

EU-Canada Summit, Stockholm, June 21, 2001

- 1) EU-Canada Joint Statement on Climate Change;**
- 2) EU-Canada Joint Statement on Non-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament;**
- 3) EU-Canada Joint Statement on Cooperation in UN For a;**
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1) EU-Canada Joint Statement on Climate Change, June 2001

The EU and Canada recognise that climate change is one of the most urgent global challenges and reaffirm their strong commitment to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and to meeting their targets under the Kyoto Protocol. We agree to continue to participate constructively in resumed CoP6 negotiations with the aim of reaching a comprehensive and balanced package of decisions on rules to implement the Kyoto Protocol and support those ready to carry forward the ratification process. The EU and Canada will strengthen their efforts to reduce significantly greenhouse gas emissions, implement respective national programmes, and make use of market-based mechanisms and new climate-friendly technologies. We have also discussed how to encourage further efforts by others in this regard and underlined our commitment to provide support to help developing countries address climate change.

2) EU-Canada Joint Statement on Non-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament, June 2001

The European Union and Canada agree that non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament represent a major factor in promoting global peace and security. The two sides share the view that recent developments relating to weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery make it essential that they consult closely on the nature of the challenge and on ways to move forward against it.

For the European Union and Canada, the NPT is the keystone of the global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. In this spirit, they will work together to promote implementation of the objectives laid down in the Treaty, of the decisions of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and of the results obtained by the 2000 NPT Review Conference as expressed in the Final Document adopted by consensus at the Conference. The EU Members States and Canada are determined to take part in their full implementation.

They underline the importance of continued reductions in all types of nuclear weapons, and look for such reduction to be accompanied by effective mechanisms of transparency and irreversibility.

They note that early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty is crucial to the strengthening of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and they urge all states that have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible. They welcome the decision to hold a conference on the facilitation of the entry-into-force of the Treaty in New York in September 2001 and agree on the need for active follow-up to promote ratification especially by the remaining 13 states necessary for entry into force.

They are deeply disappointed that the Conference of Disarmament (CD) has yet to fulfil its 1995 mandate to negotiate a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons (FMCT), and urge all CD members to reach an agreement so as to allow the opening

of FMCT negotiations at the CD during the current session. They also support the creation of CD committees on nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The two sides fully support efforts to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and welcome the adoption by the Agency of a Model Protocol Additional to existing safeguards agreements. They urge all states that have not yet done so, particularly those with nuclear fuel cycle activities, to conclude and put into force a comprehensive safeguards agreement with the Agency without delay. This plus speedy adherence to the Model Protocol by all states would be a crucial contribution towards nuclear non-proliferation.

The EU and Canada reaffirm their concerns on the proliferation of the means of delivery of weapons of mass destruction, in particular ballistic missiles, and will seek new ways to augment multilateral action to limit such proliferation. In this regard, they support efforts to promote an international code of conduct on missile activities open to all states. They also welcome work to strengthen the Missile Technology Control Regime.

The EU and Canada agree on the landmark importance of the Chemical Weapons Convention and call on all states not already parties to adhere to the Convention without further delay. The two sides also underline the importance of all possessor states respecting deadlines for chemical weapons destruction and call on the Russian Federation to improve its capacity to effectively and efficiently absorb assistance from the EU, Canada and other partners, aimed at supporting the Federation in meeting this obligation.

The EU and Canada believe that conclusion of a legally-binding Protocol to strengthen confidence in compliance with the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) is urgently required. Therefore the two sides urge its completion by the time of the 5th Review Conference of the BTWC later this year, as agreed upon by all States Parties at the 4th Review Conference.

The EU and Canada reaffirm the importance of combating destabilising accumulations and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons. They agree that this year's UN Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons In All its Aspects should provide a new impetus for collective action on this front. Canada and the EU will continue their close and fruitful co-operation in this field, in particular under the framework of the joint Working Group on small arms and light weapons.

In the light of the upcoming Review Conference for the Convention on Prohibitions and Restrictions of Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), Canada and the EU agree to work towards the development and the strengthening of the Convention, being an important body of international humanitarian law. They further agree to promote the extension of the scope of the CCW to non-international armed conflict as well as the adoption of a negotiation mandate concerning explosive remnants of war at the Conference in December. The EU and Canada will continue to consult and co-operate with each other on issues with regards to the Review Conference.

The EU and Canada fully support the objectives of the Ottawa Convention, namely, to rid the world of all anti-personnel mines, and would like to see a speedy and comprehensive application of the Convention by all states. They will actively participate in the 3rd Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, in Managua in September 2001.

In view of the importance of these issues, the two sides agree to continue and intensify their dialogue, with a view to developing proposals for practical co-operation in the field of non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control.

3) EU-Canada Joint Statement on Cooperation in UN Fora, June 2001

As a global forum for the discussion and the advancement of world peace and prosperity, the United Nations offers the European Union and Canada a venue to cooperate together on the following four important initiatives:

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

The European Union and Canada will work together to promote the rapid and widespread ratification of or accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and to cooperate for the effective implementation of the Statute. In light of the bloodshed and horror of the wars of the last century, which have profoundly affected both Canada and the members of the European Union, the creation of the Court will continue to be a priority in our foreign relations.

The EU and Canada share the conviction that the creation of the International Criminal Court will be a development of historic importance. The Court will be a crucial instrument in international efforts to end impunity for the most serious international crimes and, as such, will strengthen the rule of law and contribute to peace and security. We reaffirm the duty and responsibility of all members of the international community to end impunity for these crimes and to cooperate in efforts to do so.

The EU and Canada believe that cooperation with the Court by all countries, both parties and non-parties, will be a key element in its success. The legal principles contained in the Rome Statute, and in particular the comprehensive protections for the rights of the accused, the safeguards against frivolous prosecutions and the rigorous complementarity regime, ensure that the Court will pose no threat to the sovereignty of States or the rights of individuals who may appear before it. In support of their continued cooperation, the EU and Canada experts will explore concrete efforts that can be made to encourage ratification and implementation, such as joint workshops and seminars in various countries and regions of the world, and that they will cooperate to support the early effective establishment of the Court.

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON CHILDREN

The EU and Canada agree to work together to ensure the outcome of the September 2001 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children manifests their common approach and leads to concrete and meaningful commitments to children. Both sides underscore the importance of the rights-based approach and are committed to an outcome rooted in the Convention on the Rights of the Child ensuring that the rights of every girl and boy are respected.

The EU and Canada remain firm in their conviction that children have the right to participate in discussions and decisions about their lives and welcome the meaningful participation of young people in the preparatory process of the Special Session and in the Session itself. Both sides have expressed their desire for an outcome, which addresses, in particular, children in need of special protection.

The EU and Canada both stress, inter alia, the importance of implementing international standards for the protection of children, in particular those set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Furthermore, the international community deemed war-affected children and sexually exploited children as groups in need of special protection, as demonstrated by the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography.

The EU and Canada stress the importance of the forthcoming UNGASS on HIV/AIDS considering the great number of children suffering, directly or indirectly, from the pandemic. We also welcome the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene an international conference on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects 9-20 July 2001 and emphasise the importance of addressing the impact of small arms on children in situations of armed conflict within this conference.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE ILLICIT TRADE IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

The EU and Canada reaffirm their commitment to contribute to the success of the July 2001 United Nations Conference on Small Arms and Light Weapons, which should result in a politically-binding document setting out a comprehensive approach to tackling the problem. In preparation for this Conference, the EU and Canada co-sponsored a workshop on the Destruction of Small Arms in the context of Peace Support Operations in Ottawa, 15-16 May 2001. It was inter alia agreed to make an inventory of national capacities for the destruction of small arms and light weapons in peace Support Operations, with a view to exploring the possibility of establishing ad hoc units to be put at the disposal of such operations. The full recommendations are contained in an Annex to this Joint Statement.

The EU and Canada will continue to work together at the UN and through other multilateral initiatives, in particular the South Africa-led Kimberley Process, to break the link between the illicit trade in rough diamonds and armed conflict. While diamonds from conflict areas constitute only a relatively small percentage of the overall diamond trade, the EU and Canada recognize the devastating implications of this problem for peace and human security in such countries as Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone. This problem also poses a threat to the legitimate diamond industry, which makes a key contribution to numerous economies worldwide. The EU and Canada welcome the sustained efforts of the UN Security Council, the G-8 and the Kimberley Process, as well as the diamond industry including the World Diamond Council, to develop effective solutions. The EU and Canada also encourage broad support for fulfilment of the mandate set out by UN General Assembly resolution 55/56, adopted in December 2000, which calls for the development of proposals for an international system of certification for rough diamonds. The EU and Canada undertake to work together in support of this objective, and look forward to the constructive report by the Kimberley Process to the 56th session of the UN General Assembly on progress achieved.

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON HIV/AIDS

The EU and Canada recognise the urgency of confronting HIV/AIDS in all aspects and are strongly committed to a successful outcome of the UN Special Session on HIV/AIDS. We will continue to work together to achieve tangible results with clear targets set out in the final declaration. In particular we strive for a strong global commitment to enhance coordination and intensification of national, regional and international efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in a comprehensive manner. While focusing our efforts on HIV prevention, care and treatment for those infected by HIV/AIDS will be integral to our approach. Respect for the human rights of those confronted with the disease is vital. Women should be enabled to exercise control over matters related to their sexuality. We will promote openness and fight discrimination, which implies explicitly recognising those groups that are most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, including men who have sex with men, sex workers and their clients, and intravenous drug users. The EU and Canada strongly support the establishment of a Global health Fund as called for by the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan. We believe that a Global Health Fund should tackle not only HIV/AIDS but also malaria and tuberculosis. We will remain actively engaged on creating the right conditions and structure for such a Fund. Several EU Member States and Canada have reiterated their willingness to contribute to such a fund.

ANNEX:

Recommendations of the EU-Canada Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons Destruction in the Context of Peace Support Operations, Ottawa, 16 May 2001:

The recently concluded EU-Canada Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons Destruction in the Context of Peace Support Operations made the following recommendations to the EU-Canada Summit.

that the United Nations through its negotiated peace agreements and mandates should promote early collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons as part of all its peace support operations, in particular through the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration process;

that Canada and the Member States of the European Union should make an inventory of their national capacities to contribute to destruction of small arms and light weapons in peace support operations;

that Canada and the Member States of the European Union should consider the possibility of establishing ad hoc units including on a bilateral or a multilateral basis available on short notice and with the required operational and technical skills and equipment, to be put at the disposal of a peace support operation that has a weapons destruction mandate;

that, in addition to commencing weapons and ammunition destruction, the deployed elements should initiate training of other mission or locally employed personnel to take over the task and possibly the equipment as soon as possible;

that the above mentioned initiatives would be a valuable contribution to the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, planned for New York, 9-20 July 2001;

that following from the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on Methods of Destruction, the United Nations fully develop a reference manual for planners and managers with respect to destruction of small arms and light weapons.

4) EU-Canada Joint Statement on the World Trade Organisation (WTO), June 2001

The European Union and Canada agree that a healthy, open, rules-based multilateral trading system that adapts to changes in the global economy is a key element for the prosperity of all WTO Members. We are therefore pleased with developments over the last year, including the strengthening of Members' confidence in the system and progress in agriculture and services trade negotiations. We are therefore committed to the successful launch of an ambitious and balanced new trade round at the Fourth Ministerial Conference in November in Qatar that reflects the interest of all WTO Members by expanding access to all markets for all Members; improving, strengthening and clarifying existing trade rules; and bringing new areas under multilateral disciplines. We note growing support for such a broad agenda and will work with our partners to achieve consensus on this.

The EU and Canada recognise that the negotiations must help developing countries in their development efforts and address the challenges they face in integrating into a global economy. The EU, Canada and other Members have responded by improving access to their own markets for exports from the least-developed countries. We are making progress in addressing the implementation concerns of many developing countries and will press for further decisions on this to be taken rapidly. We have also improved trade-related technical assistance and capacity building, including through the announcement of improved funding for the Integrated Framework at the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries in May. Further measures to build capacity should be pursued during the course of the negotiations, in order to assist the full participation of developing countries in negotiations, and their implementation of results.

The EU and Canada share the view that the future negotiations will have to respond to legitimate public concerns about the trading system by ensuring that the new Round supports sustainable development and other broad social goals, including the right of each WTO Member to promote cultural diversity.

The EU and Canada underline the need to strengthen the policy coherence between the WTO, the World Bank, the IMF and specialised UN bodies and support efforts, including those now being undertaken by the ILO, to address, in concert with the relevant international agencies, the social dimensions of globalisation. We will work together to make progress on this in the months ahead.

The EU and Canada stress the importance of further improving the WTO's transparency and openness to the public, while ensuring continued efficiency, and with full respect for the sovereign authority of its Members. Such openness will promote public understanding of the benefits of trade, and of clear and equitable rules, and WTO members will benefit from the views and support of an informed global public.