### THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

**A CHRONOLOGY OF BRITAIN AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION SINCE 1945**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 March 1946</td>
<td>Winston Churchill delivers 'Iron Curtain' Speech at Fulton, Missouri</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 September 1946</td>
<td>Winston Churchill, in a speech at Zurich University Calls for the creation of 'a kind of United States of Europe'</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 June 1947</td>
<td>General George c. Marshall, Us Secretary of State, in a speech at Harvard university proposes a European Recovery Programme (ERP), better known as the 'Marshall Plan', under which the United States gives financial assistance (known as Marshall Aid) totalling US $ 13 billion, to promote the economic recovery of 17 countries in the post-war Europe between April 1948 and December 1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 March 1948</td>
<td>Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) established in Paris by sixteen European countries, to administer 'Marshall Aid'</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-10 May 1948</td>
<td>Congress of Europe in The Hague, organised by the European Movement and presided over by Winston Churchill</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 June 1948-12 May 1949</td>
<td>Three Allied western sector in Berlin blocked by soviet occupation forces in eastern Germany, but supplied by the Berlin airlift</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 October 1948</td>
<td>European Movement founded by Winston Churchill and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 April 1949</td>
<td>North Atlantic treaty signed in Washington DC by ten European Countries, the US and Canada establishing the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) (Cmnd. 7789)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 May 1949</td>
<td>Statute of the Council of Europe signed in London by ten European countries (based in Strasbourg, it is not an institution of the EU)</td>
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</table>
9 May 1950  ‘Schuman Declaration’ by Robert Schuman, French foreign Minister, who proposes that France and German coal and steel production should be ‘pooled’ under a common supranational authority (the Schuman Plan)

2 June 1950  Labour Cabinet rejects participation in the Schuman Plan

4 November 1950  European convention for the Protection of Human rights and Fundamental Freedom (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights) signed in Rome by ten members of the Council of Europe. Came into effect on 3 September 1953 (Cmd. 8969)

18 April 1951  Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) signed by ‘the Six’ (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands)-forerunner of the EEC/EC/EU

27 May 1952  European Defence Community (EDC) Treaty signed by ‘the Six’ in Paris (based on the Pleven Plan of 24 October 1950)

23 July 1952  European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty enters into force

10 September 1952  First Plenary session in Strasbourg of the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community (which informally changed its name to European Parliament on 30 March 1962 and formally from 1 July 1987)

30 August 1954  French National Assembly rejects the EDC Treaty (by 319 votes to 264)

6 May 1955  Western European Union (WEU) established by seven European Countries

1-2 June 1955  Messina Conference of Foreign Minister of ‘the Six’ decides to extend the process of economic integration among ‘the Six’. British observer from the Board of Trade (BOT) withdrew in November 1955

29-30 May 1956  Spaak report presented to a meeting of Foreign Ministers of ‘the Six’ in Venice, recommends the creation of a European Economic Community and a European Atomic Energy Community. (The Spaak Report formed the basis for the Treaties of Rome that were signed on 25 March 1957

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7 February 1957  British Government White Paper, *A European Free Trade Area: United Kingdom memorandum to the Organisation for European Economic Community* (Cmd.72), published

25 March 1957  Treaties of Rome signed by ‘the Six’ (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands). Establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) or ‘Common Market’ and the European Atomic Energy Community known as (Euratom). The Treaty of Rome is officially known as the Treaty Establishing the European Community (TEC) (Cmd. 4864 and Cm.455)

1 January 1958  Treaties of Rome enter into force: the EEC (widely known as the Common Market) and Euratom

19 March 1958  First Plenary session in Strasbourg of the European Parliamentary Assembly


23 February 1959  First session of the European Court of Human Rights (an institution of the Council of Europe) in Strasbourg

4 January 1960  European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Convention signed in Stockholm by seven European countries (Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK).

*Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association (Cmd. 1026) published later in 1960*

20 September 1960  European Social Fund (ESF) came into effect

31 July 1961  Harold Macmillan announces the Conservative Government’s intention to apply for European Community membership

3 August 1961  House of Commons approves HMG’s application to join the European Community (by 313 votes to 5, a majority of 308)

9 August 1961  Conservative Government of Harold Macmillan formally applies to join the European Community

13 August 1961  Building of the Berlin Wall

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30 September 1961  Organisation for Economic Co-operation in Europe (OECD) replaced the OEEC


8 November 1961  Formal accession negotiation begin in Brussels between the UK and ‘the Six’

14 January 1962  Hugh Gaitskell, Labour Party Leader, delivers speech to Labour Party conference in Brighton attacking the European Community: “it means the end of thousand years of History”

5 December 1962  Dean Acheson, former US Secretary of State, in a speech at the Military Academy, West Point said: “Great Britain has lost an Empire and has not yet found a role”

14 January 1963  President de Gaulle of France vetoes the UK’s application to join the European Community

22 January 1963  Elysee Treaty of Friendship and Reconciliation between France and Germany signed by Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adrenauer

29 January 1963  UK accession negotiation with the European Community broken off

15 July 1964  European court of Justice firmly establishes, in the *Costa v ENEL* case law (Case 6/64), the primacy (sometimes known as supremacy) of Community law over national law

28-29 January 1966  Luxembourg Compromise’ agreed, which effectively gave all European Community member states a right veto on issues of ‘vital national interest’


10 May 1967  House of Commons approves HMG’s application to join the European Community (by 488 votes to 62, a majority of 426)
10 May 1967  Labour Government of Harold Wilson formally re-applies to join the European community

31 May 1967  British government White Paper, Legal and Constitutional implication of United Kingdom Membership of the European Communities # (Cmd. 3301), published

1 July 1967  Merger Treaty enters into force, establishing the European Community (EC) as a single institutional framework for the three Communities (EEC, ECSC and Euratom) (the texts of the four Treaties were published in the UK in 1973 as Cmds. 4863-6).

27 November 1967  President de Gaulle of France vetoes the UK’s application to join the European community

1 July 1968  Customs union among ‘the Six’ completed, with all internal tariffs on industrial goods within the European Community abolished, eighteen month ahead of the scheduled date

10 February 1970  British government White Paper, Britain and the European Communities: an Economic Assessment (Cmd. 4289), published

30 June 1970  Formal accession negotiation resumed in Luxembourg between ‘the Six’ and the UK, Denmark, Ireland and Norway

British Government White Paper, The United Kingdom and the European Communities: A statement on behalf of Her Majesty’s Government made by Rt Hon Anthony Barber MP, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, at the meeting of the Conference between the European Communities and the States which have applied for membership of these Communities at Luxembourg on 30 June 1970 (Cmd. 4401), published

7 July 1971  British government White Paper, The United Kingdom and the European Communities (Cmd. 4715), published, which set out the case for British membership of the European Community upon successful completion of negotiations

28 October 1971  House of Commons approves HMG’s decision in principle to join the European Community on the basis of the terms negotiated by the Conservative government (by 356 votes to 244; a majority of 112 for entry). 69 Labour MPs defied a three line whip and voted for entry, and a further 20 Labour MPs abstained
22 January 1972  Treaties of accession signed in Brussels between the European Communities ('the Six') and the UK, Denmark, Ireland and Norway (Cmnd.5179-I)

17 February 1972  House of Commons approves Second reading of the European Communities Bill (by 309 votes to 3012, a majority of 8)

13 July 1972  House of Commons approves Third Reading of the European Communities Bill (by 3012 votes to 284, a majority of 17)

25 September 1972  Norway votes in a referendum to reject European Community membership (by 55.5 percent to 46.5 percent)

17 October 1972  European communities Act 1972 (ECA), providing FOR British entry into the European Community, receives Royal Assent

18 October 1972  UK ratifies Brussels Treaty of Accession

1 January 1973  UK, Denmark and Ireland formally join the European Community

1 April 1974  Labour government of Harold Wilson begins in Luxembourg a fundamental ‘renegotiation’ of the terms of Britain’s membership of the European Community

British Government White Paper, Renegotiation of the Terms of Entry into the European Economic Community. Text of a Statement delivered by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth affairs in the Council of Ministers of the European Communities in Luxembourg on 1 April 1974 (Cmnd.5593)

23 January 1975  Harold Wilson announces that a national referendum on British membership of the European Community will take place by the end of June if negotiations are completed in time

26 February 1975  House of Commons approves HMG’s White Paper, Referendum on United Kingdom Membership of the European Community (Cmnd. 5925), providing for a national referendum on European Community membership (by 312 votes to 263, a majority of 50)

10-11 March 1975  First formal meeting (known as a summit) in Dublin of European Council of head of states or government of the European Community member states, which provides overall political directions to the EC
Final agreement reached at the European Council in Dublin on the ‘renegotiation’ of the terms of Britain’s membership of the European Community. Harold Wilson announces that the Labour Government would advise the British people to vote in favour of staying in the European Community.

British Cabinet decides (by 16 to 7 votes) to endorse ‘renegotiated’ terms and to recommend that Britain remain within the European Community.


European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) established.


House of Commons approves HMG’s ‘renegotiated’ terms of Britain’s membership of the European Community (by 396 votes to 170, a majority of 226).

Britain votes in a national referendum in favour of continued British membership of the European Community (by a majority of two-to-one, 67.2% ‘Yes’ to 32.8% ‘No’) on a turnout of 64.5 per cent.

Mac Dougall Report on *The Role of Public finance in European Integration*, published by the European Commission.

First direct election to the European Parliament.

First meeting in Strasbourg of the direct elected European parliament.

Margaret Thatcher, at a press conference after a European Council in Dublin, demands: “We want to get our money back” with regard to Britain’s excessive contribution to the European Community budget.

Labour Party conference passes motion calling for British withdrawal from the European Community.

Greece joins the European Community.
Greenland votes in a consultative referendum to withdraw from the European Community (by 52.0 percent to 48.0 percent). Greenland's departure took effect on 1 February 1985.

Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) established.

Second direct election to the European Parliament.

Fontainebleau European Council reaches long-term settlement (Fontainebleau Agreement) to reduce the UK's annual net contribution to the European Community budget.

Schengen Agreement (named after a small town in Luxembourg) signed by the five European Community member states, providing for the abolition of internal border controls between participating countries.

European Council in Milan endorses Cockfield White paper on Completing the Internal Market which identified some 300 legislative measures (involving the removal of technical, physical and fiscal 'non-tariff' barriers to trade) that needed to be adopted to establish the Single Market by 1992.

Single European Act (SEA) agreed at the European Council in Luxembourg, providing for the completion of the Single Market (free movement of goods, services, capital and people) by 31 December 1992.

Portugal and Spain join the European Community.

Single European Act (SEA) signed (Cm.372).

House of Commons approves Second Reading of the European Communities (Amendment) Bill (by 319 votes to 160, a majority of 159).

House of Commons approves Third Reading of the European Communities (Amendment) Bill (by 149 votes to 43, a majority of 106).

European Communities (Amendment) Act 1986, implementing the Single European Act (SEA), receives Royal assent.

Single European Act (SEA) enters into force.
29 March 1988  Cecchini Report on the *European Challenge 1992: The Benefits of a Single Market* published by the European Commission, which identifies the impediments that stood in the way of the free movement of goods, services, capital and people within the European Community

8 September 1988  Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission, addresses annual conference of the TUC in Brighton on ‘a social Europe’

20 September 1988  *Margaret Thatcher delivers speech at College of Europe in Bruges on the future of the European Community*

15-18 June 1989  Third direct elections to the European Parliament

9 November 1989  Fall of Berlin Wall

3 October 1990  Reunification of Germany

9-10 December 1991  *Treaty on European Union (TEU) (better known as the Maastricht Treaty)* agreed, which laid down a three stage timetable for achieving EMU. The UK secured ‘opt-outs’ on the Social Chapter (formally known as the Protocol on Social Policy) and stage 3 of EMU

7 February 1992  Maastricht Treaty signed (Cm. 1934 and cm. 2485)

20-21 May 1992  House of Commons approves Second Reading of the *European Communities (Amendment) Bill* (By 336 votes to 92, a majority of 244). 2 Conservative MP’s defied a three line whip and voted against the Bill

2 June 1992  Denmark votes in a referendum to reject the Maastricht Treaty (by 50.7 per cent to 49.3 per cent)

6 December 1992  Switzerland votes in referendum to reject European Economic Area (EEA) membership (by 50.3 per cent to 49.7 per cent)

1 January 1993  *Single Market comes into effect, with the abolition of internal non-tariff barriers to trade within the European Community*

18 May 1993  Denmark votes in a second referendum to endorse the Maastricht Treaty (by 56.8 per cent to 43.2 per cent) after securing four ‘opt-outs’ from the Treaty

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20 May 1993  House of Commons approves Third Reading of the *European Communities (Amendment) Bill* (by 292 votes to 112, a majority of 180)

20 July 1993  *European Communities (Amendment) Act 1993*, implementing the Maastricht Treaty, receives Royal Assent

2 August 1993  **UK ratifies Maastricht Treaty**

1 November 1993  **Maastricht Treaty enters into force, and the European Community (EC) officially becomes the European Union (EU)**


1 January 1994  European Economic Area (EEA) Treaty enters into force, linking the EU and five members of EFTA, but excluding Switzerland and, temporarily, Liechtenstein (Cm. 2847)

9-12 June 1994  Fourth direct elections to the European Parliament

28 November 1994  Norway votes in referendum to reject EU membership (by 52.5 per cent to 47.5 per cent)

1 January 1995  **Austria, Finland and Sweden join the EU**

26 March 1995  Schengen Agreement enters into force in seven EU member states


June 1997  **Labour Government of Tony Blair signs Social Protocol endorsing Social Chapter**

16-17 June 1997  Treaty of Amsterdam (TA) agreed

2 October 1997  **Treaty of Amsterdam signed (Cm. 3780 and Cm.4434)**

12 November 1997  House of Commons approves Second Reading of the *European Communities (Amendment) Bill* (by 392 votes to 162, a majority of 230)
19 January 1998 House of Commons approves Third Reading of the *European Communities (Amendment) Bill* (by 370 votes to 145, a majority of 225)

11 June 1998 *European Communities (Amendment) Act 1998*, implementing the Treaty of Amsterdam, receives Royal Assent

14 June 1998 **UK ratifies Treaty of Amsterdam**


1 May 1999 **Treaty of Amsterdam enters into force**

10-13 June 1999 Fifth direct elections to the European Parliament


7-10 December 2000 Treaty of Nice (TN) agreed

26 February 2001 **Treaty of Nice signed** (Cm. 5090 and Cm. 5879)

7 June 2001 Ireland votes in a referendum to reject the Treaty of Nice (by 53.9 per cent to 46.1 per cent)

4 July 2001 House of Commons approves Second Reading of the *European Communities (Amendment) Bill* (by 385 votes to 148, a majority of 237)

17 October 2001 House of Commons approves Third Reading of the *European Communities (Amendment) Bill* (by 392 votes to 158, a majority of 234)

14-15 December 2001 **European Council in Laeken decides to establish a Convention on the Future of Europe** (composed of 105 representatives from EU member state governments, national parliaments and the EU institutions) to bring forward recommendations for a new constitutional treaty for the EU
26 February 2002  
*European Communities (Amendment) Act 2002*, implementing the Treaty of Nice, receives Royal Assent

28 February 2002  

28 February 2002-10 July 2003  
Convention on the Future of Europe meets in Brussels chaired by Former French President, Valery Giscard d’Estaing

23 July 2002  
European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty expires

25 July 2002  
UK ratifies Treaty of Nice

19 October 2002  
Ireland votes in a second referendum to endorse the Treaty of Nice (by 62.9 per cent to 37.1 per cent)

1 February 2003  
Treaty of Nice enters into force

16 April 2003  
Treaties of Accession between the EU and Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia signed in Athens

9 September 2003  

4 October 2003  
Launch of an Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) in Rome on the proposed EU constitutional treaty

19 April 2004  
Tony Blair officially announces the Labour Government’s decision to hold a national referendum in the UK on the proposed EU constitutional treaty after it has been ratified by Parliament

1 May 2004  
Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia join the EU

10-13 June 2004  
Sixth direct elections to the European Parliament

17-18 June 2004  
European Council in Brussels reaches agreement on a new Draft Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe

9 September 2004  
British Government White paper, *Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe* (Cm. 309), published
29 October 2004  Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe signed in Rome by all 25 EU member state governments (Cm. 6429)

19 November 2004  New European Commission takes office

November 2004-October 2006  The new EU Constitutional treaty is now subject to ratification by all 25 EU member states in accordance with their individual constitutional provisions-either by parliamentary approval or by national referendum-before it can enter into force on 1 November 2006 at the earliest

July 2005-December 2005  British presidency of the EU

1 January 2007  Fifth Enlargement (Bulgaria and Romania Join EU)

27 June 2007  Blair resigns as Britain’s Prime Minister after 10 years in office. Gordon Brown, Chancellor of Exchequer takes over as the new Labour Prime Minister.

30 June 2007  German EU Council Presidency ends

1 July 2007  Portugal takes over as EU Council Presidency

Source: European Movement, www.euromove.org.uk/publications/europeanhistories/chron1
DRAFT TREATY — FOUCHET PLAN I (2 NOVEMBER 1961)

"The High Contracting Parties,

convinced that the organization of Europe in a spirit of freedom that respects its diversity will enable their civilization to develop still further, protect their common spiritual heritage from any threats to which it may be exposed and in this way contribute to the maintenance of peaceful relations in the world;

resolved jointly to safeguard the fundamental dignity, freedom and equality of men, regardless of their status, race or creed, and to work for the advent of a better world in which these values would permanently prevail;

affirming their attachment to the principles of democracy, to human rights and to justice in every sphere of social life;

desirous of welcoming to their ranks the other countries of Europe that are prepared to accept the same responsibilities and the same obligations;

resolved to pursue the task of reconciling their essential interests, already the objective, in their respective fields, of the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, in order to lay the foundation for a destiny to be henceforth irrevocably shared;

resolved, to this end, to give statutory form to the union of their peoples, in accordance with the declaration adopted in Bonn on 18 July 1961 by the Heads of State or Government;

have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the Belgians,
Mr. ..........,

The President of the French Republic,
Mr. ..........,

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany,
Mr. ..........,

The President of the Italian Republic,
Mr. ..........,
Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg,
Mr. ...........

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands,
Mr. ...........

who, having exchanged their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Title I — Union of the European peoples

Article 1

By the present Treaty, a union of States, hereafter called "the Union", is established.

The Union is based on respect for the individuality of the peoples and of the Member States and for equality of rights and obligations. It is indissoluble.

Article 2

It shall be the aim of the Union:

— to bring about the adoption of a common foreign policy in matters that are of common interest to Member States;

— to ensure, through close co-operation between Member States in the scientific and cultural field, the continued development of their common heritage and the protection of the values on which their civilization rests;

— to contribute thus in the Member States to the defence of human rights, the fundamental freedoms and democracy;

— to strengthen, in co-operation with the other free nations, the security of Member States against any aggression by adopting a common defence policy.

Article 3

The Union shall have legal personality.

The Union shall enjoy in each of the Member States the most extensive legal capacity accorded to legal persons under their domestic law. It may, in particular, acquire or dispose of movable or immovable property and may go to law.

Title II — Institutions of the Union
Article 4

The Institutions of the Union shall be as follows:

— the Council;

— the European Parliament;

— the European Political Commission.

Article 5

The Council shall meet every four months at Head of State or Government level, and at least once in the intervening period at Foreign Minister level. It may, moreover, at any time hold extraordinary sessions at either level at the request of one or more Member States.

At each of these meetings at Head of State or Government level, the Council shall appoint a President who shall take up his duties two months before the subsequent meeting and continue to exercise them for two months after the meeting.

Meetings of the Council held at Foreign Minister level shall be presided over by the Foreign Minister of the State whose representative presides over meetings at Head of State or Government level.

The President in office shall preside over extraordinary meetings that may be held during his term of office.

The Council shall choose the place for its meetings.

Article 6

The Council shall deliberate on all questions whose inclusion on its agenda is requested by one or more Member States. It shall adopt decisions necessary for achieving the aims of the Union unanimously. The absence or abstention of one or of two members shall not prevent a decision from being taken.

The decisions of the Council shall be binding on Member States that have participated in their adoption. Member States on which a decision is not binding, by reason of their absence or abstention, may endorse it at any time. From the moment they endorse it, the decision will be binding on them.

Article 7
The European Parliament provided for under Article 1 of the Convention relating to certain institutions common to the European Communities signed in Rome on 25 March 1957, shall deliberate on matters concerning the aims of the Union.

It may address oral or written questions to the Council.

It may submit recommendations to the Council.

Article 8

The Council, on receipt of a recommendation addressed to it by the European Parliament, shall give its reply to the Parliament within a period of four months.

The Council, on receipt of a recommendation addressed to it by the European Parliament, shall inform the Parliament of the action it has taken thereon within a period of six months.

The Council shall each year submit to the European Parliament a report on its activities.

Article 9

The European Political Commission shall consist of senior officials of the Foreign Affairs departments of each Member State. Its seat shall be in Paris. It shall be presided over by the representative of the Member State that presides over the Council, and for the same period.

The European Political Commission shall set up such working bodies as it considers necessary.

The European Political Commission shall have at its disposal the staff and departments it requires to carry out its duties.

Article 10

The European Political Commission shall assist the Council. It shall prepare its deliberations and carry out its decisions. It shall perform the duties that the Council decides to entrust to it.

Title III — Obligations of Member States

Article 11

There shall be solidarity, mutual confidence and reciprocal assistance as between Member States. They undertake to abstain from any step or decision that might hinder or delay the achievement of the aims of the Union. They shall loyally co-operate in any consultations proposed to them and respond to requests for information addressed to them.
by the Council or, in compliance with the instructions of the Council, by the European Political Commission.

Title IV — Finances of the Union

Article 12

The budget of the Union shall be drawn up by the Council each year and shall include all revenues and expenditures.

Article 13

The revenues of the Union shall be derived from contributions by the Member States calculated according to the following scale:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Republic of Germany</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>7.9</td>
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Article 14

The budget shall be implemented by the European Political Commission which may delegate to its chairman all or part of the powers necessary for the purpose.

Title V — General provisions

Article 15

The present Treaty may be reviewed. Draft amendments shall be submitted to the Council by Member States. The Council shall pronounce on such drafts and decide whether or not they should be passed on for an opinion to the European Parliament.

Draft amendments adopted unanimously by the Council shall be submitted for ratification by the Member States, after the European Parliament, where appropriate, has expressed its opinion. They shall come into force once all the Member States have ratified them.

Article 16

Three years after this Treaty comes into force, it shall be subjected to a general review with a view to considering suitable measures for strengthening the Union in the light of the progress already made.
The main objects of such a review shall be the introduction of a unified foreign policy and the gradual establishment of an organization centralizing, within the Union, the European Communities referred to in the Preamble to the present Treaty.

The amendments arising from this review shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure outlined in Article 15 above.

Article 17

The Union shall be open for membership to Member States of the Council of Europe that accept the aims set out in Article 2 above and that have previously acceded to the European Communities referred to in the Preamble to this Treaty.

The admission of a new Member State shall be decided unanimously by the Council after an additional Act has been drawn up to this Treaty. This Act shall contain the necessary adjustments to the Treaty. It shall come into force once the State concerned has submitted its instrument of ratification.

Article 18

This Treaty, drawn up in a single original in the Dutch, French, German and Italian languages, all four texts being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of ........ which shall transmit a certified copy to each of the Governments of the other signatory States.

This Treaty shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with ........ which shall notify the Governments of the other Member States that this has been done.

This Treaty shall come into force on the day when the instrument of ratification is deposited by the last signatory State to do so.

In witness whereof, the under signed Plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures below this Treaty under their common seal.”


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DRAFT TREATY — FOUCHET PLAN II (18 JANUARY 1962)

"The High Contracting Parties,

convinced that the organization of Europe in a spirit of freedom and of respect for its diversity will enable its civilization to develop, add to the prestige of its spiritual heritage, increase its capacity to defend itself against external threats, facilitate the contribution it makes to the development of other peoples and contribute to world peace;

resolved jointly to safeguard the dignity, freedom and equality of men, regardless of their status, race or creed;

affirming their attachment to the principles of democracy, to human rights, and to social justice;

ready to welcome to their ranks other countries of Europe that are prepared to accept the same responsibilities and the same obligations;

resolved to pursue the task of reconciling their essential interests already initiated, in their respective fields, by the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community;

resolved, to this end, to give statutory form to the union of their peoples, in accordance with the declaration of 18 July 1961 by the Heads of State or Government;

have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the Belgians,
Mr. .........,

The President of the French Republic,
Mr. .........,

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany,
Mr. .........,

The President of the Italian Republic,
Mr. .........,
Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg,
Mr. ........,

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands,
Mr. ........,

who, having exchanged their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as fellows:

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Article 1

By the present Treaty, a union of States, hereafter called “the Union”, is established.

The Union is based on respect for the individuality of the peoples and of the Member States and for equality of rights and obligations.

Article 2

It shall be the aim of the Union to reconcile, co-ordinate and unify the policy of Member States in spheres of common interest: foreign policy, economics, cultural affairs and defence.

Article 3

The Union shall have legal personality.

The Union shall enjoy in each of the Member States the legal capacity accorded to legal persons under their domestic law. It may, in particular, acquire movable or immovable property and may go to law.

Title II — Institutions of the Union

Article 4

The Institutions of the Union shall be as follows:

— the Council;
— the Committees of Ministers;
— the Political Commission;
— the European Parliament.
Article 5

The Council shall consist of the Heads of State or Government of Member States. It shall meet in principle every four months and not less than three times a year.

Article 6

The Council shall deliberate on questions whose inclusion on its agenda is requested by one or more Member States. The agenda shall be drawn up by the President. The Council shall adopt decisions necessary for achieving the aims of the Union unanimously. The absence or abstention of one or two members shall not prevent a decision from being taken.

The decisions of the Council shall be implemented by Member States that have participated in their adoption. Member States that are not bound by a decision, by reason of their absence or abstention, may endorse it at any time. From the moment they endorse it, the decision shall be binding on them.

Article 7

A Committee of Foreign Ministers and a Committee of Ministers of Education shall be set up. These Committees shall meet not less than four times a year and shall report to the Council.

Article 8

The Council may decide to set up other Committees of Ministers.

Article 9

The Political Commission shall consist of representatives appointed by each Member State. It shall prepare the deliberations of the Council and ensure that its decisions are carried out. It shall perform such other duties as the Council decides to entrust to it. It shall have at its disposal the necessary staff and departments.

Article 10

The European Parliament provided for under Article 1 of the Convention relating to certain institutions common to the European Communities, signed in Rome on 23 March 1957, shall deliberate on questions concerning foreign policy, defence and education on which the Council asks its opinion.

The Council shall each year render to the European Parliament a statement on the activities of the Union. The Council shall be represented at the debates held in the Parliament on this statement.
The Parliament may address to the Council either oral or written questions or recommendations to which a reply shall be given within a period of two months.

**Title III — Obligations of Member States**

Article 11

There shall be solidarity and reciprocal assistance as between Member States. They undertake to refrain from taking any step or decision that might hinder or delay the achievement of the aims of the Union.

**Title IV — Finances of the Union**

Article 12

The budget of the Union shall be drawn up each year. The financial year shall run from 1 January to 31 December inclusive.

The draft budget, drawn up by the Political Commission, shall be adopted by the Council which, where appropriate, may make any amendments it considers necessary.

Article 13

The administrative expenditure of the Union shall be met from contributions by the Member States calculated according the following scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Republic of Germany</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article 14

The budget shall be implemented by the Political Commission.

**Title V — General provisions**

Article 15

The present Treaty may be reviewed. Draft amendments shall be submitted to the Council by the Governments of Member States.
Draft amendments adopted unanimously by the Council shall be submitted for ratification by the Member States, after the European Parliament, where appropriate, has expressed its opinion. They shall come into force once all the Member States have ratified them.

Article 16

Three years after this Treaty comes into force, it shall be subjected to a review in order to consider suitable measures either for strengthening the Union in general in the light of progress already made or, in particular, for simplifying, rationalizing and co-ordinating the ways in which Member States co-operate.

Article 17

The Union shall be open for membership to States that have acceded to the European Communities referred to in the Preamble to this Treaty.

The admission of a new State shall be decided unanimously by the Council after an additional Act to this Treaty has been drawn up.

Article 18

This Treaty, drawn up in a single original in the Dutch, French, German and Italian languages, all four texts being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of .......... which shall transmit a certified copy to each of the Governments of the other signatory States.

This Treaty shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with .......... which shall notify the Governments of the other Member States that this has been done.

This Treaty shall come into force on the day when the instrument of ratification is deposited by the last signatory State to do so.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures below this Treaty under their common seal.

Source

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DAVIGNON REPORT (LUXEMBOURG, 27 OCTOBER 1970): REPORT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE MEMBER STATES ON THE PROBLEMS OF POLITICAL UNIFICATION

Part One

1. The Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Communities were instructed by the Heads of State or Government meeting at The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969 “to study the best way of achieving progress in the matter of political unification, within the context of enlargement” of the European Communities.

2. In carrying out these instructions, the Ministers have been anxious to remain faithful to the spirit in which the Hague communique was written. The Heads of State or Government said in particular in the communique that the construction of Europe had reached “a turning point in its history” with entry upon the final stage of the Common Market. They stated that “the European Communities remain the original nucleus from which European unity has been developed and intensified”. And they expressed their determination to pave “the way for a united Europe capable of assuming its responsibilities in the world of tomorrow and of making a contribution commensurate with its traditions and its mission”.

3. The Heads of State or Government affirmed their “common conviction that a Europe composed of States which, in spite of their different national characteristics, are united in their essential interests, assured of its internal cohesion, true to its friendly relations with outside countries, conscious of the role it has to play in promoting the relaxation of international tension and the rapprochement among all peoples, and first and foremost among those of the entire European continent, is indispensable if a mainspring of development, progress and culture, world equilibrium and peace is to be preserved”.

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4. United Europe, conscious of the responsibilities incumbent on it by reason of its economic development, industrial power and standard of living, intends to step up its endeavours on behalf of the developing countries with a view to setting international relations on a basis of trust.

5. A united Europe should be based on a common heritage of respect for the liberty and rights of man and bring together democratic States with freely elected parliaments. This united Europe remains the fundamental aim, to be attained as soon as possible, thanks to the political will of the peoples and the decisions of their Governments.

6. The Ministers therefore considered that their proposals should be based on three facts, in order to ensure consistency with the continuity and political purpose of the European design which were emphasized so forcefully by the Hague Conference.

7. The first fact is that, in line with the spirit of the Preambles to the Treaties of Paris and Rome, tangible form should be given to the will for a political union which has always been a force for the progress of the European Communities.

8. The second fact is that implementation of the common policies being introduced or already in force requires corresponding developments in the specifically political sphere, so as to bring nearer the day when Europe can speak with one voice. Hence the importance of Europe being built by successive stages and the gradual development of the method and instruments best calculated to allow a common political course of action.

9. The third and final fact is that Europe must prepare itself to discharge the imperative world duties entailed by its greater cohesion and increasing role.

10. Current developments in the European Communities make it necessary for the Member States to step up their political cooperation and, in the initial stage, to provide
themselves with ways and means of harmonizing their views in the field of international politics.

The Ministers therefore felt that foreign policy concertation should be the object of the first practical endeavours to demonstrate to all that Europe has a political vocation. The Ministers are, in fact, convinced that progress here would be calculated to promote the development of the Communities and give Europeans a keener awareness of their common responsibility.

**Part Two**

The Ministers propose that:

Being concerned to achieve progress towards political unification, the Governments should decide to cooperate in the field of foreign policy.

**I. Objectives**

This cooperation has two objectives:

(a) To ensure greater mutual understanding with respect to the major issues of international politics, by exchanging information and consulting regularly;

(b) To increase their solidarity by working for a harmonization of views, concertation of attitudes and joint action when it appears feasible and desirable.

**II. Ministerial meetings**

1. (a) The Foreign Ministers will meet at least once every six months, at the initiative of the President-in-office.
(b) A conference of Heads of State or Government may be held instead if the Foreign Ministers consider that the situation is serious enough or the subjects to be discussed are sufficiently important to warrant this.

(c) In the event of a serious crisis or special urgency, an extraordinary consultation will be arranged between the Governments of the Member States. The President-in-office will get in touch with his colleagues to determine how such consultation can best be arranged.

2. The meetings shall be chaired by the Foreign Minister of the country providing the President of the Council of the European Communities.

3. The ministerial meetings shall be prepared by a committee of the heads of political departments.

III. Political Committee

1. This Committee, comprising the heads of the political departments, will meet at least four times a year to do the groundwork for the ministerial meetings and to carry out any tasks entrusted to it by the Ministers.

In exceptional circumstances the President-in-office may, after consulting his colleagues, convene this Committee at his own initiative or at the request of one of the members.

2. The chairmanship of the Committee will be governed by the rules laid down for the ministerial meetings.

3. The Committee may set up working parties for special tasks.

It may instruct a panel of experts to assemble data relating to a specific problem and to submit the possible solutions.
4. Any other form of consultation may be envisaged if the need arises.

IV. Matters within the scope of the consultations

The Governments will consult each other on all major questions of foreign policy.

The Member States will be free to propose any subjects they wish for political consultation.

V. Commission of the European Communities

The Commission will be consulted if the activities of the European Communities are affected by the work of the Ministers.

VI. European Parliament

Public opinion and its spokesmen must be associated with the construction of the political union, so as to ensure that it is a democratic process.

The Ministers and the members of the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament will hold six-monthly meetings to discuss questions which are the subject of consultations in the framework of foreign policy cooperation. These meetings will be informal, to ensure that the parliamentarians and Ministers can express their views freely.

VII. General

1. The meetings will normally be held in the country of their chairman.

2. The host State will take all due steps to provide a secretarial service and for the practical organization of the meetings.
3 Each State will appoint one of its foreign affairs officials as the correspondent of his counterparts in the other countries.

Part Three

1. To ensure continuity in the task embarked on, the Ministers propose to pursue their work on the best way to achieve progress towards political unification and intend to submit a second report.

2. The work in question will also cover improvement of foreign policy cooperation and search for new fields in which progress can be made. It will have to allow for any studies undertaken in the context of European Communities, more particularly with a view to strengthening structures so as to ensure that they can, if necessary, cope satisfactorily with the extension and growth of their tasks.

3. To this end, the Ministers shall instruct the Political Committee to arrange its work in such a way that it can discharge this task and to report back at each of their half-yearly meetings.

4. Once a year, the President-in-office of the Council will provide the European Parliament with a progress report on the work in question.

5. Without prejudice to any interim report they may deem it opportune to submit, if the studies have progressed far enough, the Foreign Ministers will submit their second general report two years at the latest after the introduction of consultation on foreign policy. This report is to include an assessment of the results of the consultation in question.
Part Four

Proposals on associating the applicant countries with the work specified in Parts II and III of this report.

1. The Ministers stress the correlation between membership of the European Communities and participation in activities making for progress towards political unification.

2. The applicant States must be kept informed of the progress of the work of the Six, since they will have to be consulted on the objectives and machinery described in the present report and will have to adhere to them when they join the Communities.

3. Bearing in mind the various objectives, the following procedures are proposed for keeping the applicant States informed.

(a) Ministerial meetings

At each of their half-yearly meetings, the Ministers will fix the date of their next meeting.

Concurrently, they will decide on a date to be proposed for a ministerial meeting of the Ten, which should be held as near as possible to and normally after the meeting of the Six, with due allowance for the opportunities which some or all of the ten Ministers have already had to meet each other.

After the ministerial meeting of the Six, the President-in-office will inform the applicant countries of the items which the Ministers propose to put on the agenda of the ministerial meeting of the Ten and provide any other information calculated to make the discussion of the Ten as fruitful as possible.
As there will have to be some flexibility in this provision of information and these discussions, it is understood that they will become more detailed when the agreements by which the applicant countries accede to the European Communities have been signed.

(b) Meetings of the Political Committee

This Committee will provide the applicant countries with information which may be of interest to them. The information in question will be transmitted by the President-in-office, who will ascertain the reactions if any of the applicant countries, and notify them to the Political Committee.

Caption

On 27 October 1970, in Luxembourg, the Foreign Ministers of the Six adopt the Davignon Report recommending increased cooperation between the Member States of the European Communities in the area of international policy.


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SECOND REPORT ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL COOPERATION ON FOREIGN POLICY (COPENHAGEN, 23 JULY 1973)

Part I.
The Heads of State or of Government of the Member States of the European Communities approved on 27 October 1970 the Report of the Foreign Ministers drawn up in implementation of paragraph 15 of the Communiqué of the Hague Conference of 1 and 2 December 1969. The document reflected the belief that progress towards concerted action in the field of foreign policy was likely to promote the development of the Communities and to help the Europeans to realize more fully their common responsibilities. The objectives of that co-operation are:

— to ensure, by means of regular consultations and exchanges of information, improved mutual understanding as regards the main problems of international relations;
— to strengthen solidarity between Governments by promoting the harmonization of their views and the alignment of their positions and, wherever it appears possible and desirable, joint action.

The Report also proposed that the Foreign Ministers should submit a second general report which would, inter alia, contain an assessment of the results obtained from such consultation. At the time when the enlargement of the European Communities became a fact, paragraph 14 of the Summit Declaration in Paris on 21 October 1972 required the Foreign Ministers to produce by 30 June 1973 a second report on methods of improving political co-operation in accordance with the Luxembourg Report.

The Heads of State or of Government, meeting in Paris, expressed their satisfaction at the results obtained since the political co-operation machinery was formally set up on the basis of the texts of 27 October 1970. In several fields, the Member States have been able to consider and decide matters jointly so as to make common political action possible.
This habit has also led to the "reflex" of co-ordination among the Member States which has profoundly affected the relations of the Member States between each other and with third countries. This collegiate sense in Europe is becoming a real force in international relations.

The Ministers note that the characteristically pragmatic mechanisms set up by the Luxembourg Report have shown their flexibility and effectiveness. What is involved in fact is a new procedure in international relations and an original European contribution to the technique of arriving at concerted action. The experience acquired so far has resulted in a strengthening of the belief in the usefulness of concerted action by means of direct contact between senior officials of Foreign Ministries and of a very thorough preparation of the matters under consideration as a basis for the decisions by Ministers.

Such concerted action has also had a positive influence in so far as it has brought a more conscious collaboration between representatives of Member States of the Communities in third countries. They have been encouraged to meet and compare the information available to them. This habit of working together has enabled the procedure for concerted action to become more widespread wherever common action or common consideration seemed desirable.

In the Luxembourg Report provision was made for the Commission to be invited to make known its views when the work of the Ministers affected the activities of the European Communities. The Foreign Ministers express satisfaction that these contacts have now become a reality and that a constructive and continuing dialogue is in course both at the level of experts and of the Political Committee, and at ministerial meetings.

The colloquy with the Political Committee of the European Parliament and the communication by the President of the Council to the European Parliament have put into effect the desire of the Foreign Ministers to make a contribution to the democratic character of the construction of political union.

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The final Declaration of the Conference of Heads of State or of Government held on 19–21 October 1972 expressed, inter alia, the conviction that Europe must be able to make its voice heard in world affairs and to affirm its own views in international relations.

Europe now needs to establish its position in the world as a distinct entity, especially in international negotiations which are likely to have a decisive influence on the international equilibrium and on the future of the European Community.

In the light of this it is essential that, in the spirit of the conclusions of the Paris Summit Conference, co-operation among the Nine on foreign policy should be such as to enable Europe to make an original contribution to the international equilibrium. Europe has the will to do this, in accordance with its traditionally outward-looking mission and its interest in progress, peace and co-operation. It will do so, loyal to its traditional friends and to the alliances of its Member States, in the spirit of good neighbourliness which must exist between all the countries of Europe both to the east and the west, and responding to the expectations of all the developing countries.

The results obtained by the procedure of political consultation since its inception, referred to in the preceding paragraphs, are the subject of a descriptive Annex attached to this Report.

Part II.

In implementation of the task entrusted to them by paragraph 14 of the Paris Summit Declaration, and having regard to the objective which the Heads of State or of Government set themselves, namely to transform, before the end of the present decade, the whole complex of the relations between the Member States of the European Communities into a European Union, the Foreign Ministers propose that the Heads of State or of Government approve the following measures:

1. Ministerial Meetings
Henceforth, the Foreign Ministers will meet four times a year. They may also, whenever they consider it necessary to consult each other on specific subjects between meetings, meet for that purpose when they happen to come together on other occasions.

2. The Political Committee of the Member States of the European Communities

The Political Directors of the Member States of the Community will meet in the Political Committee of the Member States of the European Communities with a view to preparing ministerial meetings and carrying out tasks entrusted to them by the Ministers. In order to attain that objective, meetings of the Committee will be held as frequently as the intensification of the work requires.

3. The Group of “Correspondants”

A group consisting of European “Correspondants” in the Foreign Ministry (called the Group of Correspondants) will be set up. That Group will be entrusted with the task of following the implementation of political co-operation and of studying problems of organization and problems of a general nature. Furthermore, for certain matters, the Group will prepare the work of the Political Committee on the basis of instructions given by that Committee.

4. Working Parties

(a) In order to ensure more thorough consultation on individual questions, working parties will be set up to bring together senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs responsible for the subject under consideration. These working parties will cease to meet as soon as they have completed the task entrusted to them. Exceptionally, and especially in order to ensure continuity if the work can be completed in the near future, the chairman of a working party may be required to continue in office beyond the usual period.
(b) The chairman-in-office may approach the Political Committee about the need to bring together senior officials of the major ministerial departments who have not met during the preceding six-month period with a view to keeping them in contact with each other.

5. Medium and Long-Term Studies
In accordance with paragraph 14 of the Declaration of the Paris Summit Conference, which set as an objective on political co-operation the formulation, where possible, of common medium and long-term positions, several methods of work can be envisaged. According to circumstances, this will be done either by groups of experts in addition to the current matters which they normally deal with, or by entrusting the preparations of such studies to a special analysis and research group consisting normally of officials.

The Political Committee will propose to the Foreign Ministers specific subjects for study.

6. The Rôle of the Embassies of the Nine in the Capitals of the Member Countries of the Community
The Embassies of the Nine participate closely in the implementation of political co-operation. In particular, they receive information on a Community basis issued by the Foreign Ministry of their country of residence. Furthermore, they are occasionally entrusted with consultations on specific subjects:

— at the seat of the Presidency at the request of the Political Committee, the Presidency or another Member State; or
— in another Capital at the request of the Foreign Ministry.

They will appoint one of their diplomatic staff who will specifically be entrusted with ensuring the necessary contacts with the Foreign Ministry of their country of residence, within the framework of political co-operation.

7. Rôles of the Embassies in Third Countries and of the Offices of Permanent Representatives to Major International Organizations
With the introduction of the political co-operation machinery, it proved useful to associate Embassies and Permanent Representatives' offices with the work. In the light of the experience gained, better information on the work in progress in the field of political co-operation should be provided so as to enable them, where necessary, to put forward in an appropriate form those aspects which they consider of interest for this work, including considerations on joint action.

With this in mind, the Political Committee will notify the missions concerned when it considers it necessary to obtain a contribution on a specific item of its agenda. Where appropriate, it may require a common report to be prepared by them on specific questions.

In addition to the provisions contained in the texts in force governing reciprocal information on the occasion of important visits, the Ambassador concerned, accredited in the country where the visit takes place, should first provide information to his colleagues on the spot so as to enable any appropriate exchange of views. After the visit, such information as may interest them should be given to them in the most appropriate manner.

Finally, in application of the provisions governing the rôle of missions abroad, the permanent representatives of the Member States to the major international organizations will regularly consider matters together and, on the basis of instructions received, will seek common positions in regard to important questions dealt with by those organizations.

8. The Presidency

As regards the internal organization of the work of political co-operation, the Presidency:
— sees to it that the conclusions adopted at meetings of Ministers and of the Political Committee are implemented on a collegiate basis;
— proposes, on its own initiative or on that of another State, consultation at an appropriate level;
— may also, between meetings of the Political Committee, meet the Ambassadors of the Member States in order to inform them of the progress of the work of political co-operation. The meeting may take place at the request of an Ambassador of a Member State seeking consultation on a specific subject.

Experience has also shown that the Presidency’s task presents a particularly heavy administrative burden. Administrative assistance may therefore be provided by other Member States for specific tasks.

9. Improvement of Contact between the Nine
The Foreign Ministers have agreed to establish a communications system with a view to facilitating direct contact between their departments.

10. Relations with the European Parliament
Having regard to the widening scope of the European Communities and the intensification of political co-operation at all levels, four colloquies will be held each year at which the Ministers will meet with members of the Political Committee of the European Parliament. For the purpose of preparing the colloquies, the Political Committee will draw to the attention of Ministers proposals adopted by the European Parliament on foreign policy questions.

In addition the Minister exercising the function of President will continue, as in the past, to submit to the European Parliament, once a year, a communication on progress made in the field of political co-operation.

11. Priorities to be set in respect of the Matters to be dealt with within the framework of Political Co-operation
Governments will consult each other on all important foreign policy questions and will work out priorities, observing the following criteria:
— the purpose of the consultation is to seek common policies on practical problems;
— the subject dealt with must concern European interests whether in Europe itself or elsewhere where the adoption of a common position is necessary or desirable.

On these questions each State undertakes as a general rule not to take up final positions without prior consultation with its partners within the framework of the political co-operation machinery.

The Political Committee will submit to the meetings of Foreign Ministers subjects among which the Ministers may select those to be given priority in the course of political co-operation. This is without prejudice to the examination of additional subjects either at the suggestion of a Member State or as a result of recent developments.

12. Relationship between the Work of the Political Co-operation Machinery and that carried out within the framework of the European Communities

(a) The Political Co-operation machinery, which deals on the intergovernmental level with problems of international politics, is distinct from and additional to the activities of the institutions of the Community which are based on the juridical commitments undertaken by the Member States in the Treaty of Rome. Both sets of machinery have the aim of contributing to the development of European unification. The relationship between them is discussed below.

(b) The Political Co-operation machinery, which is responsible for dealing with questions of current interest and where possible for formulating common medium and long-term positions, must do this keeping in mind, inter alia, the implications for and the effects of, in the field of international politics, Community policies under construction.

For matters which have an incidence on Community activities close contact will be maintained with the institutions of the Community.

(c) The last section of the previous paragraph is implemented in the following way:
— the Commission is invited to make known its views in accordance with current practice;
— the Council, through the President of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, is informed by the Presidency of the agreed conclusions which result from the work of the Political Co-operation machinery, to the extent that these conclusions have an interest for the work of the Community;
— the Ministers will similarly be able, if it is so desired, to instruct the Political Co-operation machinery to prepare studies on certain political aspects of problems under examination in the framework of the Community. These reports will be transmitted to the Council through the President of the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

In drawing up this Report, the Ministers have demonstrated their belief that even more important than the contents of their proposals is the spirit in which these are put into effect. That spirit is the one that emerges from the decisions taken at the Paris Summit meeting.

The Ministers consider that co-operation on foreign policy must be placed in the perspective of European Union.

From now on, it is of the greatest importance to seek common positions on major international problems.

ANNEX
Results obtained from European Political Co-operation on Foreign Policy

1. Ministerial Meetings

(Luxembourg Report — Second Part, II)

As from the second half of 1970, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Member States of the European Communities have met regularly twice a year.
In pursuance of the decision taken by the Conference of Heads of State or of Government in Paris on 19–21 October 1972, the number of these meetings has, from 1973, been increased from two to four.

2. Political Committee
(Luxembourg Report — Second Part, III)
(a) The Luxembourg Report provided for at least four meetings a year. From the outset, the Political Committee met more often than had been foreseen; in fact, during the last twelve months, it has held nine meetings.

(b) The Political Committee has noted that the aims defined in the Luxembourg Report could only be achieved by adequate preparation. To this effect and without thereby discarding other possible formulas, it has established, within the framework of its activities, working parties entrusted with particular tasks:

— a Sub-Committee was set up to study problems relating to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), and an ad hoc Group, in which the Commission of the European Communities takes part, was set up to examine the economic aspects. In view of the need for such studies, it was decided that the Sub-Committee and the ad hoc Group should meet on a permanent basis in Helsinki in order to work, on the spot, for agreed positions in response to developments in the negotiations;

— three working parties were set up with a view to following and studying problems relating, respectively, to the situation in the Middle East, the Mediterranean area and Asia; senior officials in the Foreign Ministries with responsibility for those questions usually participate in this work;

— there were also meetings of experts dealing with various questions as, for example, cooperation in the event of natural disasters;
— consultations also took place between the Presidency and the Embassies of Member States on the situation in the Indian sub-continent and in the Middle East.

(c) Furthermore, it was decided to place within the framework of political co-operation the consultations which used to take place within the WEU before sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, of the Economic and Social Council and of the FAO. For this purpose, alongside the co-ordination meetings of the Permanent Representatives, senior officials responsible for the different sectors within each of the national Administrations get together to discuss certain items placed on the Agendas of these sessions; they report to the Political Committee.

3. Group of “Correspondants”
(Luxembourg Report — Second Part, VII-3)

In order to facilitate the internal organization of political co-operation, the Luxembourg Report provided that each State should appoint from within its Ministry of Foreign Affairs an official who should act as the “correspondant” of his opposite numbers in other States. These officials were established as a “Group of Correspondants”; this Group, in addition to the task of drafting summaries of the conclusions reached at ministerial meetings and meetings of the Political Committee, was entrusted with the duty of closely following the implementation of political co-operation and of studying the problems of organization and those of a general nature, as well as particular problems the Political Committee gave it to examine, in particular for the purpose of preparing their meetings.

4. Activities of Embassies of the Nine in the Capitals of Member States of the Communities
The rôle of Ambassadors of the Nine in the capitals of Member States has proved important for the implementation of political co-operation in particular with respect to the exchange of information. In order to facilitate contacts with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in the countries of their residence with respect to matters of political co-operation, each of these Embassies has appointed a diplomat on its staff whose special duty is to
ensure contact with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its country of residence on matters of political co-operation.

Since the Ambassadors receive information concerning the Community from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of their country of residence and, in particular, since they are expected by the Political Committee to engage in discussions from time to time, in the capital of the Presidency, it is important that they should be fully informed of the progress of political co-operation with the implementation of which their missions are associated.

5. Association of Ambassadors in Third Countries and of Permanent Representatives to International Organizations with the Political Co-operation

It has been judged necessary and in line with the Luxembourg Report to associate Heads of the diplomatic missions of the Nine with political co-operation. For that purpose, it has been arranged that the Political Committee can ask Ambassadors accredited to a particular country to provide it with reports and thus to encourage co-operation among the diplomatic representatives of Member States.

It had also been arranged that regular discussions can take place between Ambassadors accredited to countries other than those of the Community, on problems of common interest concerning the country to which they are accredited, in accordance with such procedures as the Ambassadors themselves would find appropriate.

These provisions were put into operation and developed during the first two years of political co-operation.

Heads of diplomatic missions in many posts, or their representatives, while taking account of local conditions, take part increasingly in political co-operation, especially through exchanges of view and in certain cases by means of joint reports.

6. Commission of the European Communities

(Luxembourg Report — Second Part, V)
The Luxembourg Report provides that:

"should the work of the Ministers affect the activities of the European Communities, the Commission will be invited to make known its views."

In accordance with this the Commission of the Communities has been invited to participate in ministerial discussions and in sessions of the Political Committee and of groups of experts when the agenda of the meeting provides for the examination of questions affecting the activities of the Communities: for example, the examination of problems relating to the economic aspects of the CSCE and to the future rôle of the Council of Europe.

7. European Parliament

(Luxembourg Report—Second Part, VI, and Third Part, 4)

In accordance with the Luxembourg Report which provided for two methods of associating public opinion and its representatives with the development of political co-operation, Ministers for Foreign Affairs and members of the Political Committee of the European Parliament held a colloquy every six months and the President-in-office of the Council reported every year to the Parliament on the progress of work concerning the best means of advancing towards political union.

At the last two colloquies, a new procedure, consisting essentially of the notification in advance to the Political Committee of the European Parliament of the main subjects for discussion, was adopted in order to make the exchange of views more fruitful.

8. Participation of New Members

Political co-operation was started when the European Communities consisted of only six members — the applicant States being associated with their activities in accordance with the procedure specified in the fourth part of the Luxembourg Report. The procedure
provided that the Ministers of the Six would meet their colleagues from acceding States at a time as near as possible to their meetings in order to ensure necessary consultation for keeping those States informed of the progress of the work of the Six.

Similarly, it was arranged for the President-in-office of the Political Committee to communicate to applicant States information likely to interest them and for him to obtain any reactions they had. This rule was adopted to take account of the essential connection between membership of the European Communities and participation in activities enabling further progress to be made towards political union.

After signature of the Act of Accession on 22 January, 1972, these States have fully participated in meetings at every level.


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REPORT ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL COOPERATION (LONDON, 13 OCTOBER 1981)

The Foreign Ministers of the ten Member States of the European Community have examined the development of European political cooperation. It is their constant concern that this should be improved, and to this end they have considered how it might be further strengthened.

Political cooperation, which is based on membership of the European Community, has developed to become a central element in the foreign policies of all Member States. The Community and its Member States are increasingly seen by third countries as a coherent force in international relations. The Foreign Ministers of the Ten note that in the years since the foundations of European political cooperation were laid in the Luxembourg Report (approved by Heads of State and Government on 27 October 1970) and the Copenhagen Report (approved by Foreign Ministers on 23 July 1973 and subsequently agreed by Heads of State and Government) significant progress has been achieved towards the objectives set out in those reports.

The development of European political cooperation over these years has shown that it answers a real need felt by the Member States of the European Community for a closer unity in this field. It is a mark of its proven value that European political cooperation has steadily intensified and its scope continually broadened. This development has contributed to the ultimate objective of European union.

The Foreign Ministers agree that further European integration, and the maintenance and development of Community policies in accordance with the Treaties, will be beneficial to a more effective coordination in the field of foreign policy and will expand the range of instruments at the disposal of the Ten.
The Foreign Ministers believe that in a period of increased world tension and uncertainty the need for a coherent and united approach to international affairs by the members of the European Community is greater than ever. They note that, in spite of what has been achieved, the Ten are still far from playing a role in the world appropriate to their combined influence. It is their conviction that the Ten should seek increasingly to shape events and not merely to react to them.

As regards the scope of European political cooperation, and having regard to the different situations of the Member States, the Foreign Ministers agree to maintain the flexible and pragmatic approach which has made it possible to discuss in political cooperation certain important foreign policy questions bearing on the political aspects of security.

The ten Foreign Ministers also consider it timely to renew their commitment to implement fully the undertakings in the Luxembourg and Copenhagen Reports. In particular they underline the importance of consultation among the Ten, which lies at the heart of European political cooperation. They emphasize their commitment to consult partners before adopting final positions or launching national initiatives on all important questions of foreign policy which are of concern to the Ten as a whole. They undertake that in these consultations each Member State will take full account of the position of other partners and will give due weight to the desirability of achieving a common position. They note that such consultations will be particularly relevant for important international conferences where one or more of the Ten are to participate, and where the agenda will include matters under discussion in European political cooperation or on which the Ten have a common position.

The Foreign Ministers note that it is increasingly possible for the Ten to speak with one voice in international affairs. Where substantial common positions have been achieved, they undertake to give due prominence to these by means of appropriate references in national statements on foreign policy questions. At the same time they emphasize that not
merely a common attitude but joint action, which has always been an objective of European political cooperation, should be increasingly within the capacity of the Ten. The Foreign Ministers have also examined the machinery and procedures of political cooperation and have agreed on certain practical improvements which are set out in the following part of this document.

**Ministerial meetings**

*Formal meetings*

1. The agenda for meetings at ministerial level will include only items of major importance.

The agenda will, where possible, also be annotated in such a way that the discussion will concentrate on matters for decision.

The analyses and draft texts submitted to ministers should contain either precise recommendations or clearly defined options so that the ministers can make decisions for future action.

When declarations are issued by ministerial meetings and the European Council, they should as a rule be accompanied by a list of posts in third countries where the local representative of the Ten will draw the declaration to the attention of the host government. In the absence of such a list the Presidency has discretion to take action on its own initiative.

*Gymnich-type meetings*

In order to protect the informal character of these meetings, the following guidelines should be observed:

- Consultations are confidential.
• There will be no formal agenda, official interpretation or officials present (except for a presidency notetaker).

• The Presidency will summarize for the attention of partners any guidelines of an operational nature that emerge from the meeting.

• The press will only be briefed on subjects authorized by the Ten. The Presidency will be responsible in the first instance for such briefing, the lines of which will be agreed in advance with partners.

The Political Committee
2. The Political Committee is one of the central organs of European political cooperation. It is responsible for directing the work of the working groups and for the preparation of discussions at ministerial level.

The Political Committee will ensure the effective operation of working groups by giving them a clear mandate to report on matters of current interest. The Presidency will make the proposals necessary to achieve this. The working groups will however, remain free to suggest topics for reports to the Political Committee.

The Correspondents' Group
3. In order to permit the Political Committee to focus on the more important items on its agenda the European correspondents will identify those working group reports which are not likely to require substantive discussion in the Political Committee.

Working Groups
4. Working groups' reports will include a summary drawing the attention of the Political Committee to points which will require decisions for future action, or on which the Political Committee should concentrate.
In general, partners' comments via the COREU system on the oral reports of working groups should concentrate on points of substance and not of drafting.

If the Presidency considers a partner to be particularly well qualified on an agenda point at a working group meeting, it may request that partner to introduce the discussion on that topic.

**Studies**

5. Even when partners do not hold the Presidency, they should be encouraged to offer proposals and ideas for consideration by the working groups.

At present most of the efforts of political cooperation are devoted to reacting to world events as they occur. In future the Political Committee may wish to take a longer-term approach to certain problems, and to institute studies to that end. Such studies are already mentioned in the Copenhagen Report (Part II, paragraph 15) and should wherever possible be undertaken by existing working groups.

The Ten may also prepare studies on areas where their positions diverge (e.g. subjects on which they do not vote unanimously at the United Nations).

It is particularly important that the confidentiality of these studies should be maintained.

**Confidentiality**

6. The success of the process of political cooperation depends to a large degree on its confidentiality; certain particularly delicate matters need to be handled in a way which guarantees that the required level of confidentiality is maintained. In such cases papers will be transmitted to the foreign ministries via embassies, and distributed within foreign ministries by the European correspondent.

**Procedures for EPC/third country contacts**
7. As European political cooperation intensifies and broadens, the Ten as such will appear as significant interlocutors. Third countries will increasingly express the desire to enter into more or less regular contact with them. It is important that the Ten should be able to respond effectively to these demands, in particular vis-a-vis countries of special interest to them, and that they should speak with one voice in dealings with them.

The Presidency may meet individual representatives of third countries in order to discuss certain matters of particular interest to the country in question.

The Presidency may respond to a request for contacts by a group of ambassadors of Member States of organizations with which the Ten maintain special links.

The Heads of Mission of the Ten in a country which expresses the desire for closer contacts with EPC may meet representatives of that country in order to hear its views and to explain the position of the Ten.

If necessary, and if the Ten so agree, the Presidency, accompanied by representatives of the preceding and succeeding presidencies, may meet with representatives of third countries.

If necessary, and if the Ten so agree, the Presidency may meet the representative of a third country in the margins of a ministerial-level meeting of the Ten.

**Procedure for political cooperation in third countries**

8. In view of the increasing activities of the Ten in third countries, it is important that the Heads of Mission of the Ten maintain the practice of meeting regularly in order to exchange information and coordinate views. In considering their response to significant developments in the country to which they are accredited, their first instinct should be to coordinate with their colleagues of the Ten.
The participation of the Head of Mission at political cooperation meetings should remain the rule. When this is impossible he may be represented by a member of his Mission.

The Political Committee welcomes joint reports from Heads of Missions of the Ten. These may be prepared in response to a request from the Political Committee or, exceptionally, on the Heads of Missions' own initiative, when the situation requires it. Recommendations for joint action are particularly valuable.

Where reports are made on the Heads of Missions' own initiative, it is for them to decide whether to draft a joint report or to report separately on the basis of their joint discussions. An equally acceptable alternative is for the Presidency to draft an oral report on its own authority reflecting the views expressed.

**Contacts in the capitals of the Ten**

9. In certain capitals of the Ten the practice has developed of regular meetings between the nine Heads of Mission and the political director of the host government. This has proved useful and is to be encouraged.

**The Presidency**

10. As political cooperation has developed, the areas of agreement among the Ten have enlarged and the range of subjects handled has become more extensive. The workload of the Presidency in its role as spokesman in the European Parliament, and in contacts with third countries, has also increased. These trends may be expected to continue, particularly in the light of the enlargement of the Community.

As a result it has become desirable to strengthen the organization and assure the continuity of political cooperation and to provide operational support for the Presidency without, however, reducing the direct contact, pragmatism and economy which are among the chief virtues of the present arrangements.
Henceforth the Presidency will be assisted by a small team of officials seconded from preceding and succeeding presidencies. These officials will remain in the employment of their national foreign ministries, and will be on the staff of their embassy in the presidency capital. They will be at the disposition of the Presidency and will work under its direction.

The burden of work during the Presidency falls particularly heavily on the foreign minister who is President-in-Office. The Ten note that should he wish to do so the President may delegate certain tasks to his successor; he may also request his predecessor to finish tasks which are close to completion when the Presidency is handed over.

Relations with the European Parliament

11. In accordance with the Luxembourg and Copenhagen reports, which underline the importance of associating the European Parliament with political cooperation, there are frequent contacts between the European Parliament and the Presidency. These take the form of four annual colloquies with the Political Affairs Committee, answers to questions on political cooperation, the annual report on political cooperation, and the presidency speeches at the beginning and end of its term of office which now usually include political cooperation subjects.

The contacts between the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament have been extended to include informal meetings between ministers and the leaders of the different political groups represented in Parliament; these informal meetings provide a further opportunity for informal exchanges on political cooperation.

Taking account of the need to further strengthen ties with the directly-elected Parliament, the Ten envisage the possibility of more frequent reference to resolutions adopted by Parliament in the deliberations, communiqués and declarations of the Ten, and in ministers' opening statements at colloquies with the Political Affairs Committee of Parliament.
The Ten note that after a meeting of the European Council the President of the European Council will make a statement to Parliament. This statement will include political cooperation subjects discussed at the meeting.

**Relations between the activities of political cooperation and those of the European Community**

12. The Ten will provide, as appropriate, for political cooperation meetings on the occasion of Foreign Affairs Councils. The Presidency will ensure that the discussion of the Community and political cooperation aspects of certain questions are coordinated if the subject-matter requires this.

Within the framework of the established rules and procedures the Ten attach importance to the Commission of the European Communities being fully associated with political cooperation, at all levels.

**Crisis procedures**

13. The Political Committee or, if necessary, a ministerial meeting will convene within forty-eight hours at the request of three Member States.

The same procedure will apply in third countries at the level of Heads of Mission.

In order to improve the capacity of the Ten to react in an emergency, working groups are encouraged to analyse areas of potential crisis and to prepare a range of possible reactions by the Ten.


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TITLE V OF THE MAASTRICHT TREATY
PROVISIONS ON A COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Article J

A common foreign and security policy is hereby established which shall be governed by the following provisions.

Article J.1

1. The Union and its Member States shall define and implement a common foreign and security policy, governed by the provisions of this Title and covering all areas of foreign and security policy.

2. The objectives of the common foreign and security policy shall be:

   • to safeguard the common values, fundamental interests and independence of the Union;
   • to strengthen the security of the Union and its Member States in all ways;
   • to preserve peace and strengthen international security, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter as well as the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and the objectives of the Paris Charter;
   • to promote international cooperation;
   • to develop and consolidate democracy and the rule of law, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

3. The Union shall pursue these objectives:
• by establishing systematic cooperation between Member States in the conduct of policy, in accordance with Article J.2;
• by gradually implementing, in accordance with Article J.3, joint action in the areas in which the Member States have important interests in common.

4. The Member States shall support the Union's external and security policy actively and unreservedly in a spirit of loyalty and mutual solidarity. They shall refrain from any action which is contrary to the interests of the Union or likely to impair its effectiveness as a cohesive force in international relations. The Council shall ensure that these principles are complied with.

Article J.2

1. Member States shall inform and consult one another within the Council on any matter of foreign and security policy of general interest in order to ensure that their combined influence is exerted as effectively as possible by means of concerted and convergent action.

2. Whenever it deems it necessary, the Council shall define a common position.

Member States shall ensure that their national policies conform to the common positions.

3. Member States shall coordinate their action in international organizations and at international conferences. They shall uphold the common positions in such forums.

In international organizations and at international conferences where not all the Member States participate, those which do take part shall uphold the common positions.

Article J.3

The procedure for adopting joint action in matters covered by the foreign and security policy shall be the following:
1. The Council shall decide, on the basis of general guidelines from the European Council, that a matter should be the subject of joint action. Whenever the Council decides on the principle of joint action, it shall lay down the specific scope, the Union's general and specific objectives in carrying out such action, if necessary its duration, and the means, procedures and conditions for its implementation.

2. The Council shall, when adopting the joint action and at any stage during its development, define those matters on which decisions are to be taken by a qualified majority. Where the Council is required to act by a qualified majority pursuant to the preceding subparagraph, the votes of its members shall be weighted in accordance with Article 148(2) of the Treaty establishing the European Community, and for their adoption, acts of the Council shall require at least 62 votes in favour, cast by at least 10 members. * Second subparagraph of point 2 as amended by Article 15 AA A/FIN/SWE in the version resulting from Article 3 of AD AA A/FIN/SWE.

3. If there is a change in circumstances having a substantial effect on a question subject to joint action, the Council shall review the principles and objectives of that action and take the necessary decisions. As long as the Council has not acted, the joint action shall stand.

4. Joint actions shall commit the Member States in the positions they adopt and in the conduct of their activity.

5. Whenever there is any plan to adopt a national position or take national action pursuant to a joint action, information shall be provided in time to allow, if necessary, for prior consultations within the Council. The obligation to provide prior information shall not apply to measures which are merely a national transposition of Council decisions.

6. In cases of imperative need arising from changes in the situation and failing a Council decision, Member States may take the necessary measures as a matter of
urgency having regard to the general objectives of the joint action. The Member
State concerned shall inform the Council immediately of any such measures.

7. Should there be any major difficulties in implementing a joint action, a Member
State shall refer them to the Council which shall discuss them and seek
appropriate solutions. Such solutions shall not run counter to the objectives of the
joint action or impair its effectiveness.

Article 1.4

1. The common foreign and security policy shall include all questions related to the
security of the Union, including the eventual framing of a common defence policy, which
might in time lead to a common defence.

2. The Union requests the Western European Union (WEU), which is an integral part of
the development of the Union, to elaborate and implement decisions and actions of the
Union which have defence implications. The Council shall, in agreement with the
institutions of the WEU, adopt the necessary practical arrangements.

3. Issues having defence implications dealt with under this Article shall not be subject to
the procedures set out in Article 1.3.

4. The policy of the Union in accordance with this Article shall not prejudice the specific
caracter of the security and defence policy of certain Member States and shall respect
the obligations of certain Member States under the North Atlantic Treaty and be
compatible with the common security and defence policy established within that
framework.

5. The provisions of this Article shall not prevent the development of closer cooperation
between two or more Member States on a bilateral level, in the framework of the WEU
and the Atlantic Alliance, provided such cooperation does not run counter to or impede
that provided for in this Title.
6. With a view to furthering the objective of this Treaty, and having in view the date of 1998 in the context of Article XII of the Brussels Treaty, the provisions of this Article may be revised as provided for in Article N(2) on the basis of a report to be presented in 1996 by the Council to the European Council, which shall include an evaluation of the progress made and the experience gained until then.

Article J.5

1. The Presidency shall represent the Union in matters coming within the common foreign and security policy.

2. The Presidency shall be responsible for the implementation of common measures; in that capacity it shall in principle express the position of the Union in international organizations and international conferences.

3. In the tasks referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Presidency shall be assisted if need be by the previous and next Member States to hold the Presidency. The Commission shall be fully associated in these tasks.

4. Without prejudice to Article J.2(3) and Article J.3(4), Member States represented in international organizations or international conferences where not all the Member States participate shall keep the latter informed of any matter of common interest.

Member States which are also members of the United Nations Security Council will concert and keep the other Member States fully informed. Member States which are permanent members of the Security Council will, in the execution of their functions, ensure the defence of the positions and the interests of the Union, without prejudice to their responsibilities under the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

Article J.6

The diplomatic and consular missions of the Member States and the Commission Delegations in third countries and international conferences, and their representations to
international organizations, shall cooperate in ensuring that the common positions and common measures adopted by the Council are complied with and implemented.

They shall step up cooperation by exchanging information, carrying out joint assessments and contributing to the implementation of the provisions referred to in Article 8c of the Treaty establishing the European Community.

**Article 1.7**

The Presidency shall consult the European Parliament on the main aspects and the basic choices of the common foreign and security policy and shall ensure that the views of the European Parliament are duly taken into consideration. The European Parliament shall be kept regularly informed by the Presidency and the Commission of the development of the Union's foreign and security policy.

The European Parliament may ask questions of the Council or make recommendations to it. It shall hold an annual debate on progress in implementing the common foreign and security policy.

**Article 1.8**

1. The European Council shall define the principles of and general guidelines for the common foreign and security policy.

2. The Council shall take the decisions necessary for defining and implementing the common foreign and security policy on the basis of the general guidelines adopted by the European Council. It shall ensure the unity, consistency and effectiveness of action by the Union.

The Council shall act unanimously, except for procedural questions and in the case referred to in Article J.3(2).

3. Any Member State or the Commission may refer to the Council any question relating to the common foreign and security policy and may submit proposals to the Council.
4. In cases requiring a rapid decision, the Presidency, of its own motion, or at the request of the Commission or a Member State, shall convene an extraordinary Council meeting within 48 hours or, in an emergency, within a shorter period.

5. Without prejudice to Article 151 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, a Political Committee consisting of Political Directors shall monitor the international situation in the areas covered by common foreign and security policy and contribute to the definition of policies by delivering opinions to the Council at the request of the Council or on its own initiative. It shall also monitor the implementation of agreed policies, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Presidency and the Commission.

Article J.9

The Commission shall be fully associated with the work carried out in the common foreign and security policy field.

Article J.10

On the occasion of any review of the security provisions under Article J.4, the Conference which is convened to that effect shall also examine whether any other amendments need to be made to provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy.

Article J.11

1. The provisions referred to in Articles 137, 138, 139 to 142, 146, 147, 150 to 153, 157 to 163 and 217 of the Treaty establishing the European Community shall apply to the provisions relating to the areas referred to in this Title.

2. Administrative expenditure which the provisions relating to the areas referred to in this Title entail for the institutions shall be charged to the budget of the European Communities.

The Council may also:
• either decide unanimously that operational expenditure to which the implementation of those provisions gives rise is to be charged to the budget of the European Communities; in that event, the budgetary procedure laid down in the Treaty establishing the European Community shall be applicable;

• or determine that such expenditure shall be charged to the Member States, where appropriate in accordance with a scale to be decided.

I. DECLARATION

by Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which are members of the Western European Union and also members of the European Union

on

THE ROLE OF THE WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION AND WITH THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

Introduction

1. WEU Member States agree on the need to develop a genuine European security and defence identity and a greater European responsibility on defence matters. This identity will be pursued through a gradual process involving successive phases. WEU will form an integral part of the process of the development of the European Union and will enhance its contribution to solidarity within the Atlantic Alliance. WEU Member States agree to strengthen the role of WEU, in the longer term perspective of a common defence policy within the European Union which might in time lead to a common defence, compatible with that of the Atlantic Alliance.

2. WEU will be developed as the defence component of the European Union and as a means to strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance. To this end, it will formulate common European defence policy and carry forward its concrete implementation through the further development of its own operational role.

WEU Member States take note of Article J.4 relating to the common foreign and security policy of the Treaty on European Union which reads as follows:

"1. The common foreign and security policy shall include all questions related to the security of the Union, including the eventual framing of a common defence policy, which might in time lead to a common defence."
2. The Union requests the Western European Union (WEU), which is an integral part of the development of the Union, to elaborate and implement decisions and actions of the Union which have defence implications. The Council shall, in agreement with the institutions of the WEU, adopt the necessary practical arrangements.

3. Issues having defence implications dealt with under this Article shall not be subject to the procedures set out in Article J.3.

4. The policy of the Union in accordance with this Article shall not prejudice the specific character of the security and defence policy of certain Member States and shall respect the obligations of certain Member States under the North Atlantic Treaty and be compatible with the common security and defence policy established within that framework.

5. The provisions of this Article shall not prevent the development of closer co-operation between two or more Member States on a bilateral level, in the framework of the WEU and the Atlantic Alliance, provided such co-operation does not run counter to or impede that provided for in this Title.

6. With a view to furthering the objective of this Treaty, and having in view the date of 1998 in the context of Article XII of the Brussels Treaty, the provisions of this Article may be revised as provided for in Article 48(2) on the basis of a report to be presented in 1996 by the Council to the European Council, which shall include an evaluation of the progress made and the experience gained until then.

A. WEU's Relations with European Union

3. The objective is to build up WEU in stages as the defence component of the European Union. To this end, WEU is prepared, at the request of the European Union, to elaborate and implement decisions and actions of the Union which have defence implications.

To this end, WEU will take the following measures to develop a close working relationship with the Union:

- as appropriate, synchronization of the dates and venues of meetings and harmonization of working methods;
- establishment of close co-operation between the Council the Secretariat-General of WEU on the one hand, and the Council of the Union and General Secretariat of the Council on the other;
- consideration of the harmonization of the sequence and duration of the respective Presidencies;
- arranging for appropriate modalities so as to ensure that the Commission of the European Communities is regularly informed and, as appropriate, consulted on WEU activities in accordance with the role
of the Commission in the common foreign and security policy as defined in the Treaty on European Union;

- encouragement of closer co-operation between the Parliamentary Assembly of WEU and the European Parliament.

The WEU Council shall, in agreement with the competent bodies of the European Union, adopt the necessary practical arrangements.

B. WEU's Relations with the Atlantic Alliance

4. The objective is to develop WEU as a means to strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance. Accordingly WEU is prepared to develop further the close working links between WEU and the Alliance and to strengthen the role, responsibilities and contributions of WEU Member States in the Alliance. This will be undertaken on the basis of the necessary transparency and complementarity between the emerging European security and defence identity and the Alliance. WEU will act in conformity with the positions adopted in the Atlantic Alliance.

- WEU Member States will intensify their co-ordination on Alliance issues which represent an important common interest with the aim of introducing joint positions agreed in WEU into the process of consultation in the Alliance which will remain the essential forum for consultation among its members and the venue for agreement on policies bearing on the security and defence commitments of Allies under the North Atlantic Treaty.

- Where necessary, dates and venues of meetings will be synchronized and working methods harmonized.

- Close co-operation will be established between the Secretariats-General of WEU and NATO.

C. Operational Role of WEU

5. WEU's operational role will be strengthened by examining and defining appropriate missions, structures and means, covering in particular:

- WEU planning cell;
- closer military co-operation complementary to the Alliance in particular in the fields of logistics, transport, training and strategic surveillance;
- meetings of WEU Chiefs of Defence Staff;
- military units answerable to WEU.

Other proposals will be examined further, including:
enhanced co-operation in the field of armaments with the aim of creating a European armaments agency;
- development of the WEU Institute into a European Security and Defence Academy.

Arrangements aimed at giving WEU a stronger operational role will be fully compatible with the military dispositions necessary to ensure the collective defence of all Allies.

D. Other Measures

6. As a consequence of the measures set out above, and in order to facilitate the strengthening of WEU's role, the seat of the WEU Council and Secretariat will be transferred to Brussels.

7. Representation on the WEU Council must be such that the Council is able to exercise its functions continuously in accordance with Article VIII of the modified Brussels Treaty. Member States may draw on a double-hatting formula, to be worked out, consisting of their representatives to the Alliance and to the European Union.

8. WEU notes that, in accordance with the provisions of Article J.4(6) concerning the common foreign and security policy of the Treaty on European Union, the Union will decide to review the provisions of this Article with a view to furthering the objective to be set by it in accordance with the procedure defined. The WEU will re-examine the present provisions in 1996. This re-examination will take account of the progress and experience acquired and will extend to relations between WEU and the Atlantic Alliance.

II. DECLARATION

by Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which are members of the Western European Union

"The Member States of WEU welcome the development of the European security and defence identity. They are determined, taking into account the role of WEU as the defence component of the European Union and as the means to strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance, to put the relationship between WEU and the other European States on a new basis for the sake of stability and security in Europe. In this spirit, they propose the following:

States which are members of the European Union are invited to accede to WEU on conditions to be agreed in accordance with Article XI of the modified Brussels Treaty, or to become observers if they so wish. Simultaneously, other European Member States of
NATO are invited to become associate members of WEU in a way which will give them the possibility of participating fully in the activities of WEU.

The Member States of WEU assume that treaties and agreements corresponding with the above proposals will be concluded before 31 December 1992."

The Heads of State and Government of France and the United Kingdom are agreed that:

1. The European Union needs to be in a position to play its full role on the international stage. This means making a reality of the Treaty of Amsterdam, which will provide the essential basis for action by the Union. It will be important to achieve full and rapid implementation of the Amsterdam provisions on CFSP. This includes the responsibility of the European Council to decide on the progressive framing of a common defence policy in the framework of CFSP. The Council must be able to take decisions on an intergovernmental basis, covering the whole range of activity set out in Title V of the Treaty of European Union.

2. To this end, the Union must have the capacity for autonomous action, backed up by credible military forces, the means to decide to use them, and a readiness to do so, in order to respond to international crises.

In pursuing our objective, the collective defence commitments to which member states subscribe (set out in Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, Article V of the Brussels Treaty) must be maintained. In strengthening the solidarity between the member states of the European Union, in order that Europe can make its voice heard in world affairs, while acting in conformity with our respective obligations in NATO, we are contributing to the vitality of a modernised Atlantic Alliance which is the foundation of the collective defence of its members.
Europeans will operate within the institutional framework of the European Union (European Council, General Affairs Council, and meetings of Defence Ministers).

The reinforcement of European solidarity must take into account the various positions of European states.

The different situations of countries in relation to NATO must be respected.

3. In order for the European Union to take decisions and approve military action where the Alliance as a whole is not engaged, the Union must be given appropriate structures and a capacity for analysis of situations, sources of intelligence, and a capability for relevant strategic planning, without unnecessary duplication, taking account of the existing assets of the WEU and the evolution of its relations with the EU. In this regard, the European Union will also need to have recourse to suitable military means (European capabilities pre-designated within NATO’s European pillar or national or multinational European means outside the NATO framework).

4. Europe needs strengthened armed forces that can react rapidly to the new risks, and which are supported by a strong and competitive European defence industry and technology.

5. We are determined to unite in our efforts to enable the European Union to give concrete expression to these objectives.

Title V
The Union's External Action
General provisions
Chapter I
Provisions Having General Application

Article III-193

1. The Union's action on the international scene shall be guided by, and designed to advance in the wider world, the principles which have inspired its own creation, development and enlargement: democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.

The Union shall seek to develop relations and build partnerships with countries, and regional or global organisations, which share the principles referred to in the first subparagraph. It shall promote multilateral solutions to common problems, in particular in the framework of the United Nations.

2. The European Union shall define and pursue common policies and Union actions, and shall work for a maximum degree of cooperation in all fields of international relations, in order to:

(a) safeguard its common values, fundamental interests, security, independence and integrity;

(b) consolidate and support democracy, the rule of law, human rights and international law;

(c) preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and with the aims of the Charter of Paris, including those relating to external borders;

(d) foster the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of developing countries, with the primary aim of eradicating poverty;
(e) encourage the integration of all countries into the world economy, including through the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade;

(f) develop international measures to preserve and improve the quality of the environment and the sustainable management of global natural resources, in order to ensure sustainable development;

(g) assist populations, countries and regions confronting man-made or natural disasters;

(h) promote an international system based on stronger multilateral cooperation and good global governance.

3. The Union shall respect the principles and pursue the objectives listed in paragraph 1 and 2 in the development and implementation of the different areas of the Union's external action covered by this Title and the external aspects of other Union policies. The Union shall ensure consistency between the different areas of its external action and between these and its internal policies. The Council and the Commission, assisted to that end by the Union's Minister for Foreign Affairs, shall be responsible for ensuring this consistency and shall cooperate to that effect.

1. On the basis of the principles and objectives referred to in Article 193, the European Council shall identify the strategic interests and objectives of the Union. European Council decisions on the strategic interests and objectives of the Union may relate to foreign policy and to other areas of the external action of the Union. Such decisions may concern the relations of the Union with a specific country or region or may be thematic in approach. They shall define their duration, and the means to be made available by the Union and the Member States.

The European Council shall act unanimously on a recommendation from the Council, adopted by the latter under the arrangements laid down for each area. The decisions of the European Council shall be implemented in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Constitution.

2. The Union Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the field of common foreign and security policy, and the Commission, for other fields of external action, may submit joint proposals to the Council.

Article III-194
1. On the basis of the principles and objectives referred to in Article 193, the European Council shall identify the strategic interests and objectives of the Union.

European Council decisions on the strategic interests and objectives of the Union may relate to foreign policy and to other areas of the external action of the Union. Such decisions may concern the relations of the Union with a specific country or region or may be thematic in approach. They shall define their duration, and the means to be made available by the Union and the Member States.

The European Council shall act unanimously on a recommendation from the Council, adopted by the latter under the arrangements laid down for each area. The decisions of the European Council shall be implemented in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Constitution.

2. The Union Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the field of common foreign and security policy, and the Commission, for other fields of external action, may submit joint proposals to the Council.

CHAPTER II
COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY
SECTION 1
COMMON PROVISIONS

Article III-195

1. In the context of the principles and objectives of its external action as set out in Article 1 of this Title, the Union shall define and implement a common foreign and security policy covering all areas of foreign and security policy.

2. The Member States shall support the Union's common foreign and security policy actively and unreservedly in a spirit of loyalty and mutual solidarity.

The Member States shall work together to enhance and develop their mutual political solidarity. They shall refrain from any action which is contrary to the interests of the Union or likely to impair its effectiveness as a cohesive force in international relations.

The Council and the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs shall ensure that these principles are complied with.

3. The Union shall conduct the common foreign and security policy by:
   (a) defining the general guidelines;
(b) adopting decisions defining:
   (i) actions to be undertaken by the Union,
   (ii) positions to be taken by the Union,
   (iii) arrangements for the implementation of the European decisions referred to in points (i) and (ii);

(c) strengthening systematic cooperation between Member States in the conduct of policy.

Article III-196
1. The European Council shall define the general guidelines for the common foreign and security policy, including for matters with defence implications.

If international developments so require, the President of the European Council shall convene an extraordinary meeting of the European Council in order to define the strategic lines of the Union's policy in the face of such developments.

2. The Council of Ministers shall take the decisions necessary for defining and implementing the common foreign and security policy on the basis of the general guidelines and strategic lines defined by the European Council.

Article III-197
1. The Union Minister for Foreign Affairs, who shall chair the Council for Foreign Affairs, shall contribute through his proposals towards the preparation of the common foreign and security policy and shall be responsible for implementing the decisions taken by the European Council and the Council of Ministers.

2. The Minister for Foreign Affairs shall represent the Union for matters relating to the common foreign and security policy. He or she shall conduct political dialogue with third parties on the Union's behalf and shall express the Union's position in international organisations and at international conferences.

3. In fulfilling his or her mandate, the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs shall be assisted by a European External Action Service. This service shall work in cooperation with the diplomatic services of the Member States and shall comprise officials from relevant departments of the General Secretariat of the Council and of the Commission as well as staff seconded from national diplomatic services of the Member States.
The organisation and functioning of the European External Action Service shall be established by a European decision of the Council. The Council shall act on a proposal from the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs after consulting the European Parliament and after obtaining the consent of the Commission.

**Article III-198**

1. Where the international situation requires operational action by the Union, the Council shall take the necessary decisions. A decision shall lay down the objectives, the scope, the means to be made available to the Union, if necessary the duration, and the conditions for implementation of the action.

If there is a change in circumstances having a substantial effect on a question subject to such a European decision, the Council shall review the principles and objectives of the decision and adopt the necessary European decisions.

2. Such decisions shall commit the Member States in the positions they adopt and in the conduct of their activity.

3. Whenever there is any plan to adopt a national position or take national action pursuant to such a European decision as referred to in paragraph 1, information shall be provided by the Member State concerned in time to allow, if necessary, for prior consultations within the Council. The obligation to provide prior information shall not apply to measures which are merely a national transposition of such decisions.

4. In cases of imperative need arising from changes in the situation and failing a revision of the European decision referred to in paragraph 1, Member States may take the necessary arrangements as a matter of urgency, having regard to the general objectives of that decision. The Member State concerned shall inform the Council immediately of any such measures.

5. Should there be any major difficulties in implementing a European decision as referred to in this Article, a Member State shall refer them to the Council which shall discuss them and seek appropriate solutions. Such solutions shall not run counter to the objectives of the action or impair its effectiveness.

**Article III-199**

The Council shall adopt decisions which shall define the approach of the Union to a particular matter of a geographical or thematic nature. Member States shall ensure that their national policies conform to the positions of the Union.
Article III-200

1. Any Member State, the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs, or that Minister with the Commission's support, may refer to the Council any question relating to the common foreign and security policy and may submit to it initiatives or proposals as appropriate.

2. In cases requiring a rapid decision, the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the Minister's own motion or at the request of a Member State, shall convene an extraordinary Council meeting within forty-eight hours or, in an emergency, within a shorter period.

Article III-201

1. European decisions referred to in this Chapter shall be adopted by the Council acting unanimously. When abstaining in a vote, any member of the Council may qualify its abstention by making a formal declaration. In that case, it shall not be obliged to apply the European decision, but shall accept that the latter commits the Union. In a spirit of mutual solidarity, the Member State concerned shall refrain from any action likely to conflict with or impede Union action based on that decision and the other Member States shall respect its position. If the members of the Council qualifying their abstention in this way represent at least one third of the Member States comprising at least one third of the population of the Union, the decision shall not be adopted.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the Council shall act by qualified majority:
   (a) when adopting European decisions defining a Union actions or positions on the basis of a European decision of the European Council relating to the Union's strategic interests and objectives, as referred to

Article III-194(1)

(b) when adopting a European decision defining a Union action or position, on a proposal which the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs has presented following a specific request to him or her from the European Council, made on its own initiative or that of the Minister;

(c) when adopting a European decision implementing a European decision defining a Union action or position;

(d) when appointing a special representative in accordance with
Article III-203.

If a member of the Council declares that, for vital and stated reasons of national policy, it intends to oppose the adoption of a decision to be adopted by qualified majority, a vote shall not be taken. The Union Minister for Foreign Affairs will, in close consultation with the Member State involved, search for a solution acceptable to it. If he or she does not succeed, the Council may, acting by a qualified majority, request that the matter be referred to the European Council for European decision by unanimity.

3. In accordance with Article I-39(8) the European Council may unanimously adopt a European decision stipulating that the Council shall act by a qualified majority in cases other than those referred to in paragraph 2.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not apply to decisions having military or defence implications.

Article III-202

1. When the European Council or the Council has defined a common approach of the Union within the meaning of Article I-39(5), the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States shall coordinate their activities within the Council.

2. The diplomatic missions of the Member States and the Union delegations in third countries and at international organisations shall cooperate, and shall contribute to formulating and implementing the common approach referred to in paragraph 1.

Article III-203

The Council may appoint, on a proposal from the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs, a special representative with a mandate in relation to particular policy issues. The special representative shall carry out his mandate under the authority of the Minister.

Article III-204

The Union may conclude agreements with one or more States or international organisations in areas covered by this Chapter.
Article III-205

1. The Union Minister for Foreign Affairs shall consult the European Parliament in accordance with Article I-39(6) and Article I-40(8). He or she shall ensure that the views of the European Parliament are duly taken into consideration. Special representatives may be involved in briefing the European Parliament.

2. The European Parliament may ask questions of the Council and of the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs or make recommendations to them. Twice a year it shall hold a debate on progress in implementing the common foreign and security policy, including the security and defence policy.

Article III-206

1. Member States shall coordinate their action in international organisations and at international conferences. They shall uphold the Union’s positions in such fora. The Union’s Minister for Foreign Affairs shall organise this coordination.

In international organisations and at international conferences where not all the Member States participate, those which do take part shall uphold the Union’s positions. 2. In accordance with Article I-15(2), Member States represented in international organisations or international conferences where not all the Member States participate shall keep the latter, as well as the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed of any matter of common interest.

Member States which are also members of the United Nations Security Council will concert and keep the other Member States and the Union’s Minister for Foreign Affairs fully informed. Member States which are members of the Security Council will, in the execution of their functions, defend the positions and the interests of the Union, without prejudice to their responsibilities under the United Nations Charter.

When the Union has defined a position on a subject which is on the United Nations Security Council agenda, those Member States which sit on the Security Council shall request that the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs be asked to present the Union’s position.

The diplomatic and consular missions of the Member States and the Union delegations in third countries and international conferences, and their representations to international organisations, shall cooperate in ensuring that the decisions defining Union positions and
actions adopted by virtue of this Chapter are complied with and implemented. They shall 
step up cooperation by exchanging information and carrying out joint assessments.

They shall contribute to the implementation of the right of European citizens to 
protection in the territory of a third countries referred to in Article I-8(2)(c) and the 
measures adopted pursuant to Article III-11.

Article III-208

Without prejudice to Article III-247, a Political and Security Committee shall monitor the 
international situation in the areas covered by the common foreign and security policy 
and contribute to the definition of policies by delivering opinions to the Council at the 
request of the latter, or of the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs, or on its own initiative. 
It shall also monitor the implementation of agreed policies, without prejudice to the 
responsibility of the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs. Within the scope of this Chapter, 
the Political and Security Committee shall exercise, under the responsibility of the 
Council of Ministers and of the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs, political control and 
strategic direction of crisis management operations, as referred to in Article III-210.

The Council may authorise the Committee, for the purpose and for the duration of a crisis 
management operation, as determined by the Council, to take the relevant measures 
concerning the political control and strategic direction of the operation.

Article III-209

The implementation of the common foreign and security policy shall not affect the 
application of the procedures and the extent of the powers of the institutions laid down by 
the Constitution for the exercise of the Union competences listed in Articles I-12 to I-14 
and I-16. Similarly, the implementation of the policies listed in those Articles shall not 
 affect the 
application of the procedures and the extent of the powers of the institutions laid down by 
the Constitution for the exercise of the Union competences under this Chapter.

SECTION 2
THE COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

Article III-210

1. The tasks referred to in Article I-40(1), in the course of which the Union may use 
military and civilian means, shall include joint disarmament operations, humanitarian and
rescue tasks, military advice and assistance tasks, conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking, and post-conflict stabilisation. All these tasks may contribute to the fight against terrorism, including by supporting third countries in combating terrorism in their territories. 2. The Council shall adopt European decisions relating to the tasks referred to in paragraph 1, defining their objectives and scope and the general conditions for their implementation. The Union Minister for Foreign Affairs, acting under the authority of the Council of Ministers and in close and constant contact with the Political and Security Committee, shall ensure coordination of the civilian and military aspects of such tasks.

Article III-211

1. Within the framework of the decisions adopted in accordance with Article III-210, the Council may entrust the implementation of a task to a group of Member States which are willing and have the necessary capability for such a task. Those Member States in association with the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs shall agree between themselves on the management of the task.

2. Member States participating in the task shall keep the Council regularly informed of its progress on their own initiative or at the request of another Member State. Those States shall inform the Council immediately should the completion of the task involve major consequences or require amendment of the objective, scope and conditions for the task determined in the European decisions referred to in paragraph 1. In such cases, the Council shall adopt the necessary European decisions.

Article III-212

1. The European Armaments, Research and Military Capabilities Agency, established by Article I-40(3) and subject to the authority of the Council of Ministers, shall have as its task to:
   a) contribute to identifying the Member States' military capability objectives and evaluating observance of the capability commitments given by the Member States;
   
   (b) promote harmonisation of operational needs and adoption of effective, compatible procurement methods;
   
   (c) propose multilateral projects to fulfil the objectives in terms of military capabilities, ensure coordination of the programmes implemented by the Member States and management of specific cooperation programmes;
(d) support defence technology research, and coordinate and plan joint research activities and the study of technical solutions meeting future operational needs;

(e) contribute to identifying and, if necessary, implementing any useful measure for strengthening the industrial and technological base of the defence sector and for improving the effectiveness of military expenditure.

2. The Agency shall be open to all Member States wishing to be part of it. The Council authority, acting by qualified majority, shall adopt a decision defining the Agency’s statute, seat and operational rules. Such rules should take account of the level of effective participation in the Agency’s activities. Specific groups shall be set up within the Agency bringing together Member States engaged in joint projects. The Agency shall carry out its tasks in liaison with the Commission where necessary.

**Article III-213**

1. Those Member States which wish to participate in the permanent structured cooperation defined in Article 1-40(6), which fulfil the criteria and have made the commitments on military capabilities set out in the Protocol on permanent structured cooperation shall notify their intention to the Council and to the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. Within three months following such notification, the Council shall adopt a European decision establishing permanent structured cooperation and determining the list of participating member States. The Council shall act by a qualified majority after consulting the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs.

3. Any Member State which, at a later stage, wishes to participate in the permanent structured cooperation shall notify its intention to the Council and to the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Council shall adopt a European decision confirming the participation of the Member State concerned which fulfils the criteria and makes the commitments referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol referred to in paragraph 1. The Council shall act by a qualified majority after consulting the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Only members of the Council representing the participating Member States shall take part in the vote. A qualified majority shall be defined as a majority of the members of the
Council representing the participating Member States, comprising at least three fifths of the population of those Member States.

4. If a participating Member State no longer fulfils the criteria or is no longer able to meet the commitments referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol mentioned in paragraph 1, the Council may adopt a European decision suspending the participation of the Member State concerned.

The Council shall act by a qualified majority. Only members of the Council representing the participating Member States, with the exception of the Member State in question, shall take part in the vote. A qualified majority shall be defined as a majority of the members of the Council representing the participating Member States, with the exception of the Member State in question, comprising at least three fifths of the population of those Member States.

5. Any participating Member State which wishes to withdraw from permanent structured cooperation shall notify its intention to the Council, which shall take note that the Member State in question has ceased to participate.

6. The European decisions and recommendations by the Council adopted within the framework of structured cooperation, other than those provided for in paragraphs 2 to 5, shall be adopted by unanimity. For the purposes of this paragraph, unanimity shall be constituted by the votes of the representatives of the participating Member States only.

SECTION 3
FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Article III-215

1. Administrative expenditure which the implementation of this Chapter entails for the institutions shall be charged to the Union budget.

2. Operating expenditure to which the implementation of this Chapter gives rise shall also be charged to the Union budget, except for such expenditure arising from operations having military or defence implications and cases where the Council acting unanimously decides otherwise.

In cases where expenditure is not charged to the Union's budget it shall be charged to the Member States in accordance with the gross national product scale, unless the Council
acting unanimously decides otherwise. As for expenditure arising from operations having military or defence implications, Member States whose representatives in the Council have made a formal declaration under Article III-201(1), second subparagraph, shall not be obliged to contribute to the financing thereof.

3. The Council shall adopt a European decision establishing the specific procedures for guaranteeing rapid access to appropriations in the Union budget for urgent financing of initiatives in the framework of the common foreign and security policy, and in particular for preparatory activities for tasks as referred to in Article I-40(1) and III-210. It shall act after consulting the European Parliament.

Preparatory activities for tasks as referred to in Article I-40(1) and III-210 which are not charged to the Union budget shall be financed by a start-up fund made up of Member States' contributions. The Council shall adopt by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

(a) the procedures for setting up and financing the fund, in particular the amounts allocated to the fund

(b) the procedures for administering the fund;

(c) the financial control procedures.

When the task, planned in accordance with Article I-40(1) and III-210, cannot be charged to the Union's budget, the Council shall authorise the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs to use the fund. The Union Minister for Foreign Affairs shall report to the Council on the implementation of the remit.

Source: European Commission: http://european-convention.eu.int

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