



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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NOTE

From: Secretariat
to: Delegations
Subject : EU-U.S. Summit, Dromoland, 26 June 2004

Delegations will find annexed to this note the following documents, which were issued at the EU-US Summit in Dromoland, on 26 June 2004:

1. EU-U.S. Declaration of Support for the People of Iraq
2. EU-U.S. Declaration on Combating Terrorism
3. EU-U.S. Declaration on HIV/Aids, Malaria and Tuberculosis
4. EU-U.S. Declaration on Sudan
5. EU-U.S. Declaration on the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
6. EU-U.S. Declaration on Strengthening our Economic Partnership
7. EU-U.S. Declaration Supporting Peace, Progress and Reform in the Broader Middle East and in the Mediterranean

EU-U.S. DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ**DROMOLAND CASTLE, 26 JUNE 2004**

The European Union and the United States share a common commitment in our support for the Iraqi people and the fully sovereign Iraqi Interim Government as they build a free, secure, democratic, unified and prosperous country, at peace with itself, its neighbours and with the wider world. Iraq needs and deserves the strong support of the international community to realise its potential.

We applaud the unanimous approval of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1546 on Iraq, endorsing the formation of the fully sovereign Iraqi Interim Government and the political process that will lead to a democratic Iraq, and recognise it as a new basis for the international community to support the goals of the Iraqi people.

- We welcome the establishment of the Iraqi Interim Government and offer our full and sustained support for its assumption of full sovereignty and for its mission to guide Iraq with the advice and support of the United Nations toward elections no later than 31 January 2005.
- We express our shared commitment, and urge others, including international organisations, to support the economic and political reconstruction of Iraq, focusing on priority projects identified by the Iraqi Interim Government.
- We support the continued and expansive engagement of the United Nations in Iraq after the transfer of sovereignty, as circumstances permit, with a leading role in the electoral process and the reconstruction of Iraq.
- Recognising the vital need to combat terrorism and maintain security and stability in Iraq, we support the mission of the Multinational Force for Iraq, including protection of the United Nations' presence, in accordance with the UNSCR 1546 and the invitation of the Iraqi Interim Government. We stress the need for full respect of the Geneva Conventions. We also support the training and equipping of professional Iraqi security forces, capable of assuming increasing responsibility for the country's security, as requested by Prime Minister Allawi.
- The U.S. will use its substantial assistance to support the Iraqi people, including through critical essential services like electricity, oil industry, water resources and sanitation, health care, transportation and telecommunications. In addition, the U.S. will focus on continuing economic and technical assistance and establishing formal bilateral relations with Iraq.
- The EU is providing assistance for the delivery of key public services, employment and poverty reduction and strengthening governance, civil society and human rights. The EU will launch dialogue with the Iraqi Interim Government and society and stands ready to prioritise support for the political process and elections, consider further support for the rule of law and civil administration in Iraq, use its relations with Iraq's neighbours to encourage positive engagement and regional support for political and economic reconstruction, play a positive role in discussions of Iraq's external debt and on trade issues and work to enhance its representation in Iraq.

- We welcome the success of the recent donors' conference in Doha of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq, and will work together and with key governments and organisations before the next conference in Tokyo later this year to identify ways in which the international community can continue to effectively contribute to the reconstruction of Iraq.
- We pledge to provide support and assistance for the process leading to national elections for the Transitional National Assembly no later than 31 January 2005. To that end, the United States and European Union will work together, with other donors, with the Iraqi Interim Government, and in response to requests for assistance from the United Nations, which plays a leading role in the electoral process. This assistance will be fully coordinated with the Iraqi Interim Government.
- We will continue to support the provision of international assistance on a bilateral basis and through the United Nations and other international organisations, with a view to responding to the needs of the Iraqi population.
- We shall promote reduction of Iraq's external debt burden, as debt reduction is critical if the Iraqi people are to have the opportunity to build a free and prosperous nation. This reduction should be provided in connection with an IMF program, and sufficient to ensure sustainability taking into account the recent IMF analysis. We encourage governments within the Paris Club, and non-Paris Club creditors, to achieve that objective in 2004.
- We will support Iraq's efforts to build a prosperous economy with a thriving private sector and an efficient public sector, attractive and open to investment, that reintegrates the country into the regional and international community, and provides for economic opportunities for all Iraqis.
- To help reestablish the ties that link Iraq to the world, we will explore ways of reaching out directly to the Iraqi people as they emerge from decades of dictatorship to launch the political, social and economic reconstruction of their nation. We will work with the Iraqi Interim Government and Iraqi civil society to strengthen democracy and respect for human rights, the rule of law, transparency and good government.
- We will encourage positive engagement and regional support from Iraq's neighbours for the political and reconstruction process in Iraq.
- If the Iraqi Interim Government decides that an international conference would support Iraqi political transition and Iraqi recovery to the benefit of the Iraqi people and the interest of stability in the region, we would welcome such a meeting.

EU-U.S. DECLARATION ON COMBATING TERRORISM

DROMOLAND CASTLE, 26 JUNE 2004

Since the attacks of 11 September 2001, the European Union and the United States have been working together closely to combat the threat of terrorism. In the aftermath of the attacks on Madrid on 11 March 2004, the European Council adopted a Declaration on Combating Terrorism, reinforcing its determination to prevent and fight terrorism. Today we have renewed our commitment to further developing our cooperation against terrorism within the framework of the New Transatlantic Agenda, while recognising the contributions of the G-8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative.

We remain determined to work together to combat terrorism while sharing a commitment to protect and respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law on which our societies are founded and which terrorism seeks to destroy.

On that basis, the U.S., the EU and, as appropriate, its Member States, will take forward work on counterterrorism, in keeping with the following objectives, through dialogue and action at all levels:

1. We will work together to deepen the international consensus and enhance international efforts to combat terrorism

1.1 We will support the key role of the United Nations, its General Assembly and the work of the Security Council. We will work closely with the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). We will also contribute to the Global Programme of the United Nations on Drugs and Crime.

1.2 We will work to ensure universal adherence to, and full implementation of, the United Nations Conventions on terrorism. Likewise, we will press for full implementation by all UN Member States of all relevant UN Resolutions, including 1373 and 1267 and all subsequent amending Resolutions.

2. We reaffirm our total commitment to prevent access by terrorists to financial and other economic resources

2.1 We will actively support the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on all issues regarding the financing of terrorism. In particular, we will work to ensure that EU and national legal frameworks are fully adapted to the FATF's eight special recommendations and Interpretive Notes on terrorist financing.

2.2 We will ensure the effectiveness of our asset freezing and transaction blocking laws and regulations, by implementing concrete steps to ensure full and effective implementation of all relevant provisions of UNSCR Resolution 1373.

2.3 We will ensure that internal processes are in place for reviewing proposals for designation, based on thorough and timely consideration of serious and credible evidence, providing a reasonable basis to indicate that such entities or individuals are supporting or financing terrorist activity or a previously designated entity or individual.

2.4 We will strengthen measures to protect against the abuse of formal and informal financial institutions, including through the regulation of alternative remittance systems, wire transfers and cash couriers, as well as of trans-border cash movements. We will review the regulation of the non-profit sector to ensure that it cannot be misused by terrorist organisations or those who seek to finance such organisations. We will keep these questions under active review.

2.5 We will take the necessary steps, in accordance with appropriate procedures and criteria, to ensure that terrorist groups cannot evade the consequences of designation by renaming themselves or hiding behind front organisations.

2.6 We will work to ensure effective implementation of our respective criminal legislation and relevant provisions outlawing the support to designated names.

2.7 We will provide public access to consolidated lists in our respective jurisdictions of all persons and entities subject to asset freezing mechanisms of the EU and the U.S. We will also promote awareness within the financial sector, the non-profit sector and the general public of the threat posed by terrorist financing and of responsibilities under relevant anti-terrorist financing legislation and regulation.

2.8 We will seek ways to identify adequate national coordination mechanisms to respond to queries on asset freezing regimes.

2.9 We will work to promote safe harbour provisions at a national level to protect government or private sector employees from personal liability for reporting, in good faith, suspicious transactions linked to terrorist financing.

2.10 Once we have designated an organisation, we will ensure that appropriate enforcement agencies or bodies analyse transactions of all accounts of the organisation. We will explore mechanisms for sharing the results of our analysis.

2.11 We will have a regular dialogue on Terrorist Financing.

3. We commit to working together to develop measures to maximise our capacities to detect, investigate and prosecute terrorists and prevent terrorist attacks

3.1 We will promote cooperation between our law enforcement agencies and institutions, taking account of our respective legislation, for the purpose of the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences. In particular:

3.2 We will work together to develop strategies to prevent cyber attacks that threaten our critical information infrastructures and to combat use of the Internet as a means for communications among terrorists and other criminals.

3.3 We will work together to enhance, in accordance with national legislation, our abilities to share information among intelligence and law enforcement agencies to prevent and disrupt terrorist activities, and to better use sensitive information as allowed by national legislation in aid of prosecutions of terrorists in a manner which protects the information, while ensuring a fair trial.

3.4 We will collaborate on enhancing legal frameworks to prevent terrorism, including by ensuring appropriate legislation is in place to investigate and prosecute offences linked to terrorist activities and facilitate legal cooperation in relation to such offences.

3.5 We will ensure that conduct consisting of knowingly supplying or attempting to supply material or logistic support to terrorists or terrorist groups is made a criminal offence.

3.6 We will work together to promote the use of appropriate investigative techniques, such as electronic surveillance, in combating terrorism and will collaborate in the development of mechanisms to protect witnesses and assist law enforcement.

3.7 We will regularly review developments regarding proposals directed at improving the exchange of personal information for the purpose of combating terrorism.

3.8 We will seek to strengthen the exchange of information and the capacity for cooperation between the U.S. and Europol in accordance with the U.S.-Europol agreements.

3.9 We will explore ways to strengthen cooperation between U.S. prosecutors and Eurojust in accordance with the Council Decision establishing Eurojust.

3.10 We will rapidly complete remaining steps necessary to bring the EU-U.S. Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance into force, so that we can fully use the mechanisms they contain for enhanced cooperation to combat terrorism, including enhanced joint investigative undertakings and enhanced tools to identify bank accounts of terrorists.

3.11 We will explore ways to build better mutual awareness of our respective criminal justice systems, such as the organising of seminars, participation in each other's law enforcement training programmes and further exchanges of law enforcement personnel that can aid us in our efforts.

3.12 We will seek means to improve cooperation on the sharing of law enforcement and other sensitive information between government agencies consistent with national legislation, and the need to protect sources and fair procedures.

4. We will seek to further protect the security of international transport and ensure effective systems of border control

4.1 We will use the recently established EU-U.S. Policy Dialogue on Border and Transport Security to enhance mutual understanding and complementarity of EU-U.S. security policies and improve security in land, air and maritime environments.

4.2 We will work together to further enhance relationships established through programs like the Container Security Initiative. The recent EC-U.S. agreement expanding customs cooperation will improve security standards while continuing to facilitate trade. We will enhance information exchange to increase our ability to target and interdict terrorist threats in the maritime transportation system.

4.3 We reaffirm our commitment to work in close mutual cooperation to increase maritime, port facility, and vessel security through the International Ship & Port Facility Security Code developed by the United Nations' International Maritime Organization. We will foster other initiatives from this organisation dedicated to further improving maritime security. We further pledge to assist each other in strengthening our respective maritime transportation systems through self audits and assessments as well as through discussions on harmonising maritime transport security requirements and sharing of best practices.

4.4 We will seek complementary approaches to airport, aircraft and air cargo security, optimised screening and enhanced security measures as appropriate. We will formulate principles of aviation, port and vessel security and explore cooperation on rail security.

4.5 We will fully implement the EC-U.S. agreement on transfer of passenger name record (PNR) data and will also cooperate on the development of multilateral standards.

4.6 We will continue to promote document security through the incorporation of interoperable biometric identifiers into travel documentation and work on compatible technology for the future.

4.7 We will work together to enhance information exchange, including through Interpol, in responding to the problem of lost and stolen passports and other border control related issues.

5. We will work together to develop further our capabilities to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack

5.1 Building on the considerable work which has been done in this area within the EU, NATO and other international organisations, we will identify areas for closer cooperation in crisis management.

5.2 Benefiting from this work, we will open a dialogue between the EU and the U.S. on responding to terrorist attacks, including attacks using CBRN contaminants.

5.3 We will develop strategies to improve communication with the public in the event of a major terrorist attack.

5.4 We will assist stricken nations in their efforts to mitigate the effects of terrorist attacks.

6. We will work in close cooperation to diminish the underlying conditions that terrorists can seize to recruit and exploit to their advantage. By promoting democracy, development, good governance, justice, increased trade and freedom, we can help end dictatorship and extremism that bring millions of people to misery and bring danger to our own people.

6.1 We will cooperate in developing a long-term strategy to address the above areas and in identifying ways to make more efficient use of our relevant external assistance programmes, with special regard to continued support for good governance and the rule of law.

6.2 We will work to support the development of global strategies to promote increased tolerance in the world, including cross-cultural and inter-religious understanding.

7. We will target our external relations actions towards priority Third Countries where counter-terrorist capacity or commitment to combating terrorism needs to be enhanced

7.1 We will mainstream counter-terrorist objectives into the work of external assistance programmes and take account of the coordinating work of the UN Counter Terrorism Committee.

7.2 We will have special regard to the objective of counter-terrorism capacity building in third countries, in line with the current work of the UN CTC, the FATF and the G8 Counter-Terrorist Action Group.

7.3 Within our counter-terrorism efforts we will work to develop comprehensive Counter-terrorist Financing and Anti-Money Laundering regimes.

EU-U.S. DECLARATION ON HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND TUBERCULOSIS

DROMOLAND CASTLE, 26 JUNE 2004

1. The spread of communicable diseases is one of the biggest threats to human life, prosperity and security. The HIV/AIDS epidemic, in particular, is one of the biggest global challenges of our time. Twenty years after the disease was first identified, it continues to spread rapidly. Its impact is most devastating in regions least able to mount a defence, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, where it is now rolling back many years of progress in human development, worsening poverty and eroding progress towards the internationally agreed development goals. In some parts of Eastern Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, HIV/AIDS threatens similar tragedies. Effectively rising to the challenge of HIV/AIDS is a key test for governments, multilateral organisations, the private sector and civil society in the 21st century.
2. The European Union and the United States welcome the strong leadership, internationally and by many national governments, that is now being demonstrated in responding to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. We also welcome the fact that this leadership is reflected in a significant increase in the resources that we have allocated to fight the epidemic. We are committed to turning the tide on this disease and pledge to work effectively and in coordination with partners, especially in countries facing high current and potential disease burdens, through both bilateral and multilateral means.
3. In recognition of the extent of the crisis and of our joint commitment to fighting HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, we are determined to further strengthen our co-operation with a particular focus on the following areas:

Global

4. We support the UN Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. We believe that steps should be taken to address the HIV/AIDS crisis in accordance with the time frames set out in the Declaration.

We have been instrumental in establishing, resourcing and promoting the effectiveness of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. We have supported the promising work of the Global Fund in confronting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. We are dedicated to ensuring that Fund resources are available to countries most severely affected by these diseases. We are determined to continue working together to promote the effective operation of this new global mechanism, including the mobilisation of new resources. We are also determined to ensure that it promptly disburses funding in support of programmes that are directed at prevention, treatment and the care of people living with HIV/AIDS in recipient countries and that provide affordable access to medicines and commodities.

5. In this context, we underline the importance of the work in the WTO related to paragraph 6 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration of 14 November 2001 on TRIPS and Public Health. We undertake to cooperate on the corresponding amendment of the TRIPS Agreement in an expeditious manner.

6. Our governments will also continue to support ongoing efforts to develop technologies to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, such as vaccines and microbicides. In the long term, such tools will be a key to reducing and ultimately ending the pandemic. We dedicate ourselves and encourage others, including the private sector, to investing necessary resources and working together collaboratively to accelerate the development of vaccines and preventive technologies.

Country

7. We reaffirm our broad and sustained commitment to supporting national AIDS responses. We endorse the “Three Ones”: ONE agreed HIV/AIDS Action Framework that provides the basis for coordinating the work of all partners; ONE National AIDS Coordinating Authority, with a broad based multi-sector mandate; and ONE agreed country level Monitoring and Evaluation System.
8. The “Three Ones” are key principles for concerted action at country level, with a view toward achieving the most effective and efficient use of available resources and ensuring rapid action and transparent, accountable and results-based management. We will work together with UNAIDS and all our partners to ensure our programmes strengthen local capacity for the effective monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programmes. We are determined to support the efforts of UNAIDS to facilitate action-oriented policy dialogue, on progress towards the “Three Ones” principles for concerted AIDS action at the country level and on issues arising from implementation and coordination of country programmes. In this context, we stand prepared to cooperate with UNAIDS on sharing information and reviewing and strengthening the co-ordination of HIV/AIDS responses at the country level.

Private Sector and Civil Society

9. We recognise the positive response of many private sector corporations, foundations, trade unions and associations, non-governmental and faith-based organisations and associations of people living with HIV/AIDS in responding to the pandemic. We call for a strengthening of this response and a deepening of collaboration between the EU and U.S. private sectors, with a view to investing in programmes that are directed at the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, particularly in the most affected or threatened countries. We call, in particular, for new efforts to explore opportunities for a greater, better-coordinated engagement by these organisations in the global fight against HIV/AIDS.

EU-U.S. DECLARATION ON SUDAN
DROMOLAND CASTLE, 26 JUNE 2004

The European Union and the United States welcome the Nairobi Declaration of 5 June 2004 on the Final Phase of Peace in Sudan which paves the way for the signature of a comprehensive peace agreement, putting an end to 20 years of conflict in southern Sudan, and commend all those who have worked with the parties to bring the peace talks to this point, in particular the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the host nation to the talks, Kenya. The protocols signed at Naivasha on 26 May 2004 demonstrate the continued commitment by both parties and the international community to end this longest-running civil war in Africa. We urge the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) to sustain the momentum towards an early conclusion of a comprehensive peace agreement. We reiterate our firm commitment to support a faithfully implemented comprehensive peace agreement designed to bring peace to all areas of Sudan. The United Nations has an important role to play in achieving this goal. We fully support the work of the UN in addressing the humanitarian and human rights crises in Darfur.

We express grave concern at the continuing humanitarian crisis in Darfur, western Sudan, where the lives of hundreds of thousands of civilians, who live in desperate conditions and require immediate life-saving relief, are at great risk. We strongly condemn the human rights violations that have been perpetrated there, particularly by Jingaweit militias. We reiterate our call on the Government of Sudan to immediately stop the violence perpetrated by the Jingaweit, ensure the protection and security of civilians and humanitarian workers, disarm the militias and allow full and unimpeded access by humanitarian groups to Darfur. We also reiterate that those responsible for the atrocities must be held accountable. In addition, we call on all signatories to the ceasefire agreement of 8 April 2004, and their proxy militias, to fully respect the terms of the ceasefire and to cooperate with the African Union-led monitoring mission presently being deployed in Darfur.

We commend the African Union for assuming a leading role in its monitoring mission. To support the AU-led mission, we are actively participating, contributing financially as well as sending observers. We encourage all parties to the conflict in Darfur to initiate a dialogue to begin addressing the underlying political and social problems that have led to this crisis.

We call on the Government of Sudan to stop supporting the aggressive actions by militia groups in the Upper Nile region.

**EU-U.S. DECLARATION ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
DROMOLAND CASTLE, 26 JUNE 2004**

The European Union and the United States reiterate that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems is a major threat to international peace and security. The risk that terrorists might acquire such weapons adds a new dimension to this threat. This global challenge requires a long-term strategy and a multifaceted solution. We need to tackle it individually and collectively, working together and with other partners, including through relevant international institutions, in particular those of the United Nations system. We are committed to strengthening the consensus among nations that proliferation is unacceptable. We call attention to our 2003 Joint Statement and our individual and collective joint efforts since then. We have identified the following joint actions to express our continuing determination to prevent, contain and reverse proliferation:

1. We applaud the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 and urge all States to implement all of its provisions in full. The Resolution states that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security. Terrorism and illicit trafficking add new dimensions to this threat. The Resolution identifies additional steps that States should take to counter these threats. We will meet our obligations under this Resolution and are prepared to assist States in doing the same. We will adopt, where needed, and enforce effective laws to prohibit the manufacture, acquisition, possession, development, transport or transfer of weapons of mass destruction by non-state actors. We will adopt, where needed, and enforce domestic controls to prevent proliferation, including physical protection, border, export and transshipment controls.
2. We welcome the G8 Action Plan on Non-proliferation announced at Sea Island on 9 June 2004.
 - To allow the world to safely enjoy the benefits of peaceful nuclear energy without adding to the danger of weapons proliferation, we have agreed to work to establish new measures so that sensitive nuclear items with proliferation potential will not be exported to States that may seek to use them for weapons purposes or allow them to fall into terrorist hands. The export of such items should only occur pursuant to criteria consistent with global non-proliferation norms and to States rigorously committed to those norms. We shall work to amend appropriately the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) guidelines and to gain the widest possible support for such measures in the future. In aid of this process, for the intervening year we agree that it would be prudent not to inaugurate new initiatives involving transfer of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies to other States. We call on all States to adopt this strategy of prudence. We will also develop new measures to ensure reliable access to nuclear materials, equipment and technology, including nuclear fuel and related services, at market conditions, for all States, consistent with maintaining non-proliferation commitments and standards.
 - The International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Additional Protocol must become an essential new standard, alongside the IAEA's comprehensive safeguards agreements, in the field of nuclear supply arrangements. We will work to strengthen the NSG guidelines accordingly. We call on all States to implement these standards by the end of 2005.

- To enhance the IAEA's integrity and effectiveness and strengthen its ability to ensure that nations comply with their NPT obligations and safeguards agreements, we will work together to establish a new special committee of the IAEA Board of Governors. This committee would be responsible for preparing a comprehensive plan for strengthened safeguards and verification. We believe this committee should be made up of Member States in compliance with their NPT and IAEA commitments.
 - We support the suspension of nuclear fuel cycle cooperation with States that violate their nuclear non-proliferation and safeguards obligations.
 - It is our view that States under IAEA investigation for non-technical violations of their nuclear non-proliferation and safeguards obligations should not participate in decisions taken by the IAEA Board of Governors or the proposed special committee regarding their own case or other compliance cases reviewed by the Board.
 - We fully subscribe to the Proliferation Security Initiative Statement of Interdiction Principles and support efforts to interdict WMD shipments and enhance cooperation against proliferation networks, including in intelligence and law enforcement.
 - We will continue to support the important non-proliferation activities carried out under the Global Partnership Programme.
 - We will take concrete steps to expand and improve our capabilities to prevent and respond to bioterrorism.
3. Proliferation is a global threat which requires an effective global response. We reaffirm our willingness to work together to strengthen and universalise the disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and regimes that ban the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. In particular, we underline the importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention.
- We call on States to fulfill their arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation commitments under the relevant multilateral treaty regimes. We support universal adherence to, and compliance with, these commitments.
 - We will seek to ensure strict implementation and compliance with these instruments and will support the multilateral institutions charged with verification and upholding compliance with these treaties and agreements.
 - We are committed to overcome the stalemate in the Conference on Disarmament.
 - We will seek universal adherence to the Hague Code of Conduct against the proliferation of ballistic missiles.
4. We recognise the NPT as the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime. We emphasise our commitment to preserve the integrity of the Treaty in all its aspects. We pledge to work together to achieve a successful outcome at the 2005 Review Conference of the Treaty and have agreed to the following steps to strengthen the NPT:

- We will stress the importance of strict compliance with the NPT and continue to promote its universalisation. We recall our decision last year to make the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols a standard for nuclear cooperation and non-proliferation. We seek universal adherence to comprehensive IAEA safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol.
 - We will provide the IAEA with the necessary political and financial support, in particular for the rigorous implementation of safeguards and will insist on full transparency by all States, including by States that are subject to safeguards investigations considered by the IAEA Board of Governors.
5. We remain concerned by the risks posed by the potential use of radioactive sources for terrorist purposes. We have resolved to enhance coordination of our efforts to promote radioactive source security and prevent the misuse of sources.
- In this context, we will encourage every country to work towards following the guidance contained in the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as revised last year, in order to strengthen the protection and improve the management of radioactive sources.
 - We have agreed to import and export control guidance for radioactive sources and will work towards putting adequate export controls in place by the end of 2005 and apply them in a harmonised and consistent manner. We share the view that high-risk radioactive sources should only be supplied to authorised end-users in States that can control them and that States should take measures to prevent sources from being diverted for illicit use.
 - We are of the same view on the importance of legal and regulatory controls on radioactive sources and will support IAEA efforts to assist countries that need such assistance to establish effective and sustainable controls.
 - We support the IAEA Model Project to Upgrade National Radiation Protection Infrastructures and the recent IAEA draft Action Plan to expand and accelerate Model Project efforts, which will help the ability of participating countries to follow the guidance in the revised Code.
 - We will coordinate our assistance efforts in these areas.
6. We support amending the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials to cover domestic storage, transport and use of nuclear material for peaceful purposes. We will examine ways to strengthen existing controls and guidelines on weapons useable nuclear materials and nuclear facilities used for peaceful purposes.
7. Since last year, we have made significant progress in the area of export control cooperation.

- We will continue to promote, with others, the importance of effective export controls, backed up by criminal sanctions for illicit export and trafficking of sensitive materials for WMD programmes and work for a more efficient sharing of relevant information, in order to prevent illicit transfers. We will undertake additional efforts to identify, control and interdict illegal shipments of WMD and missile-related materials. We will also explore ways to implement appropriate measures in the area of export controls and law enforcement that would contribute to the prevention of the illicit transfer of sensitive equipment and technology. We will work together to further strengthen the export control regimes.
 - Underlining the importance of effective export control systems and in the context of UNSCR 1540, we will work to widen international use of the control lists of the existing international control regimes.
 - We welcome recent developments which have seen all remaining EU Member States gain full membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group. We are working together to ensure that application for membership by the new EU Member States to the Wassenaar Arrangement and the Missile Technology Control Regime are actively considered in accordance with the respective procedures of those two Groups.
8. We remain committed to cooperating on specific proliferation challenges.
- The DPRK's announced withdrawal from the NPT is unprecedented and of serious concern to us all. The DPRK's pursuit of nuclear weapons, in violation of its international obligations, represents a threat to peace and security, as does the danger that the DPRK might export fissile material or nuclear weapons to dangerous States and terrorist groups. We support the Six-Party Process and call upon the DPRK to return to full compliance with the NPT and completely, verifiably and irreversibly dismantle its nuclear programme, including nuclear enrichment and plutonium.
 - We remain united in our determination to see the proliferation implications of Iran's advanced nuclear program resolved. We are disturbed by Iran's recent announcement of its intention to resume manufacturing and assembly of centrifuges and urge Iran to rethink its decision. We reiterate that Iran must be in full compliance with its NPT obligations and its safeguards agreements. To this end, we reaffirm the IAEA Board of Governors' Iran resolutions, which deplore Iran's insufficient cooperation and call on Iran, inter alia, to cooperate, fully and in a timely and proactive manner, with IAEA investigation of its nuclear programme and suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities.
 - We welcome Libya's decision to abandon, under international verification, its WMD and longer-range missile programs. We note Libya's cooperation with the IAEA, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and others, its signature of the Additional Protocol, and accession to the Chemical Weapons Convention and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We will work with Libya to implement these and other non-proliferation commitments.
9. We resolve to continue our work to prevent proliferation activity by both State and non-State actors and to address existing areas of proliferation concern.

EU-U.S. DECLARATION ON STRENGTHENING OUR ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

DROMOLAND CASTLE, 26 JUNE 2004

1. Over the last 50 years the economies of the European Union and the United States have become increasingly integrated, to the benefit of all. Today, we share the largest bilateral trade and investment relationship in the world, providing jobs to millions of workers on each side of the Atlantic. We have jointly dismantled trade and investment barriers, stimulated economic growth and significantly increased our mutual prosperity. The historic expansion of the European Union to 25 nations and 455 million people brings us additional opportunities for strengthening our bilateral relationship, as well as for promoting prosperity beyond our borders.
2. Our economies will prosper faster and further as the global economy grows as a whole. Trade liberalisation is critical to boosting global prosperity, generating sustained economic growth and raising living standards. We thus reaffirm their commitment to a multilateral trading system governed by rules. We are determined to advance multilateral trade liberalisation and strengthen rules as embodied in the WTO Doha Development Agenda negotiations. We are encouraged by the re-energised negotiations in recent weeks and recognise the need to make rapid progress on the core areas. We are on the verge of an historic opportunity to fundamentally reform trade in agriculture and recognise that progress in the agriculture negotiations will be essential to move the other core areas of the negotiations forward. We will continue to cooperate to reach a successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations as quickly as possible, based upon an ambitious and balanced outcome, taking into account the needs of developing countries and ensuring the poorest countries are not left behind. They too should develop the capacity to participate in the global trading system. We recognise that different countries will need to move at different speeds towards this aim. Working in cooperation with other WTO members, we direct our Ministers to finalise negotiating frameworks by the end of July in order to expeditiously complete these negotiations, reduce global trade barriers and further enhance the conditions for sustained global economic growth.
3. We are committed to policies producing strong and sustained economic growth to the mutual benefit of our citizens and the wider world. Innovation will bring improvements in productivity and stimulate more growth and higher levels of prosperity for our countries as well as other countries that rely on our markets. Innovative technologies in areas such as information, communication, hydrogen energy, pharmaceuticals and other health related products, can provide impetus to our economic partnership. We will reinforce our commitment to the protection of intellectual property rights, recognising their fundamental and growing importance to the creation of innovative products, services and technologies in our economies.
4. Our economic partnership will also thrive on the success of current transatlantic initiatives as we work to create a seamless transatlantic economic partnership. Today we signed an agreement on cooperation between the Galileo and GPS satellite navigation systems, opening the way for wide-ranging commercial opportunities. We are working towards a comprehensive aviation accord that will expand opportunities not only for airlines, but also

for airports, tourism, business links and cargo transport. We ask our negotiators to continue their efforts on this important agreement. We are making good progress on our Financial Markets Regulatory Dialogue to promote a vibrant and open transatlantic capital market. We recently signed a customs agreement on container security that will make trade more secure and facilitate legitimate trade. We are working to conclude an agreement on trade in wine, enhance trade in the expanding sector of organic food products and resolve differences over poultry trade. We have developed a Roadmap for Regulatory Cooperation outlining a broad range of activities intended to expand market opportunities and help minimise EU- U.S. regulatory divergences. We have initiated a policy dialogue to seek ways to raise our long term growth potential. To date, we have focused on pension systems reform and productivity growth, both of which are essential to meeting the economic challenge of our ageing populations.

5. Trade and investment remain at the core of our relationship and we must continue to look for cooperative means and best practices to enhance economic growth, job creation and innovation, in particular in the most dynamic sectors of our economies. We will look at new ways to give our relationship a fresh impetus. In this respect, we welcome and encourage the current lively and creative public debate on both sides of the Atlantic on how to enhance our already strong economic relationship. We commend the efforts of the Transatlantic Dialogues - Business, Consumer and Legislators - and others, to promote closer transatlantic ties and value those recommendations they have made on ways to eliminate barriers in the transatlantic market and to boost prosperity, productivity, employment and the standard of living.
6. We call on stakeholders on both sides of the Atlantic to engage in a vigorous discussion of concrete ideas on how to further transatlantic economic integration to the fullest, spur innovation and job creation and better realise the competitive potential of our economies and enterprises. We also ask senior officials from the EU and the U.S. Government to assess on each side of the Atlantic our bilateral economic relationship and to explore means to eliminate trade, regulatory and investment impediments to further economic integration. This effort may include relevant regulatory agencies as appropriate. We will in early 2005 develop a forward-looking strategy to enhance our economic partnership and eliminate barriers. The Senior Level Group will present these ideas to Leaders before the next EU-U.S. Summit.

**EU-U.S. DECLARATION SUPPORTING PEACE, PROGRESS AND REFORM IN THE
BROADER MIDDLE EAST AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

DROMOLAND CASTLE, 26 JUNE 2004

1. The European Union and the United States pledge our support to the governments and peoples of the countries concerned who have, in recent declarations and statements, expressed their determination to meet the challenges of modernisation; to advance political, social and economic reforms; to build democracy; and to promote human rights. We believe that increased economic and political freedom can advance and change lives in the countries concerned. This task will require the sustained and increased support of the European Union and the United States. We offer this support in friendship, respect and the spirit of partnership, recognising that we share the objective of a prosperous, secure and vibrant area. We welcome and support the initiative launched earlier this month at the G8 Summit in Sea Island, Georgia and the EU Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East endorsed by the European Council on 18 June.
2. We welcome the reform initiatives and declarations calling for political, economic and social progress that have stemmed from governments and civil societies in the countries concerned. Our engagement should draw on statements including the Arab League declaration of 23 May 2004, which expressed determination “to firmly establish the basis for democracy”, and the declarations of Alexandria, the Dead Sea, Sana’a and Aqaba. It should also take into account the significant analysis and recommendations provided in the Arab Human Development Reports of 2002 and 2003.
3. We remain convinced that engagement should be based on partnership and acknowledgement of the importance of local ownership. In order to be successful and lasting, reform must come from within the countries concerned and cannot be imposed from outside. With this in mind, we seek partnership with governments as well as with civil society and business communities who aspire towards reform and are ready to work with us on these shared objectives.
4. The peoples of these countries have rich traditions and cultures and have made many lasting contributions to human civilisation. Each country is unique and their diversity should be respected. Our engagement must respond to local conditions and be based on local ownership. Each society will reach its own conclusions about the pace and scope of change. Yet distinctiveness, important as it is, must not be exploited to prevent reform. The values they seek for themselves, and which we support, are universal: human dignity, freedom, democracy, the rule of law, economic opportunity and social justice.
5. We reaffirm our commitment to a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Progress towards a negotiated peace settlement in the Middle East and towards reform will be mutually reinforcing. Neither should be a precondition nor a substitute for the other. We support the work of the Quartet on the Road Map and endorse its declaration of 4 May 2004. We also welcome the League of Arab States’ continued support for the Roadmap as expressed at the Summit meeting held in Tunis on 22/23 May and the League’s rejection of acts of violence against civilians without distinction. We reiterate our common vision of two states, Israel and a viable, democratic, sovereign and contiguous Palestine, living

side by side in peace and security. We welcome and support the efforts of governments in the countries concerned to contribute to a settlement of this conflict, including the announced intention of Israeli withdrawal from all Gaza settlements and from parts of the West Bank which can be a step towards achieving the two-state solution and has the possibility of restarting progress on the Roadmap. We call for an end of all acts of violence and terrorism. We support all efforts, including those by Egypt, to resolve critical security issues relating to Gaza. In this context, any unilateral initiative should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the Roadmap and the two-state vision. At the same time, we welcome the establishment of the World Bank Trust Fund and urge international support for this important initiative for Palestinian economic and social reconstruction.

6. We will build upon our respective policy frameworks and instruments. For the U.S., the Middle East Partnership Initiative is a key instrument, together with other bilateral instruments. For the EU, cooperation is based primarily on its Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the EU-Gulf Cooperation Council Cooperation Agreement, the EU Neighbourhood Policy and other bilateral or multilateral initiatives, including the EU Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean and the Middle East, as recently adopted by the European Council. We welcome the G8 Plan of Support for Reform, including the establishment of the “Forum for the Future”. In this context, we pledge to work with each other in concrete areas to support:

- **Democratic development and the fullest possible participation by all citizens** through programs to strengthen civil society and promote democratic norms and institutions, including by providing technical assistance and support to independent election commissions, voter registration programs, conduct of elections, civic awareness programs (including those with a particular emphasis on women voters and candidates) and through strengthening parliamentary exchanges and independent media.
- **Increased practical and financial support to enhancing human rights**, legislative reforms and norms of good governance and linking closer relations and financial assistance to the achievement of measurable progress in these areas.
- **Efforts to significantly increase literacy skills, including through increased higher and basic education cooperation** in areas such as increasing enrollment rates or improving quality, with a special focus on education for women and girls. These efforts will help the countries concerned meet their target of imparting literacy skills to an additional 20 million people by 2015, as set out in the Beirut Declaration on Education for All of January 2004.
- **Economic integration, intra-regional trade and expanded trade opportunities in global markets**, through support, where appropriate, for accession to the WTO, including technical assistance, support for entrepreneurship and intraregional trade agreements, programs on trade facilitation and support for development of local chambers of commerce. In this regard, we will take into account regional integration initiatives.

7. In order to follow up on these initiatives, we have agreed to find better ways to coordinate our respective efforts with each other and in partnership and dialogue with governments and representatives of civil society and business sectors in the countries concerned. In all instances, we will seek to respond to the impetus for reform stemming from the individual countries concerned. We will make full use of the existing structures of cooperation and dialogue between the EU and U.S., such as the Senior Level Group, to ensure that opportunities for cooperation and synergy between our respective programs are availed of to the full.