

**STABILITY PACT: SUMMARY REPORT**

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1. At their meeting in Copenhagen on 21 and 22 June 1993 the Heads of State and Government considered that an initiative on a Pact on Stability in Europe was timely and decided to examine it in December on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Ministers.
- 1.2. On 4 October the Council adopted an initial document for this purpose, and decided to hold informal consultations on it with the countries concerned.
- 1.3. The European Council meeting on 29 October 1993 proposed that the Stability Pact to resolve the problem of minorities and to strengthen the inviolability of frontiers would be a staple component of joint action to promote stability, reinforcement of the democratic process and the development of regional co-operation in Central and Eastern Europe.
- 1.4. This summary report incorporates the outcome of the consultations carried out and submits to the European Council proposals for giving concrete form to these guidelines. It is accompanied by an Annex detailing the practical procedures which could be adopted for the purpose.

**2. The project**

- 2.1. The objective is to contribute to stability by preventing tension and potential conflicts in Europe; it is not concerned with countries in open conflict; it is intended to promote good neighbourly relations and to encourage countries to consolidate their borders and to resolve the problems of national minorities that arise; to this end it is an exercise in preventive diplomacy in which the European Union will have an active role to play as catalyst; it also seeks to facilitate rapprochement between the Union and countries which have or are negotiating agreements with it.

2.2. The project would have a geographically open and evolutionary character, with the possibility of focusing initially on those countries of Central and Eastern Europe which have the prospect of becoming members of the European Union and vis-à-vis which the Union has greater opportunities to exert its influence more effectively, particularly the six CCEE and the three Baltic countries. The objective of the project would be to facilitate rapprochement between those States and the Union and their co-operation with it by helping them to fulfil the conditions listed by the European Council in Copenhagen. That action could be extended to other regions or countries.

3. Organization of the project

- 3.1. In order to launch the Plan the Union would convene an inaugural conference in about April 1994 in Paris. The Union would invite to attend the inaugural conference the countries mainly concerned by the initiative, the countries immediately bordering on the countries immediately concerned, the States able to make a particular contribution to the initiative, countries with an interest in stability in Europe by virtue of their defence commitments and countries having association agreements with the Union (Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and the USA) and representatives of international organizations concerned by the initiative (CSCE, Council of Europe, WEU, NATO and the United Nations). Those countries and organizations would be prepared to support the idea of and arrangements for the conference as decided on by the Union following its formal consultations. Other CSCE participating States agreeing to that idea and those arrangements would also be invited as observers. The Conference will be preceded by consultations with all the countries concerned by way of preparation.
- 3.2. The task of the inaugural conference would be to set up round tables to accompany the bilateral discussions.
- 3.3. The inaugural conference would be preceded by preparatory formal consultations. Their main purpose would be to define the nature, role, operation and composition of the round tables and the input of participants, and the rules which would govern the conference.
- 3.4. The result aimed at in the process is the conclusion of agreements which would cover in particular the problems of national minorities and the consolidation of borders and which, with complementary arrangements, would constitute the essential elements of the Pact. The complementary arrangements would cover in particular regional co-operation formats, would specify the contribution of the European Union, the co-operation of third countries willing to provide support and the role of instruments governed by international bodies.
- 3.5. The Pact will ratify all the agreements concluded by the participating States and the complementary arrangements and, once approved by all the participants, will be intended to be forwarded to the CSCE, which will act as its guardian.

4. Means

- 4.1. The aim of the project is the establishment of good neighbourly relations based, in some cases, on bilateral agreements between the countries principally concerned, relating in particular to the consolidation of borders and the problems of national minorities.
- 4.2. It will have to take account of agreements already concluded and of efforts made by the States with regard to their national minorities; it will implement accompanying and confidence-building measures; it will build on the principles and instruments of existing organizations, and it will foster co-operation formats between neighbouring countries, with the support of the Union and third countries.
- 4.3. It proposes to use the principles and instruments of the CSCE and the Council of Europe, avoiding any duplication and establishing close contacts with them throughout the process of drawing up and implementing the Pact.

5. Role of the Union

- 5.1. The Union will actively accompany the process of drawing up the Pact; it will take the initiative of convening the inaugural conference, it will encourage the parties to establish good neighbour agreements amongst themselves, and to undertake efforts to improve, *de jure* and *de facto*, the situation of national minorities; it will encourage regional co-operation arrangements, and it will provide support, in particular deriving the best advantage from agreements already in existence or being negotiated.
- 5.2. The Union will take the necessary steps to ensure the effectiveness and success of its initiative by using the joint action procedure as provided for in the guidelines of the special European Council meeting on 29 October, notably for launching the conference.

6. Reasons

- 6.1. There are three reasons for undertaking this project: first, the urgent need to reinforce stability in Europe; secondly, the contribution of the Union to the efforts of the countries preparing for accession; finally, the implementation of the common foreign and security policy.

6.2. The Union hopes, by establishing de facto solidarity arrangements and implementing a new concept of borders based on free movement, to contribute to the settlement of issues still unresolved in connection with the problems of national minorities and the consolidation of borders. The diversity of cultures, languages, religions, traditions and origins must become a source of enrichment and a unifying factor, and cease to be a cause of tension and rivalries.

7. Proposal

It is therefore proposed that the European Council approve the above guidelines, together with those in this Annex which give them concrete form, and request the Council to ensure their implementation.

**ANNEX II**

**DECLARATION ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

A humanitarian disaster is threatening Bosnia-Herzegovina this winter. The war and the atrocities must end. That is why the European Union has put forward an action plan to ensure the conveying of aid and the resumption of negotiations. The plan has been accepted by all parties as the basis for negotiation. There is now a real possibility of achieving peace, provided the parties concerned really wish it. In order to achieve peace, all parties must demonstrate the necessary flexibility and negotiate in good faith without wasting any more time.

The European Union is providing the major part of the humanitarian effort. Its joint action is currently being implemented. The European Union continues to insist that Tuzla airport be re-opened. Although the humanitarian convoys are subject to less obstruction, the parties concerned are still far from fulfilling the obligations entered into on 29 November in Geneva. They must adhere strictly to them.

At political level, enormous obstacles have still to be overcome. The Serbian side has still not agreed to the necessary territorial adjustments. The Bosnians are entitled to a viable territory including access to the sea, and an appeal is made to the Croatian side on this point. The arrangement on Sarajevo, as agreed on board HMS Invincible, will have to guarantee, under United Nations supervision, free access and free movement for all its citizens throughout the city. The claim by the Bosnian side to a third of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina is legitimate and must be met.

The Serbs must be aware of the responsibility which they take upon themselves should they continue adopting an inflexible attitude. They must realize that only real territorial concessions by them in Bosnia-Herzegovina and acceptance of the modus vivendi in Croatia will induce the European Union to work, as it promised to do in Geneva, for the progressive and conditional suspension of sanctions in line with implementation. In the meantime, the European Union will endeavour to promote a more rigorous application of sanctions.

The European Council requires all parties to act in a constructive spirit and expects third States to dissuade the parties involved from resorting to the military option. The European Union again confirms that it is ready to play its role in implementing the peace plan. As regards the Bosnian side, the European Union will endeavour to obtain credible assurances regarding the effective implementation of

a peace settlement. In this context, it will endeavour to ensure that the necessary facilities are established under the authority of the United Nations Security Council using, inter alia, the resources of NATO. The Member States of the European Union will make their contribution to these arrangements and appeal to the other States concerned to provide their support as well.

The European Council confirmed its confidence in the negotiators, who are concentrating their efforts to push through the Action Plan, which constitutes the basis for negotiations. It invites the Serb, Bosnian and Croat leaders to meet the Council in Brussels on 22 December.

THE PLACE OF THE APPLICANT COUNTRIES  
IN THE INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES

1. THE COMMISSION

Number of members

- Belgium	:	1	- Luxembourg	:	1		
- Denmark	:	1	- Netherlands	:	1		
- Germany	:	2	- Norway	:	1		
- Greece	:	1	- Austria	:	1		
- Spain	:	2	- Portugal	:	1		
- France	:	2	- Finland	:	1		
- Ireland	:	1	- Sweden	:	1		
- Italy	:	2	- United Kingdom	:	2		
					<u>TOTAL</u>	:	<u>21</u>

2. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Number of members

- Belgium	:	25	- Luxembourg	:	6		
- Denmark	:	16	- Netherlands	:	31		
- Germany	:	99	- Norway	:	15		
- Greece	:	25	- Austria	:	20		
- Spain	:	64	- Portugal	:	25		
- France	:	87	- Finland	:	16		
- Ireland	:	15	- Sweden	:	21		
- Italy	:	87	- United Kingdom	:	87		
					<u>TOTAL</u>	:	<u>639</u>

3. COURT OF JUSTICE

- Each Member State will propose one Judge for appointment. In addition, should an even number of States accede, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom will take part



in a system involving the rotation of an additional Judge <sup>(2)</sup>,

- Germany, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom will each propose one Advocate-General for appointment,
- the other Member States will take part in a system involving the rotation of three Advocates-General.

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<sup>(2)</sup> A joint declaration, similar to that adopted for the 1973 enlargement, will be entered in the Act of Accession to cover the eventuality of an uneven number of applicant countries acceding by allowing the thirteenth acting Judge to become an Advocate-General.

4. THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE

Each Member State will propose one member for appointment.

5. THE COURT OF AUDITORS

Each Member State will propose one member for appointment.

6. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Number of Members

- Belgium	: 12	- Luxembourg	: 6
- Denmark	: 9	- Netherlands	: 12
- Germany	: 24	- Norway	: 9
- Greece	: 12	- Austria	: 11
- Spain	: 21	- Portugal	: 12
- France	: 24	- Finland	: 9
- Ireland	: 9	- Sweden	: 11
- Italy	: 24	- United Kingdom	: 24
		<u>TOTAL</u>	: <u>229</u>

7. THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Number of members

- Belgium	: 12	- Luxembourg	: 6
- Denmark	: 9	- Netherlands	: 12
- Germany	: 24	- Norway	: 9
- Greece	: 12	- Austria	: 11
- Spain	: 21	- Portugal	: 12
- France	: 24	- Finland	: 9
- Ireland	: 9	- Sweden	: 11
- Italy	: 24	- United Kingdom	: 24
		<u>TOTAL</u>	: <u>229</u>

## 8. THE COUNCIL

### (a) Rotation of the Presidency

#### (i) Article 146 of the Treaty will be amended as follows:

"The Council shall consist of a representative of each Member State at ministerial level, authorized to commit the Government of that Member State.

The office of President shall be held in turn by each Member State in the Council for a term of six months in the order decided by the Council acting unanimously."

#### (ii) When the Accession Treaty enters into force the Council will adopt the following Decision <sup>(3)</sup>:

*"The office of President shall be held:*

- *for the first six months of 1995 by France;*
- *for the second six months of 1995 by Spain;*
- *for the subsequent periods of six months by the following countries in turn in the following order:*

- *Italy*
- *Ireland*
- *Netherlands*
- *Luxembourg*
- *United Kingdom*
- *Austria*
- *Norway*
- *Germany*
- *Finland*
- *Portugal*
- *France*
- *Sweden*
- *Belgium*
- *Spain*
- *Denmark*
- *Greece.*

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<sup>(3)</sup> This Decision will be adjusted if enlargement involves fewer than four countries.

*The Council, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Member States concerned, may decide that a Member State may hold the Presidency during a period other than that resulting from the above order."*

(b) Weighting of votes within the Council

- Present Member States : current weighting maintained
- Austria, Sweden : 4 votes per country
- Norway, Finland : 3 votes per country

9. OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Union after enlargement will be the nine existing official languages, to which will be added on accession Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish.

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The following declaration will appear in the official record of the conference:

*"In adopting the institutional provisions of the Accession Treaty, the Member States and the applicant countries agree that, as well as examining the legislative role of the European Parliament and the other matters envisaged in the Treaty on European Union, the Intergovernmental Conference to be convened in 1996 will consider the questions relating to the number of members of the Commission and the weighting of the votes of the Member States in the Council. It will also consider any measures deemed necessary to facilitate the work of the Institutions and guarantee their effective operation."*

**GUIDELINES OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL**  
**FOR THE CONCLUSION OF THE GATT NEGOTIATIONS**  
**AND THE GENERAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL MEETING**  
**ON 13 DECEMBER 1993**

Negotiations in Geneva:

Several problems still have to be resolved in order to reach agreement, particularly regarding textiles, which is of vital importance to one Member State, and the multilateral trade organization, and which also guarantees special and separate treatment of audiovisual matters both now and in the future.

Agriculture:

The European Council takes note of the Commission's prognosis of the compatibility with the reformed CAP of the new international commitments which would result from an agreement in GATT. If, however, additional measures were to prove necessary, the Council agrees that they should not increase the constraints of the reformed CAP, nor affect its proper operation. It would, if necessary, take the requisite steps while respecting the decisions of the Edinburgh European Council.