



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 10 June 2008**

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**NOTE**

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from :            Presidency  
to :                COREPER

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*Subject :        European Council (19 and 20 June 2008)*  
                      – *Draft conclusions*

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The Presidency hereby submits a revised draft of the conclusions to be agreed by the European Council at its meeting on 19 and 20 June 2008.

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*The meeting of the European Council was preceded by an exposé by Mr Hans-Gert Pöttering, President of the European Parliament, followed by an exchange of views.*

## **LISBON TREATY**

*[p.m.]*

## **FREEDOM, SECURITY AND JUSTICE**

1. Strengthening the EU as an area of freedom, security and justice is a key priority for citizens. The European Council calls on the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission to make every effort to ensure the rapid adoption of important legislative proposals still pending in this field before the end of the current legislature.
2. Last December the European Council underlined the need for a renewed political commitment for the purpose of developing a comprehensive European migration policy. Since then, important progress has been achieved, in particular on the development of an integrated border management strategy and the enhancement of cooperation with third countries. Efforts in the area should be strengthened in the coming months.
3. The European Council emphasises the interlinkages between migration, employment and development as well as the importance of combating the major pull factors of illegal migration. It calls on the Council to intensify work with a view to the rapid adoption of the proposals on the admission of third country nationals for the purpose of highly qualified employment, on sanctions against employers of illegal immigrants, and on a single application procedure and a common set of rights for third country workers.

4. The European Council welcomes the conclusions of the Council of April 2008 on practical cooperation in the field of asylum and invites the Commission to present the Policy Plan as soon as possible. It underlines the need to continue with progress on the future Common European Asylum System with a view to its realisation by 2010.
5. The European Council underlines the importance of continuing work on the further development of the integrated border management strategy, including addressing particular pressures faced by some Member States. Rapid progress is needed on the future development of FRONTEX, including through the enhancement of operational coordination. The use of modern technologies to improve the management of external borders needs to be swiftly and thoroughly examined, including entry/exit and registered traveller systems. The European Council looks forward to the forthcoming studies on the feasibility and added value of an electronic system for travel authorisation and on the creation of a European Border Surveillance System. The European Council invites the Commission to step up efforts on these issues and to rapidly report back on progress achieved and further possible steps.
6. The European Council reiterates the need for an effective return and readmission policy. It welcomes the progress made on the proposal on common standards in this area and underlines the importance of enhancing cooperation in readmission with third countries and consequently stresses the need to conclude urgently readmission agreements with all major countries of origin and transit.
7. The European Council underlines the importance of continuing the dialogue, partnership and cooperation with third countries on migration issues in a geographically balanced manner. The Global Approach needs to be further developed, in particular through the development of concrete instruments such as migration missions, cooperation platforms, mobility partnerships and migration profiles. In this respect, the European Council welcomes the launching of Pilot Mobility Partnerships with Cape Verde and the Republic of Moldova and looks forward to the opening of the dialogue on such Partnerships with Georgia and Senegal. The Commission is invited to evaluate the Pilot Mobility Partnerships and report on the results by no later than June 2009.

8. Noting the important progress achieved over the past months in implementing the Union's Counter Terrorism Strategy, the European Council stresses that efforts to fight terrorism must be stepped up, while fully respecting the rule of law and human rights. In this context the European Council welcomes the recommendations contained in the EU's Counter-Terrorism Coordinator's report. It invites the Commission to come forward with its communication on the prevention of radicalisation and recruitment for terrorism as soon as possible. In its cooperation with third countries the Union should usefully contribute to the prevention of recruitment for terrorism, particularly through the delivery of technical assistance in the fields of education, human rights, rule of law, civil society and governance. The Commission is invited to focus efforts in particular on countries in the North African region and the Sahel, as well as countries in the South Asia region.
9. Access to relevant information by the competent authorities of the Member States and EU agencies is a necessity for an efficient prevention of terrorism and serious crime. The European Council therefore stresses the need for a coordinated and coherent approach to the implementation of the principle of availability, aiming for an effective use of information technology and information networks. Agreement has been reached on the integration of the provisions on exchange of information in the Prüm Treaty into the Union's legal framework, but further initiatives to enhance the exchange of information should be examined, taking due account of the protection of personal data.
10. In March 2008, the enlargement of the Schengen area by 9 Member States was finalised with the abolition of controls at internal air borders. This contributes to a higher level of mobility without affecting the security of EU citizens. The European Council urges the Member States and the Commission to allocate sufficient resources to ensure that SIS II becomes operational in September 2009. It invites the Commission to present possible solutions for the long term management of large scale IT systems in the area of Freedom, Security and Justice.
11. The European Council welcomes an initiative to progressively establish a uniform EU E-justice portal by the end of 2009.

12. The European Council welcomes the agreement reached on the Directive on the protection of the environment through criminal law and the progress made with regard to the Directive against ship source pollution. The European Council reiterates the importance of achieving a high level of environmental protection throughout the EU. It also welcomes the continuation of work in the field of procedural guarantees in criminal law, especially the rapid adoption of the framework decision for enhancing procedural rights in trials in the absence of the person, and calls for work to be continued in this area.
13. Efforts to enhance judicial cooperation in civil law matters, including family law, need to continue, considering the positive impact such cooperation can have on citizens in their everyday lives. Important legal acts concerning mediation in civil and commercial matters, the law applicable to contractual obligations and parental responsibility and the protection of children have been adopted; nevertheless, further work is needed. The European Council therefore calls for the Regulation on maintenance obligations to be adopted before the end of 2008 and for a political solution concerning the Regulation on jurisdiction and applicable law in matrimonial matters to be found promptly. The Commission is invited to submit its proposal on succession and wills before the end of the year.
14. The European Council underlines the need to rapidly follow up on the project to establish a common frame of reference for European contract law.
15. The roles of Eurojust and Europol need to be strengthened, and the cooperation between these two agencies enhanced, with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious cross-border crime. The European Council stresses the importance of the agreement reached at the April 2008 Council on the Decision on establishing Europol and calls for its swift formal adoption in line with the timetable agreed in June 2007. The European Council calls on the Council to rapidly conclude its work with a view to formally adopting the draft Council Decision establishing Eurojust before the end of 2008.

16. The European Council emphasises the need to strengthen the cooperation with third countries and international organisations (especially the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the Council of Europe and the United Nations).
17. The European Council strongly supports the aim of having all EU Member States participating as quickly as possible in the U.S. Visa Waiver Programme in order to ensure full reciprocal visa free travel and equal treatment for all EU citizens as is already the case for U.S. citizens entering the territory of the Member States.
18. The European Council welcomes ongoing efforts to reinforce the Union's disaster response capacities and stresses the need for an integrated approach to managing disasters. It invites the Council, the Commission and Member States to take this work forward rapidly.

#### **POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF HIGH FOOD AND OIL PRICES**

19. The recent surge in commodity prices raises concerns, both internally, especially as regards low income households, and abroad, particularly for developing countries which are net food importers. It is a complex phenomenon with many root causes and consequences, affecting EU policies across the board. The European Council welcomes the Commission's Communication on this issue.
20. Rising oil prices have also partly contributed to higher food prices through higher input prices for farmers as well as higher costs for transport and food processing. These developments underscore the need to foster energy efficiency and promote competition in energy markets, increase the transparency of oil markets, including as regards oil stocks, as well as promote modernisation of transport systems and renewable energy sources, while enhancing the dialogue with oil producing countries. The European Council recalls the agreement reached in Manchester in 2005 that distortionary fiscal and other policy interventions should be avoided as they prevent the necessary adjustment by economic agents.

21. The European Council takes particular note of the Commission's intention to monitor food price developments in Europe and internationally, and looks forward to the Commission's report on the evolution of the situation ahead of the December 2008 European Council.
22. Acknowledging the importance of devising a policy response to the global and domestic effects of the price surge, the European Council agrees on the following:

***Short term measures***

23. In the agricultural sector the Union has already acted to moderate the pressure on food prices through the sale of intervention stocks, the reduction in export refunds, the removal of the set-aside requirement for 2008, the increase of milk quotas, and the suspension of import duties for cereals, thus improving supply and helping to stabilise agricultural markets.
24. It is also important to note the distributional effects of increasing commodity prices. A number of Member States have envisaged short term measures to alleviate the impact of recent commodity price developments on low income households. However, it is important to ensure that price signals are not distorted and to avoid broad-based second round effects on wages and prices (including through indexation schemes). Any measures should be short term and targeted, and should avoid distortionary effects.
25. A number of Member States are also planning to reform restrictive regulation in the retail sector in order to improve the functioning and the competition at various stages of the food supply chain. The European Council welcomes the Commission's initiative to examine this issue in the context of the Single Market Review. The European Council also welcomes the Commission's intention to monitor closely activities in commodity-related financial markets and their impact on price movements as well as any policy implications. It invites the Commission to report back on this issue in advance of the December 2008 European Council.

### ***Mid and long term measures***

26. Successive reforms of the CAP have enhanced its market orientation, reduced the number of supply management measures and made EU farmers more responsive to price developments. It is important to continue to improve the market orientation of agriculture and thus enable EU farmers to better respond to market signals. In the context of the CAP Health Check, the Council will also consider further steps with the aim of abolishing supply restraints.
27. It is important to ensure the sustainability of bio-fuel policies, notably by encouraging the development of the second generation bio-fuels made from by-products that do not compete with food production. There is also a need to rapidly assess possible impacts on agricultural products for food and take action, if necessary, to address shortcomings. Further assessment should also be made of the environmental as well as social consequences of the production of bio-fuels.
28. There is a need to pursue work on innovation, research and development of agricultural production, notably to enhance its energy efficiency, productivity growth and ability to adapt to climate change.

### ***Initiatives at the international level***

29. High food prices are generally putting a strain on most developing countries. They are severely affecting the situation of the world's poorest populations and are putting at risk progress towards all MDGs. Action is therefore required from the European Union from a development and humanitarian assistance perspective. In its efforts, the Union will work in close liaison with the United Nations and other international organisations and in the framework of partner countries' own policies and strategies.



30. In view of the high food prices experienced globally, the European Council stresses the importance of fostering coordination with the EU's international partners, in particular in promoting the sustainable production of bio-fuels and the efficient use of energy at international level and in working to increase as required the assistance to the most affected countries.
31. The EU is already providing important food aid and humanitarian assistance in many of the most critical areas and will mobilise resources to finance, beyond food aid, safety nets for poor and vulnerable population groups.
32. The EU will promote a more coordinated and longer term international response to the current food crisis, in particular in the UN, in international financial institutions and in the context of the G8. It accordingly welcomes the establishment by the UNSG of the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis. The EU is determined to play its full part in implementing the Declaration agreed in Rome on 5 June 2008 at the FAO High Level Conference on World Food Security.
33. The EU will use its policy dialogue with third countries in a transparent manner to discourage food export restrictions and export bans. It will also raise this issue in the WTO and other relevant international fora. Furthermore, the EU will continue to strive for a comprehensive, ambitious and balanced conclusion of the Doha Round.
34. The EU will support a strong agricultural supply response in developing countries, providing in particular the necessary financing for agricultural inputs and assistance in using market-based risk management instruments. It will enhance its support to public and private investments in agriculture and more generally encourage developing countries to develop better agriculture policies, especially to support food security and reinforce regional integration. Particular attention will be paid to small-scale farmers and enhancing energy efficiency.

35. Considering the wide range of policy sectors affected by the high food prices, the European Council invites the GAERC to follow closely the work conducted in the relevant Council formations on this issue and report back by December 2008.

### **ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

36. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the historic decision to launch the euro and the creation of the European Central Bank, the European Council salutes the remarkable success of the first decade of economic and monetary union. This success must be built upon to meet the economic challenges that lie ahead. The European Council calls on the Council to reflect on the means of strengthening the economic framework for EMU, in the light of the Commission's communication on "EMU@10", so as to ensure that the full potential and benefits of the single currency are realised.
37. The European Council congratulates Slovakia on the convergence achieved since its accession to the EU, based on sound economic and financial policies, and welcomes Slovakia's fulfilment of all the convergence criteria as set out in the Treaty. In this context, the European Council welcomes the Commission's proposal that Slovakia should adopt the euro on 1 January 2009.
38. The EU remains committed to maintaining international leadership on climate change and energy. The European Council welcomes the progress made on a global and comprehensive post-2012 agreement on climate change at the negotiations in Bangkok in April and in Bonn in June 2008. The pace of negotiations needs to accelerate in order to come to an agreement in Copenhagen in 2009. With the aim of agreeing on an EU position concerning scaled-up finance and investment flows for both mitigation and adaptation according to the Bali Action plan on time, the Commission is invited to present a comprehensive strategy on mechanisms for low carbon technology research and development, dissemination and transfer, as well as financing and investment with the aim of agreeing on an EU position at the Spring European Council 2009.

39. In order to maintain international leadership and credibility the European Union must reach rapidly an agreement on its climate and energy package. The European Council therefore welcomes the progress achieved to date on the different proposals of the climate and energy legislative package and urges the Council to work in close cooperation with the European Parliament towards an agreement in line with the time targets set at its March 2008 meeting.
40. The European Council welcomes broad agreement reached on essential elements of the internal energy market legislative package, and in particular on the issue of effective separation of supply and production activities in the gas and electricity sectors. It invites the Council and the European Parliament to reach final agreement on the package before the end of the current legislative term.
41. The European Council warmly welcomes the political agreements reached by the Council on the Directive on working time and on the Directive on working conditions for temporary workers, which represent important steps towards legal certainty in these areas. It calls on the Council and the European Parliament to reach a balanced final agreement on both Directives before the end of the current legislative term.
42. *[The European Council is expected to welcome the decision on the EIT seat and in that context to recall the conclusions of the representatives of the Member States, meeting at Head of State or Government level in Brussels on 13 December 2003, on the distribution of the seats of Community offices or agencies.]*

## **WESTERN BALKANS**

43. The European Council reaffirms its full support for the European perspective of the Western Balkans, as set out in the Thessaloniki Agenda. Recalling its conclusions of December 2006, the European Council stresses that by making solid progress in economic and political reform and by fulfilling the necessary conditions and requirements as set out in the Accession and European Partnerships, the remaining potential candidates in the Western Balkans should achieve candidate status, according to their own merits, with EU membership as ultimate goal. The EU perspective remains essential for the stability, reconciliation and the future of the Western Balkans.
44. The Stabilisation and Association Process remains the framework for the European course of the Western Balkans. The progress achieved in recent years in this context, in particular through the conclusion of Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAAs), now needs to be further consolidated.
45. The European Council welcomes the significant progress in facilitating the people-to-people contacts for the countries of the region. In this regard the European Council welcomes the successful launching of the dialogue on visa liberalisation with all countries concerned, based on the roadmaps containing clear and realistic benchmarks. The European Council also endorses the Declaration on the Western Balkans as set out in the Annex.
46. The European Council stresses again the importance of regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations. It welcomes the transition from the Stability Pact to the Regional Cooperation Council.

47. Steps towards the opening of accession negotiations with the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** are possible as soon as all the conditions set out in the December 2005 European Council conclusions are met and the key priorities identified in the Accession Partnership in February 2008 implemented. To reach the next stage in its relations with the EU, **Albania** must continue its efforts to meet the objectives set out in the European Partnership. The EU welcomes the commitment to ensure the conditions for free, fair and democratic elections which must take place in 2009. Further efforts with regard to institutional capacities in public administration, the fight against corruption and organised crime as well as in the judiciary will be of similar importance. The European Council takes note of the progress **Montenegro** has made and encourages the country to further focus on building administrative capacity, pursuing the fight against corruption and organised crime, creating national consensus around issues related to state-building, consolidating the institutions as well as reforms of the judiciary in accordance with the Constitution. [The European Council welcomes the recent signature of the SAA with **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, which constitutes an important step in that country's European course]. Bosnia and Herzegovina must continue with the implementation of the reform process without delay, particularly with the view of fulfilling the objectives and conditions for the transition from the Office of the High Representative to the European Union Special Representative. The European Council looks forward to a new Government in Belgrade with a clear European agenda to push forward with necessary reforms. Building on the recent signature of a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the EU, **Serbia** can accelerate its progress towards the EU, including candidate status, as soon as all necessary conditions are met. Recalling the European Council's conclusions of December 2007 and the GAERC conclusions of 18 February 2008 the European Union remains committed to play a leading role in ensuring the stability of **Kosovo**, also through EULEX Kosovo, EUSR and its contribution to an international civilian office. [*p.m. language to be adapted according to the agreement at the UNSC meeting on 10 June on possible reconfiguration of the international presence and on possible gradual deployment of the EU mission throughout Kosovo.*] The European Council also welcomes the commitments taken by the Kosovo authorities, in particular with regard to the protection of the rights of communities, decentralisation and preservation of religious and cultural heritage as well as the future role of the international presence.

The European Council expresses its support to the forthcoming Donors' Conference and calls for intensified preparations. The EU recalls its willingness to assist the economic and institutional development of Kosovo, in line with the European perspective of the region.

## **EXTERNAL RELATIONS**

### ***Millennium Development Goals***

48. The year 2008 should mark a turning point in enhancing the collective efforts to eradicate poverty in the context of sustainable development, in order to ensure that by 2015 all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will be achieved worldwide. In the light of progress made in some countries and areas, the European Council is convinced that all MDGs can still be attained in all regions of the world, provided that concerted action is taken immediately and in a sustained manner until 2015. However, it is seriously concerned about the trend in many countries and regions, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, in terms of achievement of the MDGs.
49. The EU will keep on playing a leading role as the world's largest donor and will make all necessary efforts to ensure an ambitious action-oriented response before, during and after the key events to be held in the second half of this year: the third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Accra, 2-4 September), the UN High Level Event on the MDGs (New York, 25 September) and the International Conference on Financing for Development (Doha, 29 November-2 December).

50. The Council conclusions of May 2008 provide a strong collective EU response to the global development challenge. In particular, with a view to attaining all MDGs, the EU strongly reaffirms its commitment to achieve a collective ODA target of 0,56% GNI by 2010 and 0,7% GNI by 2015, as set out in the May 2005 Council conclusions, the June 2005 European Council conclusions and the European Consensus on Development. These commitments should see annual EU ODA double to over EUR 66 billion in 2010. At least half of this collective increase will be allocated to Africa.
51. The EU will undertake radical reforms to improve aid effectiveness, building on the full implementation of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the 2005 European Consensus on Development and the 2007 EU Code of Conduct on complementarity and division of labour.
52. The EU will continue to improve policy coherence for development (PCD) in the twelve areas identified in 2005, ensuring furthermore that the PCD principles are part of the international agenda for the MDGs and aid effectiveness.
53. The EU will fully implement the 2007 EU Strategy on Aid for Trade, striving to achieve its collective target of EUR 2 billion spending on EU trade-related assistance annually by 2010 (EUR 1 billion from the Member States and EUR1 billion from the European Community) and to increase overall Aid for Trade in coherence with the increases in overall ODA. In the range of 50% of the increase in the collective EU trade-related assistance will be available for ACP countries.
54. [p.m. EU Agenda for Action. Language to be adapted according to the discussions in CODEV.]

55. The EU is determined to provide an effective collective response to the new challenges to development posed in particular by climate change and high food prices. With regard to climate change, the EU is determined to help where relevant developing countries, particularly poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, to move towards sustainable economic growth and to adapt to climate change, in line with the agreement reached in Bali to launch negotiations aimed at securing a global agreement on climate change in Copenhagen in 2009. It will work for the effective implementation of the 2007 "Global Climate Change Alliance" and will explore ways to mobilise new financial resources to tackle climate change and combat its negative impact. In this respect, the EU will work, inter alia, on the basis of the Commission proposal for a global financing mechanism.

### ***European Neighbourhood Policy***

#### *"Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean"*

56. The Mediterranean region is an area of vital strategic importance to the European Union in both political and economic terms. The Barcelona Process has been the central instrument for Euro-Mediterranean relations since 1995 and has allowed the strong promotion of multilateral and bilateral cooperation. Building on and reinforcing previous successes, the "Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean" will inject further momentum in the Union's relations with the Mediterranean. It will complement ongoing bilateral relations which will continue within existing policy frameworks.
57. The European Council welcomes the Commission's Communication of 20 May 2008 and, in particular, the proposals to provide an enhanced political dimension to the EU's relations with Mediterranean partners through a new political impetus, notably by holding biennial summits, and to reinforce the shared ownership of the Partnership.
58. On this basis, the EU shall conduct necessary consultations with all Euromed partners with a view to preparing a joint declaration to be adopted by the Paris Summit on 13 July 2008.



59. The European Council welcomes the proposals for developing the eastern dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy, which will aim at enhancing EU policy towards eastern ENP partners in bilateral and multilateral formats.
60. The European Council agrees on the need to further promote regional cooperation among the EU's eastern neighbours, and cooperation between the EU and each of these countries respectively, on the basis of differentiation and an individual approach, respecting the character of the ENP as a single and coherent policy framework. Furthermore, such cooperation should bring added value and be complementary to the already existing and planned multilateral cooperation schemes under the ENP, in particular the Black Sea Synergy and the Northern Dimension.
61. In line with this, the European Council invites the Commission to take the work forward and to present to the Council a proposal for modalities of the "Eastern Partnership", on the basis of relevant initiatives with a view to the Spring European Council in 2009.

#### **Other issues**

62. The European Council reconfirms that the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, in particular the children affected by armed conflict, is a priority of the EU's external action. The European Council calls on the Commission and Member States to continue ensuring coherence, complementarity and coordination of human rights, security and development policies and programmes, in order to efficiently and sustainably address the short, medium and long term impacts of armed conflict on children in an effective and comprehensive manner.

63. The European Council acknowledges efforts to promote the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue. In this context it recognises the value of culture as an integral part of all relevant external policies, in line with the recommendations of the conference "New Paradigms, New Models & Culture in the EU External Relations". The European Council underlines the importance of cultural cooperation, based on dialogue with civil society, in promoting people-to-people contacts and fostering good neighbourly relations.
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