

## EU - Canada Summit, Ottawa 19 December 2000

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### 1) Agenda:

The present Summit comes just after Prime Minister Chrétien's third general election victory on 27 November, in which his Liberal party was returned to office with an increased majority (173 seats out of 301).

The Summit also comes on the eve of the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the EC-Canada Framework Agreement.

Since the joint declaration on EC-Canada relations in 1990 summit meetings are held every half year, alternately on each side of the Atlantic. Each summit is immediately preceded by meetings of foreign affairs and trade ministers. The ministerial meetings report to the plenary session, chaired by the leaders, who will have had time for a private discussion beforehand. Before attending a working luncheon (theme: the global digital divide), a signing ceremony will take place for the renewal of the Agreement on Education and Training. The Commission will be represented by President Prodi, Mr. Patten and Mr. Lamy (Commissioner Lamy will stay on for an extra day to meet government and business circles). The Presidency will be represented by President Chirac, Mr. Védrine and Mr. Huwart. Mr. Solana will also participate.

### Agenda: main items

The EU and Canada are particularly close on **foreign policy issues**, as illustrated on the occasion of previous Summits. Since the implementation of **ESDP**, Canada has been looking for some form of consultation regarding EU decision making and action, which may be reflected in a Summit Statement on ESDP.

Canada and the EU are working together on the **destruction of landmines**. Since the last Summit we have agreed to examine the

technical factors influencing the destruction methodology for a specific kind of anti-personnel mines (PFM 1, which have a liquid explosive filling and as a result present particular risks, hazards and problems during storage and destruction). On the occasion of a conference, planned for early next year in Budapest, the results of this study will be reviewed. The above mentioned study has global value and the conference is targeted at donors, NGOs and potential beneficiaries all over the world. As a result of these two efforts, concrete de-mining operations are expected to start in the not too distant future.

The important issue of **climate change** will be discussed on the occasion of this Summit. After the meeting in The Hague (Sixth Conference of the Parties or CoP6), the parties agreed to continue to meet in order to promote a global consensus when CoP6 reconvenes in May 2001 in Bonn. At the invitation of Canada, negotiators met in Ottawa on 6 and 7 December. Progress was made in clarifying issues and resolving technical differences, but much remains to be done. Canada and the US have pursued their demands for "credits" for the beneficial effects of forestry and good farming practices to offset negative points earned from industrial and automobile emissions. The EU wants a real global reduction in emissions and not to weaken the Kyoto target. A new meeting of the Parties may only be useful if real progress is possible.

On the economic side, the **EU-Canada Trade Initiative (ECTI)** has proven to be a productive framework for pragmatic step-by-step progress on the multilateral side as well as in the bilateral field. A progress report on ECTI will be submitted by the trade ministers, highlighting some new initiatives.

The **Canada Europe Round Table for Business – CERT** - has added a valuable business-driven dimension to the economic dialogue. CERT is expected to announce on the day of the summit that, next to the Brussels office, an office in Canada will be opened under the leadership of former Minister Roy McLaren. A brainstorming meeting of a small number of leading CEOs with Commissioner Lamy is planned on 20 December.

Both sides have been engaged in a difficult process of discussing a **wine and spirits agreement**. Commissioner Fischler and Canadian Agriculture Minister Vanclief have exchanged letters recently and these may serve as a basis for making progress. The legal requirements for certification of **icewine** are now in place in Ontario and the EU can consider importing Canadian icewine, as an interim measure pending an overall agreement, which would include the protection of

denominations and fair trading practices regarding EU wines and spirits in Canada.

The EU and Canada will sign an **Agreement on Training and Education**.

The current agreement expires after five successful years. Some 1500 students and researchers have participated yearly in this programme via joint consortia of universities in the EU and Canada, working on selected themes.

## **2) EU-Canada Declaration on the ESDP**

1. Canada and the European Union recognise that a new security and defence context has developed over the decade following the end of the cold war. While the possibilities for advancing peace and stability have greatly improved, new risks and challenges confront us. At the same time a new Europe marked by increased integration and cooperation is taking shape and Euro-Atlantic security and defence structures are evolving.

2. Sharing both common values and common security interests, both bilaterally and in the context of relations between Nato and the European Union, Canada and the European Union reaffirm their resolve to make a greater contribution to conflict prevention and crisis management in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

3. Canada salutes the decisive progress made by the European Union in establishing the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), in particular at the meeting of the European Council in Nice.

4. The European Union and Canada agree that for the States concerned Nato remains the essential basis of the collective defence of its members and will continue to play an essential role in crisis management. The European Union and Canada are in favour of rapid implementation of the standing arrangements between the EU and Nato, which will allow a close and confident relationship to develop between the two organisations.

5. In the light of these developments, Canada and the European Union agree to deepen their dialogue on matters relating to the European Security and Defence Policy. To that end, they intend to hold quarterly bilateral meetings at expert level on all matters of mutual interest relating to security and defence, in particular emerging conflicts, conflict prevention measures and the cooperation of military and police

forces and civil experts in peace operations. As decided at the European Council in Nice, the European Union and Canada agree that consultations will be stepped up in times of crisis.

6. The European Union welcomes Canada's intention of participating in the civil and military aspects of crisis management operations led by the European Union. When the Union embarks on detailed examination of an option making use of Nato assets and capabilities particular attention will be paid to consultation with Canada. The European Union and Canada agree to continue their exchanges to determine the procedures for consultation of Canada and its participation in EU-led operations.

### **3) Joint statement on cooperation in justice and home affairs**

MINDFUL of the threat to our citizens posed by transnational organised crime in its multiple forms, in particular illicit drug trafficking, high-tech crime, corruption, trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling, and terrorism and of the challenges emerging from international judicial cooperation;

NOTING that the Joint Political Declaration on EU-Canada Relations and Joint Action Plan adopted on 17 December 1996 call for joint responses to these threats;

CONSIDERING the growing dialogue and cooperation between the European Union and Canada in the justice and home affairs sector;

DESIRING to reaffirm their shared commitment to the objectives of the Declaration and Action Plan;

The European Union and Canada today adopt this joint statement and pledge to strengthen their collaboration in the justice and home affairs sector.

They will endeavour to increase their collaboration to strengthen their capacity to respond to these threats by intensifying political dialogue and expert-level contacts, by pursuing actively opportunities for joint cooperation, by exchanging experiences, best practices and officials, and by undertaking joint practical activities in the justice and home affairs sector.

They will work in concert with the international community, their partners and civil society to consider ways to develop long-term responses and strategies.

The Annex attached to this joint statement describes the objectives that the European Union and Canada will be pursuing. These objectives will be updated as their cooperation continues to evolve.

## **ANNEX**

### **Migration, immigration and asylum**

We will continue to exchange information on developments related to the international movement of people and the impact on our asylum and legal immigration policies, and investigate the potential for practical cooperation in these areas. To this end, we will hold bilateral senior-official consultations on migration, immigration and asylum matters. To combat trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling, we pledge to support the provisions of the *UN Convention on Transnational Crime* and its Protocols, and to cooperate in developing a practical mechanism for the exchange of strategic information on clandestine movements and in eliminating obstacles to the readmission of third country nationals to their countries of origin.

In addition, we will explore opportunities for joint or coordinated action in migrant and refugee producing countries, such as those identified in the Action Plans produced by the European Union's High Level Working Group on Migration and Asylum. To derive maximum benefit from managed migration, we will share best practices and research on legal migration regimes, and on the integration of local migrants, *inter alia* through the Metropolis network with the aim of strengthening our collective understanding of migration phenomena and policy responses to it. We will continue to consult and cooperate bilaterally and in multilateral fora on improving the international protection regime.

### **Racism and xenophobia**

In support of our action against racism and xenophobia, we will strengthen our dialogue on the study of these phenomena, including their root causes and effects, and will exchange best practices with a view to contributing to the eradication of such phenomena in our democratic societies. In particular, this will include, *inter alia*, substantial regular contacts between the Vienna-based European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia and the relevant Canadian institutions.

### **Transnational organised crime**

We will pool our efforts to promote the ratification of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime*, including

the Optional Protocols (*the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea* and the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children*). In addition, we will join our efforts to promote the conclusion, as soon as possible, of the *Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition*. Furthermore, we will undertake to consult to coordinate technical assistance in signatory countries requiring assistance toward the effective implementation of the Protocols.

## **Cybercrime**

We will work together bilaterally and through multilateral fora to create an environment that fosters the growth of electronic commerce with a view to balancing economic, privacy, human rights and social concerns with the requirements for law enforcement and national security to maintain public safety. In particular, increased cooperative efforts will be directed toward improving cooperation aimed at locating and identifying people who use communication networks for illegal ends.

In addition, the Member States of the European Union and Canada will continue to work jointly to complete the Council of Europe *Convention on Cybercrime*, which would become the first broadly accepted international instrument that deals with the difficulties associated with computer-related crimes and privacy in the new borderless Internet age. Once the Convention is adopted, we will collaborate to promote its implementation and ratification.

## **Illicit drugs**

We will continue to work together to support world action against illegal drugs, in accordance with the balanced approach agreed at the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs of June 1998. We will continue to cooperate in international and multilateral bodies, including the United Nations and the Dublin Group. In addition, we will continue to foster cooperation between the European Union and Canada against illicit drugs, and will address in particular the issues of illicit drug trafficking, chemical precursors, money laundering, demand reduction, and combating synthetic drugs.

## **Corruption**

We will continue to work together in the fight against corruption, including through both the improved international implementation of existing corruption instruments and the negotiation of a new legal

instrument on corruption within the United Nations. We look forward to continuing and advancing the fight against corruption at the Second Global Forum on Fighting Corruption to be held in the Netherlands in May 2001.

### **Terrorism**

We will continue fully to support international efforts to eliminate terrorism and to combat the financing of terrorism. We will advocate international cooperation and the adoption of practical measures which would bolster the international fight against terrorism.

### **Europol**

Canada and Europol will consult in due course to explore opportunities for formalised cooperation.

### **Civil law**

We will join our efforts to conclude, by the end of 2001 or early 2002, *the Hague Convention on Jurisdiction and Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters*. The growth of international trade has made necessary the development of a global regime to address potential conflicts of jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments with greater legal certainty.

### **Money laundering**

Combating the laundering of the proceeds of crime, especially those obtained from illicit arms and drugs trafficking by international criminal groups, has proved to be an extremely important anti-crime tool for police and law enforcement. We will continue to work together for the improvement of international anti-money laundering standards and for the promotion of their implementation world-wide. We will work together to encourage the countries concerned to put an end to the harmful practices identified by the FATF in non-cooperative countries and territories and we are prepared to provide technical assistance where this is necessary and appropriate. We will implement the counter-measures to be decided by the FATF with regard to non-cooperative countries and territories which do not take the necessary measures to improve their arrangements. We will also explore ways to enhance cooperation between our respective competent authorities in the area of mutual legal assistance.

### **Exchange of personnel**

We will facilitate the exchange of officials between European Union institutions and relevant Canadian departments and agencies to encourage the study of our respective systems, methods, best practices and initiatives to allow personnel development, share expertise, foster collaboration and strengthen capacity building.

### **Cooperation in multilateral fora**

We agree to continue to consult and work together in multilateral fora to pursue our shared objectives and improve the effectiveness of multilateral action in the wider world.

### **Consultations**

We agree to pursue our shared objectives as part of our regular political dialogue, bilateral consultations, expert-level contacts and meetings in the margins of certain Council working group meetings (including CIREA, *Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on Asylum*; CIREFI, *Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Borders and Immigration*; the Multidisciplinary Working Group on Organised Crime; and the Working Group on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters).

## **4) European Union-Canada joint statement on development assistance co-operation**

We share a common purpose in pursuing development cooperation policies whose central objective is poverty reduction and agree to work together to this end. For the EU, this objective is reflected in the declaration on the European Community's development policy adopted by the Council on the 10th of November 2000. Canada's commitment to support sustainable development in order to reduce poverty, as set out in *Canada and the World*, remains the foundation for Canadian development policy. With the release of *Social Development Priorities: A Framework for Action*, Canada is sharpening its focus on the social dimensions of development.

We believe that the poverty reduction efforts of developing countries must be given tangible and effective support. To this end, we encourage all donor countries to strive to reach the 0.7% ODA/GNP target.

Effectiveness and efficiency of development cooperation are a major concern for the EU and Canada and we shall work together and exchange experiences to strengthen our respective evaluation

mechanisms, so as to ensure that these public funds are spent wisely and effectively.

Within the context of poverty reduction, we agree on the urgent need to meet the international development targets set to address the main communicable diseases. We reaffirm the importance of viewing this issue as a problem requiring action in all the sectors concerned, particularly in the area of health and development policies, prevention, affordable access to pharmaceuticals products, including treatment, and research. Our efforts will proceed in collaboration with developing countries, so as to foster national ownership and leadership, with the WHO and international institutions and with other development partners.

We have also agreed to join efforts to ensure the earliest possible completion of an international Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. We offer our assistance to developing countries, who bear the greatest burden of health and social costs of tobacco use, to put in place national measures to control tobacco use.

For developing countries, particularly the least developed, integration and participation in the world economy is essential for sustained economic growth, social development and poverty reduction. It must be accompanied by necessary social and political reforms. In addition to improved access to our markets, developing countries need greater technical and institutional capacities in order to be full participants in the global trading system. In the view to increasing such capacities, we endorse efforts to establish an international Trust Fund for trade-related technical assistance within the Integrated Framework and pledge to work together to resolve all remaining issues.

These four areas of cooperation on aid effectiveness, infectious diseases, controlling tobacco use, and technical assistance for developing countries underline our commitment to poverty reduction. We resolve to explore further areas in which we can work together to pursue common goals. This Declaration establishes a firm foundation for development cooperation between the EU and Canada.

## **5) EU-Canada Joint Statement on Cooperation in Satellite Navigation - GALILEO**

The European Union and Canada have developed close contacts in global satellite navigation. This strategically and economically important sector is the focus of the European GALILEO Programme. Satellite navigation, positioning and timing has penetrated the

everyday life of people directly and indirectly in a multitude of areas. It plays a fundamental role in future transport systems improving safety, streamlining traffic flows, reducing congestion and supporting multi-modal solutions. GALILEO will provide improved services and alternatives for world users and will expand the global satellite navigation market with full compatibility with other existing systems such as GPS and GLONASS. The complementarity of these systems would provide truly global GNSS services.

The European Commission and Canada created in 1999 a joint Working Group on Satellite Navigation. Canada has recently participated in the definition phase studies of GALILEO through expertise and funding. Additionally, Canada is associated to European Space Agency activities in satellite navigation. The European Commission and Canada recognise the wide potential of extending this co-operation to the future phases of GALILEO in areas such as creating a regional service, search and rescue activities, and industrial cooperation. The parties agree that such co-operation needs to take due account of rules concerning intellectual property and the security of the system.

The Parties agree to meet in early 2001 to explore the scope of an agreement that shall define and guide future Canadian participation in the development and validation phase of GALILEO in order to further promote satellite navigation technology in an efficient and coherent manner.

## **6) EU- Canada Trade Initiative Progress Report to the EU-Canada Summit**

The November 9 meeting of the Joint Cooperation Committee allowed both sides to gauge progress made under EU-Canada Trade Initiative (ECTI) and look forward to possible new initiatives.

As set out in the joint statement issued at the last EU - Canada Summit in Lisbon, the EU and Canada agree on the need for a new round of WTO negotiations aimed at further trade liberalisation and the strengthening of multilateral rules in order to increase economic growth, strengthen the world economy and meet the challenges of globalisation. The EU and Canada recognise the need to build support among developing countries for a new round of negotiations. Both parties also consider that flexibility and pragmatism will be key to their mutual efforts to develop consensus on a negotiating agenda that will attract the support of all WTO Members. Senior officials look forward

to meeting in early 2001 to discuss how to build momentum for new multilateral trade negotiations.

The EU and Canada forward to the entry into force of the Agreement on Mutual Recognition and note that significant progress has been made in the confidence building process. It is expected that the sectoral Annex on Recreational Craft is likely to be ready for implementation on January 31, 2001. There has been significant progress with other sectoral Annexes, covering good manufacturing practices for pharmaceuticals, radio and telecommunications terminal equipment, electromagnetic compatibility, medical devices, and electrical safety; some of these sectoral Annexes are also expected to come into full implementation during the first half of 2001. We are pleased that our regulatory authorities are developing strong relationships and better understanding of each other's systems.

A video conference was held on November 23 between EC and Canadian officials where information on respective approaches to the regulation of architectural and engineering professions was exchanged. It was agreed that the exchange of information should continue before it can be determined whether a mutual recognition agreement would be feasible and would bring mutual benefit. Lists of further questions will be exchanged early in the new year and a further video conference will be held later in first quarter.

Meetings held in Canada in November, 1999 provide a good start to efforts by both parties to strengthen dialogue and co-operation in the biotechnology field. Follow-up work is now required and both sides undertake to hold a video conference in the first quarter of 2001. The second meeting of the Joint management Committee (JMC) under the EC/Canada Veterinary Agreement was held in Halifax in October 2000. There was agreement to continue joint work by developing a list of key commodities which reflect shared priorities and for which an agreed approach to equivalency can be undertaken. Agreement was also reached on ways to move ahead to improve the exchange of information and notifications. As future work, it was agreed, as a matter of priority, to establish three technical working groups to focus on audit/verification, information exchange/notification and equivalency.

Cooperation between the European Union and Canada regarding the "Joint Statement on Electronic Commerce in the Global Information Society" continues and collaboration initiatives set out in the Work Plan (Lisbon, June 26, 2000) have advanced significantly. A separate progress report highlighting efforts underway in areas such as privacy

and security, has been presented to trade ministers at the Summit. The report gives an overview of the current state of play regarding the examination by the EU of Canada's privacy legislation. Discussions are advancing well and a positive opinion by the Working Party on the Protection of Individuals with Regards to the Processing of Personal Data is anticipated early next year.

EC and Canadian officials met on November 10 in Brussels to explore the possibility of initiating negotiations of a cultural and audiovisual cooperation agreement. The EC explained that such negotiations could not be considered in the short term, as a policy framework on cultural cooperation with third countries still has to be developed. In the meantime, both sides agreed to increase co-operation in the cultural field on a pragmatic basis to the extent possible within the current resource constraints both faced. Education and Culture Director General van der Pas undertook to visit Canada in the first quarter of 2001 for a high level meeting with his counterpart in the Canadian Heritage ministry. Both sides would identify possible initiatives prior to that meeting which could possibly lead to a work plan to be agreed in the high level meeting. It was agreed to further explore the opportunity of a jointly hosted experts seminar on the issue of cultural diversity as an early action..

Exchanges concerning trade in trade in wines and spirits have recently intensified and both parties look forward to progress toward resolving their differences in this area.

As set out in the last ECTI progress report, both sides began a review of ECTI's scope and agenda. They have agreed to start an in-depth analysis, involving both our internal resources and our business communities, to identify the specific issues, with particular regard to technical barriers, on which joint action can have a positive impact on trade and investment flows. It has also been agreed to discuss the possibility of introducing an early warning mechanism on potential trade disputes. In order to improve ECTI's effectiveness, the parties will consider the possibility of focussing more specifically on trade and investment issues.

Both sides will strive to agree to the work which should be undertaken, and where feasible, begin such work, prior to the end of the first quarter of 2001.

Both sides note that significant progress has been made toward the immediate priorities identified in the last progress report, and that the reporting process is serving well to guide ECTI's execution. A further

progress report will be prepared for the next EU - Canada Summit in June.