European Council's intention, in accordance with the Treaty, to play an active role in that process of strengthening economic policy.

2. COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Common foreign and security policy is the framework which must enable the Union to fulfil the hopes born at the end of the cold war and the new challenges generated by the upheavals on the international scene, with the resultant instability in areas bordering the Union. The aim of the common foreign and security policy is to enable the Union to speak with a single voice and to act effectively in the service of its interests and those of the international community in general.

Foreign and security policy covers all aspects of security. European security will, in particular, be directed at reducing risks and uncertainties which might endanger the territorial integrity and political independence of the Union and its Member States, their democratic character, their economic stability and the stability of neighbouring regions. In this context the Western European Union will shortly implement the various provisions embodied in the Treaty and the statement on the WEU.

The CFSP will be developed gradually and pragmatically according to the importance of the interests common to all Member States; the European Council asks the Council, as a matter of priority, to define the conditions and procedures for joint action to be undertaken in the following areas:

(i) **Promotion of stability and peace in Europe**

Stability, reinforcement of the democratic process and development of regional co-operation in Central and Eastern Europe. A stability pact to resolve the problem of minorities and to strengthen the inviolability of frontiers will be a staple component of these measures.

(ii) **Middle East**

Accompanying the Middle-East peace process by use of the political, economic and financial means provided by the Union in support of a comprehensive peace plan.

(iii) **South Africa**

Support for the transition towards multi-racial democracy in South Africa through a co-ordinated programme of assistance in preparing for the elections and monitoring them, and through the creation of an appropriate co-operation framework to consolidate the economic and social foundations of this transition.

(iv) **Former Yugoslavia**

Search for a negotiated and durable solution to the conflict; contribution to the implementation of a peace plan and support for humanitarian action.

(v) **Russia**

Support for the democratic process initiated in Russia; in accordance with the wishes of the Russian authorities, dispatch of a team of observers for the parliamentary elections on 12 December. This action will be co-ordinated with the European Parliament and the international organizations that will also be involved.

The European Council also adopted the Declaration on the situation in former Yugoslavia and on humanitarian aid for Bosnia-Herzegovina set out in Annex I.

3. JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

The Treaty on European Union has introduced the principle of greater co-operation in justice and home affairs. The aim of such co-operation is that the policy of the Union on such sensitive matters should provide citizens - who are directly concerned in their day-to-day life - not only with an assurance that the creation of an area without frontiers will not be achieved at the expense of their security, but that the latter will be guaranteed more effectively in future thanks to this systematic co-operation organized between the Member States.

The fact that all of these issues will be dealt with from now on within the new single institutional framework, with the Commission and the Secretariat playing a greater role, will ensure increased consistency between the various levels of action - Community or inter-governmental - and will thereby improve the overall effectiveness of action by the Union.

We ask the Council to prepare for our December meeting a precise action plan covering the following points, inter alia: ⁽¹⁾

- steps to ensure that EUROPOL is set up quickly. The EUROPOL Convention must be concluded and the Drugs Unit must be operational by October 1994;

⁽¹⁾ The Council (Justice and Home Affairs) will meet for this purpose.

- effective measures to combat drugs, including measures to counter the laundering of profits from illegal activities;
- common action in the field of asylum laws in accordance with the Declaration annexed to the Treaty;
- the establishment, in accordance with the new provisions of the Treaty, of the list of third countries whose nationals require visas;
- strengthening judicial co-operation, with particular reference to extradition;
- guidelines for taking account of the objectives of the fight against drugs, asylum policy and immigration policy in the Union's external relations. In this connection, the question of the re-admission of illegal immigrants is of particular importance.

We will examine the results of this work at our meeting in December, in order to lay down the necessary guidelines.

4. THE SOCIAL DIMENSION

The Union Treaty offers new foundations for social policy, subject to the provisions of the Protocol annexed to the Treaty. We are aware of the importance of this aspect of the Community's activities, particularly in the present circumstances, and we have decided to implement - in all their forms - the possibilities afforded by the Treaty for a more mutually supportive Community.

The European Council confirmed the creation of an Agency for Health and Safety at Work, to be responsible for providing Community authorities with all the data relating to the assessment of situations and the expertise necessary for the improvement of working conditions.

5. DEMOCRACY AND TRANSPARENCY

The new Treaty contains a number of provisions intended to reinforce the democratic legitimacy of the Union.

The European Parliament will be more closely involved in the preparation of Community legislation and its powers relating to the political and administrative control of the executive will be increased.

Democratic principles also require that decisions be taken as close as possible to the citizens. The Treaty makes provision for a regular dialogue between national Parliaments and the European Parliament, and a new Committee will speak for the *regions*. The Committee will meet for the first time not later than 15 January 1994.

In accordance with the conclusions of the European Council held in Edinburgh we will, in December, discuss the Commission's report on the results of the re-examination of certain Community rules and proposals with a view to adapting them to the principle of subsidiarity.

The citizen is and must remain the final beneficiary of efforts towards European integration and the Union Treaty has laid the foundations for a *Union citizenship* which will complement national citizenship without replacing it.

We ask all the Institutions and political bodies to combine their efforts for the purpose of effectively promoting - in the letter and in the spirit - the democratic dimension of the Union. In this connection we welcome the important interinstitutional agreements initialled this very day by the President of the European Parliament, the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission, which augur well for future co-operation between the Institutions.

The forthcoming elections to the European Parliament to be held from 9 to 12 June 1994, which will allow everyone to vote in their country of residence, whatever their nationality, will be a particularly important moment for the democratic life of the Union. We hope that the debate which will take place in all the Member States in connection with these elections will help to advance the construction of Europe.

II. GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

Our meeting in December will be mainly devoted to developing a strategy for growth, competitiveness and employment. In this connection we consider it more necessary than ever to do our utmost to reach a global, durable and balanced agreement in the Uruguay Round negotiations, in accordance with the conclusions and guidelines laid down by the Councils on 20 September and 4 October 1993.

The European Council heard a statement from the President of the Commission on the European growth initiative and on progress with preparing the White Paper. The latter will include proposals on the implementation of the infrastructure networks as provided for in Articles 129b to 129d of the new Treaty as an essential contribution to greater competitiveness in our economies, growth and the creation of jobs. Those programmes will cover, inter alia, transport, energy and information and communications technologies.

We consider that a situation in which the Community has 17 million unemployed workers, and where a major proportion of the population is cut off from the labour market on a long-term basis, is intolerable and every effort must be undertaken, as a matter of priority, to remedy that situation. We therefore call upon the Commission and the Council to enable us to draw a number of concrete conclusions at our December meeting. Our economies are now so closely dependent on each other that we can only remedy the situation together.

These conclusions must relate to a medium-term strategy based on the Commission's White Paper and on the broad economic-policy guidelines of the Member States and the Community. We regard the adoption of the fourth research programme as a major element in that strategy and we invite the Parliament and the Council to take a decision on that subject by the end of the year. In the same way we are convinced of the particularly important role to be played by the Structural Funds and trans-European networks in that connection.

We have decided today to strengthen the measures taken under the Edinburgh growth initiative and thus to support the signs of recovery now becoming apparent. In this connection we have decided that the criteria for selecting projects for financing by the Edinburgh facility should be extended to transport, energy production and urban renewal. We have also called upon the ECOFIN Council to ensure that an interest-rate subsidy mechanism is set up for SMUs in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Copenhagen European Council is set up within the limits fixed in the 1994 budget. We have undertaken to do everything in our power to ensure that the national ratification procedures relating to the creation of the European Investment Fund are completed before the end of the year.

III. ENLARGEMENT

We consider that the negotiations with Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden must be expedited so that these countries can accede on 1 January 1995. The objective is to complete the negotiations by 1 March 1994. It is our hope, among others, that the negotiations with the applicant countries will produce results before the end of the year in the fields of common foreign and security policy, home and judicial affairs and Economic and Monetary Union.

Negotiations with the applicant countries on their place in the institutions must also be initiated by the end of the year. We therefore hope that the position of the Member States will be defined at our December meeting at the latest after discussions in the General Affairs Council. We call upon the Presidency and the Secretariat to prepare a proposal on the requisite adjustments, on the basis of the Lisbon and Copenhagen conclusions.

IV. SEATS OF THE INSTITUTIONS

We have taken a decision concerning the seats of a number of bodies which supplements the decision adopted in Edinburgh, the provisions of which must be complied with in every particular. The formal decision is set out in the Annex to these conclusions. The establishment of those bodies will make it possible for the Union to develop its activities in several important areas such as EMU (the European Monetary Institute), the protection of the environment (the European Environment Agency), the Internal Market (the Agency for Medicinal Products, the Office for Veterinary Inspection and the Trade Marks Office), action to help the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (the European Training Foundation) and the fight against crime and drug addiction (Europol and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs).