

REFERENCES TO PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS:

EUROPEAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Naz Sunay

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ACRONYMS

EU	European Union
CoE	Council of Europe
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
SPSEE	Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe
WEU	Western European Union
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement
BENELUX	Benelux Economic Union
CEI	Central European Initiative
CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States
NORDEN	Nordic Council and Nordic Council of Ministers
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organisation
EIB	European Investment Bank

AC	Arctic Council
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ANALYSIS

- I continued to take into account ‘development’.
- I continued to take into account ‘rule of law’ under nationalism. Rule of law incorporates equality before law, presumption of innocence, safeguards against arbitration and ex post facto laws.
- Regionalism, regional ties or regional integration proved to be a reoccurring theme in the charters of the European IGOs. Taking into account that these charters as a whole refer to a regional integration, I compiled those articles under the ‘regionalism’ that put a strong emphasis on such cooperation. I placed it under diplomacy since regional integration is a very close form of multilateralism. It goes without saying that other primary institutions such as market, or diplomacy are also closely related to regionalism and regional integration in the context of Europe.
- As opposed to the UN family organisations, European IGOs had a more complete list of primary institutions and incorporated references to all of the primary institutions with varying weight. This is especially the case with OSCE where I found references to almost all of the primary institutions.
- Institution of ‘sovereignty’ is also closely related to the principle of equal sovereignty thus I included the voting procedures of the IGOs under this category. It is important to distinguish between unanimous voting where the Member-states are fully sovereign with their right of veto, and majoritarian (qualified majority voting in the case of the EU) voting where the member-states lose some of their sovereignty. Moreover, in the case of the EU I also included the operation and the decision-making mechanisms of the supranational institutions such as the European Parliament (Assembly) as well as the Commission. The majority voting in the EP and the neutrality of the Commission also undermine the sovereignty of the EU member-states to a certain extent. Thus, this ‘sovereignty’ category not only involves the principles of sovereignty and equal sovereignty but also incorporates a challenge to national sovereignty.
- Rome Treaty (EU) made some references to redistributive policies within the Union. This does not coincide fully with the ‘development’ category which focuses on third parties and the developing world. Thus, I compiled these references under ‘redistribution’ under the category of equality of people.
- Moreover, a number of other common themes emerged.
 - o References were made to ‘cold war’ and the structures of cold war mostly in WEU and OECE.
 - o Secondly, there were a lot of references made to the UN, UN system and institutions of the UN system. I believe this is something beyond diplomacy or multilateralism. Instead it shows the grounded nature of the UN system in Europe. Almost all these organisations refer to the UN as the basis of the intergovernmental regime and indirectly were able to justify their existence.

PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS (BY IGO)

European Union (European Economic Community) (EU)

Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community (Rome Treaty, 1957)

Source: <http://www.ena.lu?lang=2&doc=11094> (last accessed on 20.09.2008)

Main linkages found: Sovereignty, Market, Financial Liberalisation, Trade Liberalisation

Sovereignty

- Article 7. Within the field of application of this Treaty and without prejudice to the special provisions mentioned therein, any discrimination on the grounds of nationality shall hereby be prohibited. The Council may, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, lay down rules in regard to the prohibition of any such discrimination. (EU)
- Article 8.3. This statement shall be made at the end of the fourth year by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a report of the Commission. The invocation by a Member State of the non-fulfilment of its own obligations shall not, however, be an obstacle to a unanimous vote. Failing a unanimous vote, the first stage shall automatically be extended for a period of one year. At the end of the fifth year, the Council shall make such confirmatory statement under the same conditions. Failing a unanimous vote, the first stage shall automatically be extended for a further period of one year. At the end of the sixth year, the Council shall make such a statement acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a report of the Commission. (EU)
- Article 8.5. The second and third stages may not be extended or curtailed except pursuant to a decision of the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission. (EU)
- Article 14. 7. The provisions of this Article may be amended by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted. (EU)
- Article 21.1. Any technical difficulties which may arise in the application of Articles 19 and 20 shall be settled, within a period of two years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, by directives issued by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission. 2. Before the end of the first stage and, in any case, not later than at the date of the fixing of such duties, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall decide as to the adjustments required with a view to ensuring the internal harmony of the common customs tariff following the application of the rules laid down in Articles 19 and 20, particular account being taken of the degree of processing undergone by the various goods to which the common tariff applies. (EU)
- Article 25. 1. If the Commission finds that the production in the Member States of certain products contained in Lists B, C and D is not sufficient to supply the demands of one of them and that such supply traditionally depends to a considerable extent upon imports coming from third countries, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on

- a proposal of the Commission, shall grant to the Member State concerned tariff quotas at a reduced rate of duty or duty free. (EU)
- Article 28. Any autonomous modification or suspension of duties of the common customs tariff shall be decided upon by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote. After the expiry of the transitional period, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, may, however, decide upon modifications or suspensions not exceeding 20 per cent of the rate of any duty and effective for a maximum period of six months. (EU)
 - Article 38.3. Products subject to the provisions of Articles 39 to 46 inclusive are listed in Annex II to this Treaty. Within a period of two years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall decide as to the products to be added to that list. (EU)
 - Article 43.2. The Council, acting during the first two stages by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall issue regulations or directives or take decisions, without prejudice to any recommendations which it may make. (EU)
 - Article 44.3. These criteria and the procedure for revision shall be determined by means of a unanimous vote of the Council in the course of the first three years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. (EU)
 - Article 44. 5. From the beginning of the third stage and in cases where it has not yet been possible in respect of certain products to establish the above objective criteria, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, may modify the minimum prices applied to these products. (EU)
 - Article 45. 3. This provision shall not apply if the Council decides by means of a unanimous vote to grant the payments necessary to compensate, in respect of imports effected for this purpose on the basis of such agreements or contracts, for the excess price paid in comparison with the delivery prices of the same supplies obtained on the world market. (EU)
 - Article 51. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall, in the field of social security, adopt the measures necessary to effect the free movement of workers, in particular, by introducing a system which permits an assurance to be given to migrant workers and their beneficiaries. (EU)
 - Article 54.1. Before the expiry of the first stage, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall lay down a general programme for the abolition of restrictions existing within the Community on freedom of establishment. (EU)
 - Article 54.2. In order to implement the general programme or, if no such programme exists, to complete one stage towards the achievement of freedom of establishment for a specific activity, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall, until the end of the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, act by issuing directives. (EU)
 - Article 55. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, may exclude certain activities from the application of the provisions of this Chapter. (EU)
 - Article 56. 2. Before the expiry of the transitional period, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall issue directives for the co-ordination of the above-mentioned legislative

and administrative provisions. After the end of the second stage, however, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for co-ordinating such provisions as, in each Member State, fall within the administrative field. (EU)

- Article 57. 1. In order to facilitate the engagement in and exercise of non-wage-earning activities, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall, in the course of the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, act by issuing directives regarding mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications. (EU)
- Article 57. 2. For the same purpose, the Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall, before the expiry of the transitional period, issue directives regarding the co-ordination of legislative and administrative provisions of Member States concerning the engagement in and exercise of non-wage-earning activities. A unanimous vote shall be required on matters which, in at least one Member State, are subject to legislative provisions, and on measures concerning the protection of savings, in particular the allotment of credit and the banking profession, and concerning the conditions governing the exercise in the various Member States of the medical, para-medical and pharmaceutical professions. In all other cases, the Council shall act in the course of the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
- Article 59. ...The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, may extend the benefit of the provisions of this Chapter to cover services supplied by nationals of any third country who are established within the Community. (EU)
- Article 63. 1. Before the end of the first stage, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall lay down a general programme for the abolition of restrictions existing within the Community on the free supply of services. The Commission shall submit such proposal to the Council in the course of the first two years of the first stage. The programme shall, for each category of services, fix the general conditions and the stages of such liberalisation. 2. In order to implement the general programme or, if no such programme exists, to complete one stage in the liberalisation of a specific service, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall, before the end of the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, act by issuing directives. (EU)
- Article 69. The Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission which for this purpose shall consult the Monetary Committee provided for in Article 105, shall, in the course of the first two stages by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, issue the directives necessary for the progressive implementation of the provisions of Article 67. (EU)
- Article 70.1. The Commission shall propose to the Council measures in regard to the progressive co-ordination of the exchange policies of Member States in respect of the movement of capital between those States and third countries. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall issue directives in this connection. It shall endeavour to achieve the highest possible degree of liberalisation. 2. Where the action taken in application of the preceding paragraph does not permit the abolition of discrepancies between the exchange rules of Member States and where such discrepancies should lead persons resident in one of the Member States to make use of the transfer facilities within

- the Community, as provided for under Article 67, in order to evade the rules of one of the Member States in regard to third countries, that State may, after consulting the other Member States and the Commission, take appropriate measures to overcome these difficulties. If the Council finds that such measures restrict the free movement of capital within the Community beyond what is required for the purposes of the preceding subparagraph, it may, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, decide that the State concerned shall modify or abolish these measures. (EU)
- Article 73. 1. In the event of movements of capital leading to disturbances in the functioning of the capital market in any Member State, the Commission shall, after consulting the Monetary Committee, authorise such State to take, in regard to such movements of capital, protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, may revoke this authorisation and may modify such conditions and particulars. 2. The Member State which is in difficulty may, however, on the ground of their secret or urgent character, itself take the abovementioned measures if they should become necessary. The Commission and the other Member States shall be informed of such measures not later than at the date of their entry into force. In this case, the Commission may, after consulting the Monetary Committee, decide that the State concerned shall modify or abolish such measures. (EU)
 - Article 75.1. With a view to implementing Article 74 and taking due account of the special aspects of transport, the Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall, until the end of the second stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, lay down... (EU)
 - Article 75.3. Notwithstanding the procedure provided for in paragraph 1, provisions which relate to the principles governing transport and the application of which might seriously affect the standard of living and the level of employment in certain regions and also the utilisation of transport equipment, shall, due account being taken of the need for adaptation to economic developments resulting from the establishment of the Common Market, be laid down by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote. (EU)
 - Article 76. Until the provisions referred to in Article 75, paragraph 1, are enacted and unless the Council gives its unanimous consent, no Member State shall apply the various provisions governing this subject at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty in such a way as to make them less favourable, in their direct or indirect effect, for carriers of other Member States by comparison with its own national carriers. (EU)
 - Article 84.2. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, may decide whether, to what extent, and by what procedure appropriate provisions might be adopted for sea and air transport. (EU)
 - Article 87.1. Within a period of three years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall lay down any appropriate regulations or directives with a view to the application of the principles set out in Articles 85 and 86. If such provisions have not been adopted within the above-mentioned time-limit, they shall be laid down by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted. (EU)
 - Article 93.2. At the request of any Member State, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, may, if such a decision is justified by exceptional circumstances, decide that any aid instituted or to be instituted by that State shall be deemed to be compatible

- with the Common Market, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 92 or the regulations provided for in Article 94. (EU)
- Article 99. The Commission shall submit proposals to the Council which shall act by means of a unanimous vote, without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 100 and 101. (EU)
 - Article 100. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for the approximation of such legislative and administrative provisions of the Member States as have a direct incidence on the establishment or functioning of the Common Market. (EU)
 - Article 101... If such consultation does not result in an agreement which eliminates the particular distortion, the Council, acting during the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue the directives necessary for this purpose. The Commission and the Council may take any other appropriate measures as provided for in this Treaty. (EU)
 - Article 103. 2. Without prejudice to any other procedures provided for in this Treaty, the Council may, by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, decide on measures appropriate to the situation. (EU)
 - Article 108. 3. If the mutual assistance recommended by the Commission is not granted by the Council or if the mutual assistance granted and the measures taken are insufficient, the Commission shall authorise the State in difficulties to take measures of safeguard of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. Such authorisation may be revoked and such conditions and particulars may be amended by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
 - Article 109. 3. On the basis of an opinion of the Commission and after consulting the Monetary Committee, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, may decide that the State concerned shall amend, suspend or abolish the measures of safeguard referred to above. (EU)
 - Article 111. 3. The Council shall, when exercising the powers conferred upon it under this Article, act during the first two stages by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
 - Article 112... On a proposal of the Commission, the Council, acting until the end of the second stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, shall issue the directives necessary for this purpose. (EU)
 - Article 113. 4. The Council shall, when exercising the powers conferred upon it by this Article, act by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
 - Article 114. The agreements referred to in Article 111, paragraph 2, and in Article 113 shall be concluded on behalf of the Community by the Council acting during the first two stages by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
 - Article 116. As from the end of the transitional period, Member States shall in respect of all matters of particular interest in regard to the Common Market, within the framework of any international organisations of an economic character, only proceed by way of common action. The Commission shall for this purpose submit to the Council, which shall act by means of a qualified majority vote, proposals concerning the scope and implementation of such common action. (EU)
 - Article 121. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote after consulting the Economic and Social Committee, may assign to the Commission functions relating to the implementation of common measures, particularly in regard to the social security of the migrant workers referred to in Articles 48 to 51 inclusive. (EU)

- Article 126. At the expiry of the transitional period, the Council, on the basis of an opinion of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, may: (a) acting by means of a qualified majority vote, rule that all or part of the assistance referred to in Article 125 shall no longer be granted; or (b) acting by means of a unanimous vote, determine the new tasks which may be entrusted to the Fund within the framework of its mandate as defined in Article 123. (EU)
- Article 127. On a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, shall lay down the provisions necessary for the implementation of Articles 124 to 126 inclusive; in particular, it shall fix details concerning the conditions under which the assistance of the Fund shall be granted in accordance with the terms of Article 125 and also concerning the categories of enterprises whose workers shall benefit from the aids provided for in Article 125, paragraph 1 (b). (EU)
- Article 135. Subject to the provisions relating to public health, public safety and public order, the freedom of movement in Member States of workers from the countries and territories, and in the countries and territories of workers from Member States shall be governed by subsequent conventions which shall require unanimous agreement of Member States. (EU)
- Article 136... Before the expiry of the Convention provided for in the preceding subparagraph, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall, proceeding from the results achieved and on the basis of the principles set out in this Treaty, determine the provisions to be made for a further period. (EU)
- Article 138.1. The Assembly shall be composed of delegates whom the Parliaments shall be called upon to appoint from among their members in accordance with the procedure laid down by each Member State. (EU)
- Article 138.3.... The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall determine the provisions which it shall recommend to Member States for adoption in accordance with their respective constitutional rules. (EU)
- Article 141. Except where otherwise provided for in this Treaty, the Assembly shall act by means of an absolute majority of the votes cast. (EU)
- Article 142. The Assembly shall adopt its rules of procedure by a vote of the majority of its members. (EU)
- Article 144... If the motion of censure is adopted by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, representing a majority of the members of the Assembly, the members of the Commission shall resign their office in a body. They shall continue to carry out current business until their replacement in accordance with the provisions of Article 158 has taken place. (EU)
- Article 146. The Council shall be composed of representatives of the Member States. Each Government shall delegate to it one of its members. The office of President shall be exercised for a term of six months by each member of the Council in rotation according to the alphabetical order of the Member States. (EU)
- Article 148. 1. Except where otherwise provided for in this Treaty, the conclusions of the Council shall be reached by a majority vote of its members. 2. Where conclusions of the Council require a qualified majority, the votes of its members shall be weighted as follows:
 - o Belgium 2
 - o Germany 4
 - o France 4
 - o Italy 4

- Luxembourg 1
- Netherlands 2

Majorities shall be required for the adoption of any conclusions as follows: — twelve votes in cases where this Treaty requires a previous proposal of the Commission, or — twelve votes including a favourable vote by at least four members in all other cases. 3. Abstentions by members either present or represented shall not prevent the adoption of Council conclusions requiring unanimity. (EU)

- Article 149. When, pursuant to this Treaty, the Council acts on a proposal of the Commission, it shall, where the amendment of such proposal is involved, act only by means of a unanimous vote. As long as the Council has not so acted, the Commission may amend its original proposal, particularly in cases where the Assembly has been consulted on the proposal concerned. (EU)
- Article 154. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, shall fix the salaries, allowances and pensions of the President and members of the Commission, and of the President, judges, advocates-general and registrar of the Court of Justice. The Council shall also fix, by means of the same majority, any allowances to be granted in lieu of remuneration. (EU)
- Article 157. 1. The Commission shall be composed of nine members chosen for their general competence and of indisputable independence. The number of members of the Commission may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council. Only nationals of Member States may be members of the Commission. The Commission may not include more than two members having the nationality of the same State. 2. The members of the Commission shall perform their duties in the general interest of the Community with complete independence. In the performance of their duties, they shall not seek or accept instructions from any Government or other body. They shall refrain from any action incompatible with the character of their duties. Each Member State undertakes to respect this character and not to seek to influence the members of the Commission in the performance of their duties. The members of the Commission may not, during their term of office, engage in any other paid or unpaid professional activity. When entering upon their duties, they shall give a solemn undertaking that, both during and after their term of office, they will respect the obligations resulting therefrom and in particular the duty of exercising honesty and discretion as regards the acceptance, after their term of office, of certain functions or advantages. Should these obligations not be respected, the Court of Justice, on the application of the Council or of the Commission, may according to circumstances rule that the member concerned either be removed from office in accordance with the provisions of Article 160 or forfeit his right to a pension or other advantages in lieu thereof. (EU)
- Article 158. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governments of Member States acting in common agreement. (EU)
- Article 159. Vacancies thus caused shall be filled for the remainder of the term of office. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, may decide that such vacancies need not be filled. (EU)
- Article 160. In such case the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, may provisionally suspend the member from his duties and make provision for his replacement pending the ruling of the Court of Justice. (EU)
- Article 163. The conclusions of the Commission shall be reached by a majority of the number of members provided for in Article 157. (EU)

- Article 165. Should the Court of Justice so request, the Council may, by means of a unanimous vote, increase the number of judges and make the requisite amendments to the second and third paragraphs of this Article and to Article 167, second paragraph. (EU)
- Article 166. Should the Court of Justice so request, the Council may, by means of a unanimous vote, increase the number of advocates-general and make the requisite amendments to Article 167, third paragraph. (EU)
- Article 194. The number of members of the Committee shall be fixed as follows:
 - o Belgium 12
 - o Germany 24
 - o France 24
 - o Italy 24
 - o Luxembourg 5
 - o Netherlands 12

The members of the Committee shall be appointed for a term of four years by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote. This term shall be renewable. (EU)

- Article 200. 3. The scales may be amended by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote. (EU)
- Article 201. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote and after consulting the Assembly on such proposals, may lay down the provisions whose adoption it shall recommend to the Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional rules. (EU)
- Article 203. 3. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, shall establish the draft budget and shall then transmit it to the Assembly. (EU)
- Article 203. 5. For the adoption of the section of the budget relating to the European Social Fund the votes of the members of the Council shall be weighted as follows:
 - o Belgium 8
 - o Germany 32
 - o France 32
 - o Italy 20
 - o Luxembourg 1
 - o Netherlands 7

A majority of at least 67 votes shall be required for the adoption of any conclusions. (EU)

- Article 204. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, may, subject to observance of the other provisions laid down in the first paragraph, authorise expenditure in excess of one-twelfth of the appropriations. (EU)
- Article 206. The accounts of all the revenues and expenditures of the budget shall be examined by a committee of control composed of auditors of indisputable independence of whom one shall be the chairman. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall fix the number of auditors. The auditors and the chairman of the committee of control shall be appointed by the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, for a period of five years. Their remuneration shall be determined by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
- Article 209. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall...(EU)
- Article 212. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall, in collaboration with the Commission and after consulting the other institutions concerned, lay down the statute of service for officials and the conditions of employment for other employees of the Community. (EU)

- Article 217. The rules concerning the languages of the institutions of the Community shall, without prejudice to the provisions laid down in the rules of the Court of Justice, be determined by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote. (EU)
- Article 223. 2. In the course of the first year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall determine the list of products to which the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) shall apply. 3. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, may amend the said list. (EU)
- Article 227. The conditions for the application of the other provisions of this Treaty shall be determined, not later than two years after the date of its entry into force, by decisions of the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission. (EU)
- Article 235. If any action by the Community appears necessary to achieve, in the functioning of the Common Market, one of the aims of the Community in cases where this Treaty has not provided for the requisite powers of action, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall enact the appropriate provisions. (EU)
- Article 237. Any European State may apply to become a member of the Community. It shall address its application to the Council which, after obtaining the opinion of the Commission, shall act by means of a unanimous vote. (EU)
- Article 238. The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of States or an international organisation agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures. Such agreements shall be concluded by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote and after consulting the Assembly. Where such agreements involve amendments to this Treaty, such amendments shall be subject to prior adoption in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 236. (EU)

Non-intervention

- Article 223.1. The provisions of this Treaty shall not detract from the following rules: (a) No Member State shall be obliged to supply information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to the essential interests of its security; (b) Any Member State may take the measures which it considers necessary for the protection of the essential interests of its security, and which are connected with the production of or trade in arms, ammunition and war material; such measures shall not, however, prejudice conditions of competition in the Common Market in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes. (EU)
- Article 233. The provisions of this Treaty shall not be an obstacle to the existence or completion of regional unions between Belgium and Luxembourg, and between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, in so far as the objectives of these regional unions are not achieved by application of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 234. The rights and obligations resulting from conventions concluded prior to the entry into force of this Treaty between one or more Member States, on the one hand, and one or more third countries, on the other hand, shall not be affected by the provisions of this Treaty. (EU)

International Law

- Article 164. The Court of Justice shall ensure observance of law and justice in the interpretation and application of this Treaty. (EU)

- Article 169. If the Commission considers that a Member State has failed to fulfil any of its obligations under this Treaty, it shall give a reasoned opinion on the matter after requiring such State to submit its comments. If such State does not comply with the terms of such opinion within the period laid down by the Commission, the latter may refer the matter to the Court of Justice. (EU)
- Article 170. Any Member State which considers that another Member State has failed to fulfil any of its obligations under this Treaty may refer the matter to the Court of Justice. (EU)
- Article 171. If the Court of Justice finds that a Member State has failed to fulfil any of its obligations under this Treaty, such State shall take the measures required for the implementation of the judgment of the Court. (EU)
- Article 173. The Court of Justice shall review the lawfulness of acts other than recommendations or opinions of the Council and the Commission. For this purpose, it shall be competent to give judgment on appeals by a Member State, the Council or the Commission on grounds of incompetence, of errors of substantial form, of infringement of this Treaty or of any legal provision relating to its application, or of abuse of power. Any natural or legal person may, under the same conditions, appeal against a decision addressed to him or against a decision which, although in the form of a regulation or a decision addressed to another person, is of direct and specific concern to him. The appeals provided for in this Article shall be lodged within a period of two months dating, as the case may be, either from the publication of the act concerned or from its notification to the appellant or, failing that, from the day on which the latter had knowledge of that act. (EU)
- Article 175. In the event of the Council or the Commission in violation of this Treaty failing to act, the Member States and the other institutions of the Community may refer the matter to the Court of Justice with a view to establishing such violation. Such appeal shall only be admissible if the institution concerned has previously been invited to act. If, at the expiry of a period of two months after such invitation that institution has not stated its attitude, the appeal may be lodged within a further period of two months. Any natural or legal person may submit to the Court of Justice, under the conditions laid down in the preceding paragraphs, a complaint to the effect that one of the institutions of the Community has failed to address to him an act other than a recommendation or an opinion. (EU)
- Article 177. The Court of Justice shall be competent to make a preliminary decision concerning: (a) the interpretation of this Treaty; (b) the validity and interpretation of acts of the institutions of the Community; and (c) the interpretation of the statutes of any bodies set up by an act of the Council, where such statutes so provide. Where any such question is raised before a court or tribunal of one of the Member States, such court or tribunal may, if it considers that its judgment depends on a preliminary decision on this question, request the Court of Justice to give a ruling thereon. Where any such question is raised in a case pending before a domestic court or tribunal from whose decisions no appeal lies under municipal law, such court or tribunal shall refer the matter to the Court of Justice. (EU)
- Article 179. The Court of Justice shall be competent to decide in any case between the Community and its employees, within the limits and under the conditions laid down by the relevant statute of service or conditions of employment. (EU)
- Article 180. The Court of Justice shall be competent, within the limits laid down below, to hear cases concerning: (a) the fulfilment by Member States of the obligations arising under the Statute of the European Investment Bank. The Board of Directors of the Bank shall, in this respect, dispose of the powers conferred upon the Commission by

Article 169; (b) the conclusions of the Board of Governors of the Bank. Any Member State, the Commission or the Board of Directors of the Bank may lodge an appeal in this matter under the conditions laid down in Article 173; and (c) the conclusions of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Appeals against such conclusions may be lodged, under the conditions laid down in Article 173, provided that they may only be lodged by a Member State or by the Commission, and only on the grounds of an infringement of formal procedures laid down in Article 21, paragraph 2 and paragraphs 5 to 7 inclusive of the Statute of the Bank. (EU)

- Article 181. The Court of Justice shall be competent to make a decision pursuant to any arbitration clause contained in a contract concluded, under public or private law, by or on behalf of the Community. (EU)
- Article 182. The Court of Justice shall be competent to decide in any dispute between Member States in connection with the object of this Treaty, where such dispute is submitted to it under the terms of a compromise. (EU)
- Article 187. The judgments of the Court of Justice shall be enforceable under the conditions laid down in Article 192. (EU)

Territoriality

- Article 52. Within the framework of the provisions set out below, restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a Member State in the territory of another Member State shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period. Such progressive abolition shall also extend to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries by nationals of any Member State established in the territory of any Member State. (EU)
- Article 53. Member States shall not, subject to the provisions of this Treaty, introduce any new restrictions on the establishment in their territories of nationals of other Member States. (EU)
- Article 54.3. (d) by ensuring that wage-earning workers of one Member State employed in the territory of another Member State may remain in that territory for the purpose of undertaking a non-wage-earning activity there, provided that they satisfy the conditions which they would be required to satisfy if they came to that State at the time when they wish to engage in such activity; (e) by enabling a national of one Member State to acquire and exploit real property situated in the territory of another Member State, to the extent that no infringement of the principles laid down in Article 39, paragraph 2 is thereby caused. (EU)
- Article 75.1.(a) common rules applicable to international transport effected from or to the territory of a Member State or crossing the territory of one or more Member States...(EU)

Diplomacy

- Article 228. 1. Where this Treaty provides for the conclusion of agreements between the Community and one or more States or an international organisation, such agreements shall be negotiated by the Commission. Subject to the powers conferred upon the Commission in this field, such agreements shall be concluded by the Council after the Assembly has been consulted in the cases provided for by this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 229. The Commission shall be responsible for ensuring all suitable contacts with the organs of the United Nations, of their Specialised Agencies and of the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Commission shall also ensure appropriate contacts with all international organisations. (EU)

- Article 230. The Community shall establish all suitable co-operation with the Council of Europe. (EU)
- Article 231. The Community shall establish with the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation close collaboration, the particulars of which shall be determined by common agreement. (EU)
- Article 238. The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of States or an international organisation agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures. Such agreements shall be concluded by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote and after consulting the Assembly. Where such agreements involve amendments to this Treaty, such amendments shall be subject to prior adoption in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 236. (EU)

War

- Preamble (para 9). Resolved to strengthen the safeguards of peace and liberty by establishing this combination of resources, and calling upon the other peoples of Europe who share their ideal to join in their effort. (EU)
- Article 224. Member States shall consult one another for the purpose of enacting in common the necessary provisions to prevent the functioning of the Common Market from being affected by measures which a Member State may be called upon to take in case of serious internal disturbances affecting public order, in case of war or of serious international tension constituting a threat of war or in order to carry out undertakings into which it has entered for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security. (EU)

Balance of Power

- Article 138. 2. The number of these delegates shall be fixed as follows: (EU)
 - Belgium 14
 - Germany 36
 - France 36
 - Italy 36
 - Luxembourg 6
 - Netherlands 14
- Article 148. 2. Where conclusions of the Council require a qualified majority, the votes of its members shall be weighted as follows: (EU)
 - Belgium 2
 - Germany 4
 - France 4
 - Italy 4
 - Luxembourg 1
 - Netherlands 2
- Article 194. The number of members of the Committee shall be fixed as follows: (EU)
 - Belgium 12
 - Germany 24
 - France 24
 - Italy 24

- Luxembourg 5
- Netherlands 12
- Article 203. 5. For the adoption of the section of the budget relating to the European Social Fund the votes of the members of the Council shall be weighted as follows:
 - Belgium 8
 - Germany 32
 - France 32
 - Italy 20
 - Luxembourg 1
 - Netherlands 7

A majority of at least 67 votes shall be required for the adoption of any conclusions. (EU)

Equality of People - Redistribution

- Article 130. The task of the European Investment Bank shall be to contribute, by calling on the capital markets and its own resources, to the balanced and smooth development of the Common Market in the interest of the Community. For this purpose, the Bank shall by granting loans and guarantees on a non-profit-making basis facilitate the financing of the following projects in all sectors of the economy: (a) projects for developing less developed regions... (EU)
- Article 227.2. The institutions of the Community shall, within the framework of the procedures provided for in this Treaty and, in particular, of Article 226, ensure the possibility of the economic and social development of the regions concerned. (EU)

Market

- Article 2. It shall be the aim of the Community, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of Member States, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its Member States. (EU)
- Article 8.1. The Common Market shall be progressively established in the course of a transitional period of twelve years. (EU)
- Article 8. 7. Subject to the exceptions or deviations provided for in this Treaty, the expiry of the transitional period shall constitute the final date for the entry into force of all the rules laid down and for the completion of all the measures required for the establishment of the Common Market. (EU)
- Article 48.1. The free movement of workers shall be ensured within the Community not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period. (EU)
- Article 49. Upon the entry into force of this Treaty, the Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee has been consulted, shall, by means of directives or regulations, lay down the measures necessary to effect progressively the free movement of workers, as defined in the preceding Article, in particular: (a) by ensuring close collaboration between national labour administrations; (b) by progressively abolishing according to a plan any such administrative procedures and practices and also any such time-limits in respect of eligibility for available employment as are applied as a result either of municipal law or of agreements previously concluded between Member States and the maintenance of which would be an obstacle to the freeing

of the movement of workers; (c) by progressively abolishing according to a plan all such time-limits and other restrictions provided for either under municipal law or under agreements previously concluded between Member States as impose on workers of other Member States conditions for the free choice of employment different from these imposed on workers of the State concerned; and (d) by setting up appropriate machinery for connecting offers of employment and requests for employment, with a view to equilibrating them in such a way as to avoid serious threats to the standard of living and employment in the various regions and industries. (EU)

- Article 59. Within the framework of the provisions set out below, restrictions on the free supply of services within the Community shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period in respect of nationals of Member States who are established in a State of the Community other than that of the person to whom the services are supplied. (EU)
- Article 60. Services within the meaning of this Treaty shall be deemed to be services normally supplied for remuneration, to the extent that they are not governed by the provisions relating to the free movement of goods, capital and persons... (EU)
- Article 61.1. The free movement of services in respect of transport shall be governed by the provisions of the Title relating to transport... (EU)
- Article 62. Except where otherwise provided for in this Treaty, Member States shall not introduce any new restrictions on the freedom which has been in fact achieved, in regard to the supply of services, at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 63. 1. Before the end of the first stage, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall lay down a general programme for the abolition of restrictions existing within the Community on the free supply of services. The Commission shall submit such proposal to the Council in the course of the first two years of the first stage. The programme shall, for each category of services, fix the general conditions and the stages of such liberalisation. 2. In order to implement the general programme or, if no such programme exists, to complete one stage in the liberalisation of a specific service, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall, before the end of the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, act by issuing directives. 3. The proposals and decisions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall, as a general rule, accord priority to services which directly affect production costs or the liberalisation of which contributes to facilitating the exchange of goods. (EU)
- Article 64. Member States hereby declare their willingness to undertake the liberalisation of services beyond the extent required by the directives issued in application of Article 63, paragraph 2, if their general economic situation and the situation of the sector concerned so permit. (EU)
- Article 65. As long as the abolition of restrictions on the free supply of services has not been effected, each Member State shall apply such restrictions without distinction on grounds of nationality or residence to all persons within the meaning of Article 59, first paragraph, who supply services. (EU)
- Article 85. 1. The following shall be deemed to be incompatible with the Common Market and shall hereby be prohibited: any agreements between enterprises, any decisions by associations of enterprises and any concerted practices which are likely to affect trade between the Member States and which have as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market... (EU)

- Article 101. Where the Commission finds that a disparity existing between the legislative or administrative provisions of the Member States distorts the conditions of competition in the Common Market and thereby causes a state of affairs which must be eliminated, it shall enter into consultation with the interested Member States. (EU)
- Article 130. The task of the European Investment Bank shall be to contribute, by calling on the capital markets and its own resources, to the balanced and smooth development of the Common Market in the interest of the Community. For this purpose, the Bank shall by granting loans and guarantees on a non-profit-making basis facilitate the financing of the following projects in all sectors of the economy: (a) projects for developing less developed regions; (b) projects for modernising or converting enterprises or for creating new activities which are called for by the progressive establishment of the Common Market where such projects by their size or nature cannot be entirely financed by the various means available in each of the Member States; and (c) projects of common interest to several Member States which by their size or nature cannot be entirely financed by the various means available in each of the Member States. (EU)

Trade Liberalisation

- Preamble (para 7). Desirous of contributing by means of a common commercial policy to the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade. (EU)
- Article 3. For the purposes set out in the preceding Article, the activities of the Community shall include, under the conditions and with the timing provided for in this Treaty: (a) the elimination, as between Member States, of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the importation and exportation of goods, as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect; (b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries; (c) the abolition, as between Member States, of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital. (EU)
- Article 9.1. The Community shall be based upon a customs union covering the exchange of all goods and comprising both the prohibition, as between Member States, of customs duties on importation and exportation and all charges with equivalent effect and the adoption of a common customs tariff in their relations with third countries. (EU)
- Article 10.2. The Commission shall, before the end of the first year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, lay down the methods of administrative co-operation to be adopted for the application of Article 9, paragraph 2, taking due account of the need for reducing as far as possible the formalities imposed on trade. Before the end of the first year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, the Commission shall lay down the provisions applicable, as regards trade between Member States, to goods originating in another Member State in whose manufacture products have been used on which the appropriate customs duties or charges with equivalent effect in the exporting Member State have not been levied or which have benefited by a total or partial drawback on such duties or charges. When laying down such provisions, the Commission shall take due account of the rules for the elimination of customs duties within the Community and for the progressive application of the common customs tariff. (EU)
- Article 12. Member States shall refrain from introducing, as between themselves, any new customs duties on importation or exportation or charges with equivalent effect and from increasing such duties or charges as they apply in their commercial relations with each other. (EU)

- Article 13. 1. Customs duties on importation in force between Member States shall be progressively abolished by them in the course of the transitional period under the conditions laid down in Articles 14 and 15. 2. Charges in force between Member States having an effect equivalent to customs duties on importation shall be progressively abolished by them in the course of the transitional period. The Commission shall, by means of directives, fix the timing of such abolition. It shall be guided by the rules mentioned in Article 14, paragraphs 2 and 3, and by the directives issued by the Council in application of the said paragraph 2. (EU)
- Article 14. 1. In respect of each product, the basic duty which shall be subject to the successive reductions shall be the duty applied on 1 January 1957. 2. The timing of the reductions shall be as follows: (a) in the course of the first stage, the first reduction shall be made one year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty; the second reduction shall be made eighteen months later; the third, at the end of the fourth year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty; (b) in the course of the second stage, a reduction shall be made eighteen months after the beginning of that stage; a second reduction, eighteen months after the preceding one; a third reduction shall be made one year later; and (c) the reductions which still remain to be made shall be carried out in the course of the third stage; the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall fix their timing by means of directives. 3. At the time of the first reduction, Member States shall, in respect of each product, bring into force as between themselves a duty equal to the basic duty less 10 per cent. At the time of each subsequent reduction, each Member State shall reduce the total of the duties in such a way as to reduce by 10 per cent its total customs receipts as defined in paragraph 4, it being understood that the reduction in the case of each product shall be equal to at least 5 per cent of the basic duty. In respect of products, however, on which a duty of more than 30 per cent would still remain, each reduction shall be equal to not less than 10 per cent of the basic duty. 4. The total customs receipts of each Member State, referred to in paragraph 3, shall be calculated by multiplying by the basic duties the value of its imports coming from other Member States during the year 1958. 5. Any special problems raised by the application of the preceding paragraphs shall be settled by directives issued by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission. (EU)
- Article 15. 1. Independently of the provisions of Article 14, any Member State may, in the course of the transitional period, suspend in whole or in part the collection of the duties applied by it to products imported from other Member States. It shall inform the other Member States and the Commission thereof. 2. Member States hereby declare their willingness to reduce their custom duties in regard to other Member States more rapidly than provided for in Article 14 if their general economic situation and the situation of the sector concerned so permit. The Commission shall make recommendations for this purpose to the Member States concerned. (EU)
- Article 16. Member States shall abolish as between themselves, not later than at the end of the first stage, the customs duties on exportation and charges with equivalent effect. (EU)
- Article 17. 1. The provisions of Articles 9 to 15, paragraph 1, shall also apply to customs duties of a fiscal nature. Such duties shall not, however, be taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating either total customs receipts or the reduction in total duties referred to in Article 14, paragraphs 3 and 4. Such duties shall, at each reduction, be lowered by not less than 10 per cent of the basic duty. Member States may reduce their duties more rapidly than is provided for in Article 14. 2. Member States shall, before the end of the first year after the entry into force of this Treaty, inform the Commission of their customs

duties of a fiscal nature. 3. Member States shall retain the right to substitute for these duties an internal tax in accordance with the provisions of Article 95. 4. Where the Commission finds that in any Member State the substitution of such duty meets with serious difficulties, it shall authorise such State to retain the said duty provided that the State concerned shall abolish it not later than six years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. Such authorisation shall be requested before the end of the first year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. (EU)

- Article 18. Member States hereby declare their willingness to contribute to the development of international commerce and the reduction of barriers to trade by entering into reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements directed to the reduction of customs duties below the general level which they could claim as a result of the establishment of a customs union between themselves. (EU)
- Article 21.2. Before the end of the first stage and, in any case, not later than at the date of the fixing of such duties, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall decide as to the adjustments required with a view to ensuring the internal harmony of the common customs tariff following the application of the rules laid down in Articles 19 and 20, particular account being taken of the degree of processing undergone by the various goods to which the common tariff applies. (EU)
- Article 30. Quantitative restrictions on importation and all measures with equivalent effect shall, without prejudice to the following provisions, hereby be prohibited between Member States. (EU)
- Article 31. Member States shall refrain from introducing as between themselves any new quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect. (EU)
- Article 32. Member States shall, in their mutual trade, refrain from making more restrictive the quotas or measures with equivalent effect in existence at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. Such quotas shall be abolished not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period. In the course of this period, they shall be progressively abolished under the conditions specified below. (EU)
- Article 33. 1. Each of the Member States shall, at the end of one year after the entry into force of this Treaty, convert any bilateral quotas granted to other Member States into global quotas open, without discrimination, to all other Member States. (EU)
- Article 34. 1. Quantitative restrictions on exportation and any measures with equivalent effect shall hereby be prohibited as between Member States. 2. Member States shall abolish, not later than at the end of the first stage, all quantitative restrictions on exportation and any measures with equivalent effect in existence at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 35. Member States hereby declare their willingness to abolish, in relation to other Member States, their quantitative restrictions on importation and exportation more rapidly than is provided for in the preceding Articles, if their general economic situation and the situation of the sector concerned so permit. (EU)
- Article 37. 1. Member States shall progressively adjust any State monopolies of a commercial character in such a manner as will ensure the exclusion, at the date of the expiry of the transitional period, of all discrimination between the nationals of Member States in regard to conditions of supply or marketing of goods. (EU)
- Article 38. 1. The Common Market shall extend to agriculture and trade in agricultural products....2. Save where there are provisions to the contrary in Articles 39 to 46 inclusive, the rules laid down for the establishment of the Common Market shall apply to agricultural products. (EU)

- Article 86. To the extent to which trade between any Member States may be affected thereby, action by one or more enterprises to take improper advantage of a dominant position within the Common Market or within a substantial part of it shall be deemed to be incompatible with the Common Market and shall hereby be prohibited... (EU)
- Article 91. 1. If, in the course of the transitional period, the Commission, at the request of a Member State or of any other interested party, finds that dumping practices exist within the Common Market, it shall issue recommendations to the originator or originators of such practices with a view to bringing them to an end. Where such dumping practices continue, the Commission shall authorise the Member State injured to take protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. 2. Upon the entry into force of this Treaty, any products originating or having been entered for consumption in one Member State which have been exported to another Member State shall be admitted free of all customs duties, quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect when re-imported into the territory of the first State. The Commission shall lay down appropriate rules for the application of this paragraph. (EU)
- Article 92. 1. Except where otherwise provided for in this Treaty, any aid, granted by a Member State or granted by means of State resources, in any manner whatsoever, which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain enterprises or certain productions shall, to the extent to which it adversely affects trade between Member States, be deemed to be incompatible with the Common Market. (EU)
- Article 95. A Member State shall not impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other Member States any internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products. Furthermore, a Member State shall not impose on the products of other Member States any internal charges of such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other productions. Member States shall, not later than at the beginning of the second stage, abolish or amend any provisions existing at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty which are contrary to the above rules. (EU)
- Article 96. Products exported to the territory of any Member State may not benefit from any drawback of internal charges in excess of those charges imposed directly or indirectly on them. (EU)
- Article 106.1. Each Member State undertakes to authorise, in the currency of the Member State in which the creditor or the beneficiary resides, any payments connected with the exchange of goods, services or capital, and also any transfers of capital and wages, to the extent that the movement of goods, services, capital and persons is freed as between Member States in application of this Treaty. Member States hereby declare their willingness to free payments beyond the extent provided for in the preceding subparagraph, in so far as their economic situation in general and the situation of their balance of payments in particular so permit. 2. To the extent that exchanges of goods and services and movements of capital are limited only by restrictions on payments connected therewith, the provisions of the Chapters relating to the abolition of quantitative restrictions, to the freeing of services and to the free movement of capital shall, for the purposes of the progressive abolition of such restrictions, apply by analogy. 3. Member States undertake not to introduce as between themselves any new restrictions on transfers connected with the invisible transactions listed in Annex III to this Treaty. The progressive abolition of existing restrictions shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Articles 63 to 65 inclusive, in so far as such abolition is not governed by the provisions contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 or by the Chapter relating to the free movement of capital. (EU)

- Article 110. By establishing a customs union between themselves the Member States intend to contribute, in conformity with the common interest, to the harmonious development of world trade, the progressive abolition of restrictions on international exchanges and the lowering of customs barriers....(EU)
- Article 111.5. If Member States abolish or reduce quantitative restrictions in regard to third countries, they shall inform the Commission beforehand and shall accord identical treatment to the other Member States. (EU)
- Article 132. Such association shall have the following objects: 1. Member States shall, in their commercial exchanges with the countries and territories, apply the same rules which they apply among themselves pursuant to this Treaty. 2. Each country or territory shall apply to its commercial exchanges with Member States and with the other countries and territories the same rules which it applies in respect of the European State with which it has special relations. (EU)
- Article 133.1. Imports originating in the countries or territories shall, on their entry into Member States, benefit by the total abolition of customs duties which shall take place progressively between Member States in conformity with the provisions of this Treaty. 2. Customs duties imposed on imports from Member States and from countries or territories shall, on the entry of such imports into any of the other countries or territories, be progressively abolished in conformity with the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. 3. The countries and territories may, however, levy customs duties which correspond to the needs of their development and to the requirements of their industrialisation or which, being of a fiscal nature, have the object of contributing to their budgets. The duties referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph shall be progressively reduced to the level of those imposed on imports of products coming from the Member State with which each country or territory has special relations. The percentages and the timing of the reductions provided for under this Treaty shall apply to the difference between the duty imposed, on entry into the importing country or territory, on a product coming from the Member State which has special relations with the country or territory concerned and the duty imposed on the same product coming from the Community. 4. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to countries and territories which, by reason of the special international obligations by which they are bound, already apply a non-discriminatory customs tariff at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. 5. The establishment or amendment of customs duties imposed on goods imported into the countries and territories shall not, either de jure or de facto, give rise to any direct or indirect discrimination between imports coming from the various Member States. (EU)

Financial Liberalisation

- Article 61.2. The liberalisation of banking and insurance services connected with movements of capital shall be effected in harmony with the progressive liberalisation of the movement of capital. (EU)
- Article 67.1. Member States shall, in the course of the transitional period and to the extent necessary for the proper functioning of the Common Market, progressively abolish as between themselves restrictions on the movement of capital belonging to persons resident in Member States and also any discriminatory treatment based on the nationality or place of residence of the parties or on the place in which such capital is invested. 2. Current payments connected with movements of capital between Member States shall be freed from all restrictions not later than at the end of the first stage. (EU)

- Article 68.1. Member States shall, in respect of the matters referred to in this Chapter, grant in the most liberal manner possible such exchange authorisations as are still necessary after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. 2. Where a Member State applies its domestic provisions in respect of the capital market and credit system to the movements of capital freed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, it shall do so in a non-discriminatory manner. 3. Loans intended for the direct or indirect financing of a Member State or of its territorial sub-divisions may not be issued or placed in other Member States save when the States concerned have reached agreement in this respect. This provision shall not be an obstacle to the implementation of Article 22 of the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank. (EU)
- Article 70.1. The Commission shall propose to the Council measures in regard to the progressive co-ordination of the exchange policies of Member States in respect of the movement of capital between those States and third countries. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall issue directives in this connection. It shall endeavour to achieve the highest possible degree of liberalisation. 2. Where the action taken in application of the preceding paragraph does not permit the abolition of discrepancies between the exchange rules of Member States and where such discrepancies should lead persons resident in one of the Member States to make use of the transfer facilities within the Community, as provided for under Article 67, in order to evade the rules of one of the Member States in regard to third countries, that State may, after consulting the other Member States and the Commission, take appropriate measures to overcome these difficulties. If the Council finds that such measures restrict the free movement of capital within the Community beyond what is required for the purposes of the preceding subparagraph, it may, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, decide that the State concerned shall modify or abolish these measures. (EU)
- Article 71. Member States shall endeavour to avoid introducing within the Community any new exchange restrictions which affect the movement of capital and current payments connected with such movement, and making existing rules more restrictive. They hereby declare their willingness to go beyond the degree of liberalisation of capital provided for in the preceding Articles to the extent that their economic situation, and in particular the situation of their balance of payments, permits. The Commission may, after consulting the Monetary Committee, make recommendations to Member States on this subject. (EU)
- Article 72. Member States shall keep the Commission informed of any movements of capital to and from third countries as are known to them. The Commission may address to Member States any opinion which it deems appropriate on this subject. (EU)
- Article 73. 1. In the event of movements of capital leading to disturbances in the functioning of the capital market in any Member State, the Commission shall, after consulting the Monetary Committee, authorise such State to take, in regard to such movements of capital, protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, may revoke this authorisation and may modify such conditions and particulars. 2. The Member State which is in difficulty may, however, on the ground of their secret or urgent character, itself take the abovementioned measures if they should become necessary. The Commission and the other Member States shall be informed of such measures not later than at the date of their entry into force. In this case, the Commission may, after consulting the Monetary Committee, decide that the State concerned shall modify or abolish such measures. (EU)
- Article 106.1. Each Member State undertakes to authorise, in the currency of the Member State in which the creditor or the beneficiary resides, any payments connected with the

exchange of goods, services or capital, and also any transfers of capital and wages, to the extent that the movement of goods, services, capital and persons is freed as between Member States in application of this Treaty. Member States hereby declare their willingness to free payments beyond the extent provided for in the preceding subparagraph, in so far as their economic situation in general and the situation of their balance of payments in particular so permit. 2. To the extent that exchanges of goods and services and movements of capital are limited only by restrictions on payments connected therewith, the provisions of the Chapters relating to the abolition of quantitative restrictions, to the freeing of services and to the free movement of capital shall, for the purposes of the progressive abolition of such restrictions, apply by analogy. 3. Member States undertake not to introduce as between themselves any new restrictions on transfers connected with the invisible transactions listed in Annex III to this Treaty. The progressive abolition of existing restrictions shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Articles 63 to 65 inclusive, in so far as such abolition is not governed by the provisions contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 or by the Chapter relating to the free movement of capital. (EU)

- Article 107.1. Each Member State shall treat its policy with regard to exchange rates as a matter of common interest. 2. If a Member State alters its exchange rate in a manner which is incompatible with the objectives laid down in Article 104 and which seriously distorts the conditions of competition, the Commission may, after consulting the Monetary Committee, authorise other Member States to take for a strictly limited period the necessary measures, of which it shall determine the conditions and particulars, in order to deal with the consequences of such alteration. (EU)

Nationalism

- Article 52. Within the framework of the provisions set out below, restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a Member State in the territory of another Member State shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period. Such progressive abolition shall also extend to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries by nationals of any Member State established in the territory of any Member State. (EU)
- Article 53. Member States shall not, subject to the provisions of this Treaty, introduce any new restrictions on the establishment in their territories of nationals of other Member States. (EU)
- Article 56.1. The provisions of this Chapter and the measures taken in pursuance thereof shall not prejudice the applicability of legislative and administrative provisions which lay down special treatment for foreign nationals and which are justified by reasons of public order, public safety and public health. (EU)
- Article 58. Companies constituted in accordance with the law of a Member State and having their registered office, central management or main establishment within the Community shall, for the purpose of applying the provisions of this Chapter, be assimilated to natural persons being nationals of Member States. (EU)

Popular Sovereignty

- Article 138.3. The Assembly shall draw up proposals for elections by direct universal suffrage in accordance with a uniform procedure in all Member States. (EU)

Rule of Law

- Article 87.2. (e) to define the relations between, on the one hand, municipal law and, on the other hand, the provisions contained in this Section or adopted in application of this Article. (EU)
- Article 88. Until the date of the entry into force of the provisions adopted in application of Article 87, the authorities of Member States shall, in accordance with their respective municipal law and with the provisions of Article 85, particularly paragraph 3, and of Article 86, rule upon the admissibility of any understanding and upon any improper advantage taken of a dominant position in the Common Market. (EU)

Regionalism: Regional integration/ Regional ties

- Preamble (para 2). Determined to establish the foundations of an ever closer union among the European peoples. (EU)
- Article 233. The provisions of this Treaty shall not be an obstacle to the existence or completion of regional unions between Belgium and Luxembourg, and between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, in so far as the objectives of these regional unions are not achieved by application of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 237. Any European State may apply to become a member of the Community. It shall address its application to the Council which, after obtaining the opinion of the Commission, shall act by means of a unanimous vote. (EU)

UN System

- Preamble (para 8). Intending to confirm the solidarity which binds Europe and overseas countries, and desiring to ensure the development of their prosperity, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nation. (EU)

Development

- Preamble (para 6). Anxious to strengthen the unity of their economies and to ensure their harmonious development by reducing the differences existing between the various regions and by mitigating the backwardness of the less favoured. (EU)
- Article 3.(k) the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort towards economic and social development. (EU)
- Article 80.2. The Commission shall, on its own initiative or at the request of a Member State, examine the rates and conditions referred to in paragraph 1, taking particular account, on the one hand, of the requirements of a suitable regional economic policy, of the needs of under-developed regions and the problems of regions seriously affected by political circumstances and, on the other hand, of the effects of such rates and conditions on competition between the different forms of transport. (EU)
- Article 92. 3. The following may be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:
(a) aids intended to promote the economic development of regions where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there exists serious under-employment... (EU)
- Article 131. The Member States hereby agree to bring into association with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with

Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands. These countries and territories, hereinafter referred to as “the countries and territories”, are listed in Annex IV to this Treaty. The purpose of this association shall be to promote the economic and social development of the countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole. In conformity with the principles stated in the Preamble to this Treaty, this association shall in the first place permit the furthering of the interests and prosperity of the inhabitants of these countries and territories in such a manner as to lead them to the economic, social and cultural development which they expect. (EU)

- Article 132. 3. Member States shall contribute to the investments required by the progressive development of these countries and territories. (EU)

Council of Europe (CoE)

Statute of the Council of Europe (Treaty of London)

Source:

<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=001&CM=8&DF=23/01/05&CL=ENG> (last accessed on 13.09.2008)

Main linkages found: Sovereignty

Sovereignty

- Preamble (para 3). Reaffirming their devotion to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy. (CoE)
- Article 14. Each member shall be entitled to one representative on the Committee of Ministers, and each representative shall be entitled to one vote. Representatives on the Committee shall be the Ministers for Foreign Affairs. When a Minister for Foreign Affairs is unable to be present or in other circumstances where it may be desirable, an alternate may be nominated to act for him, who shall, whenever possible, be a member of his government. (CoE)
- Article 20.a. Resolutions of the Committee of Ministers relating to the following important matters, namely: i. recommendations under Article 15.b; ii. questions under Article 19; iii. questions under Article 21.a.i and b; iv. questions under Article 33; v. recommendations for the amendment of Articles 1.d, 7, 15, 20 and 22; and vi. any other question which the Committee may, by a resolution passed under d below, decide should be subject to a unanimous vote on account of its importance, require the unanimous vote of the representatives casting a vote, and of a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee. b. Questions arising under the rules of procedure or under the financial and administrative regulations may be decided by a simple majority vote of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee. c. Resolutions of the Committee under Articles 4 and 5 require a two-thirds majority of all the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee. d. All other resolutions of the Committee, including adoption of the budget, of rules of procedure and of financial and administrative regulations, recommendations for the amendment of articles of this Statute, other than those mentioned in paragraph a.v above, and deciding in case of doubt which paragraph of this article applies, require a two-thirds majority of the representatives casting a vote and of a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee. (CoE)
- Article 29. Subject to the provisions of Article 30, all resolutions of the Consultative Assembly, including resolutions: i. embodying recommendations to the Committee of Ministers; ii. proposing to the Committee matters for discussion in the Assembly; iii. establishing committees or commissions; iv. determining the date of commencement of its sessions; v. determining what majority is required for resolutions in cases not covered by sections i to iv above or determining cases of doubt as to what majority is required, shall require a two-thirds majority of the representatives casting a vote. (CoE)
- Article 41.c. An amending protocol shall come into force when it has been signed and ratified on behalf of two-thirds of the members. (CoE)

- Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 8th Session. Specialised authorities. i.a. The Council of Europe may take the initiative of instituting negotiations between members with a view to the creation of European specialised authorities, each with its own competence in the economic, social, cultural, legal, administrative or other related fields. b. Each member shall remain free to adhere or not to adhere to any such European specialised authority. (CoE)
- Partial agreements (Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 9th Session). Preamble (para 3). Desirous, whenever possible, of reaching agreement by unanimous decision, but recognising, nevertheless, that in certain circumstances individual members may wish to abstain from participating in a course of action advocated by other members. (CoE)
- Partial agreements (Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 9th Session). 1. If the Committee, by the unanimous vote of the representatives casting a vote and of a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee, decides that abstention from participation in any proposal before it shall be permitted, that proposal shall be put to the Committee; it shall be considered as adopted only by the representatives who then vote in favour of it, and its application shall be limited accordingly. (CoE)
- Partial agreements (Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 9th Session). 2. Any additional expenditure incurred by the Council in connection with a proposal adopted under the above procedure shall be borne exclusively by the members whose representatives have voted in favour of it. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (93). 27.1. Decisions on the opening for signature of Conventions and Agreements concluded within the Council of Europe shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives casting a vote and a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee, as set out in Article 20.d of the Statute. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (93). 27.2. In accordance with the Statutory Resolution on Partial and Enlarged Agreements decisions authorising certain member States to pursue an activity as a Partial Agreement shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives casting a vote and a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee, as set out in Article 20.d of the Statute. (CoE)
- Appendix to Statutory Resolution (2000). 1. Article 3. Each member State shall have the right to the same number of seats in the CLRAE as it has in the Parliamentary Assembly. Each member State may send a number of Substitutes equal to the number of Representatives it sends. Substitutes shall be members of the Chambers in the same capacity as Representatives. (CoE)
- Appendix to Statutory Resolution (2000). 1. Article 7.2. Each Chamber shall appoint its Bureau which shall be composed of the President of the Chamber and seven members, respecting as far as possible a fair geographical distribution among member states. No member state shall have more than one Representative on the Bureau of either Chamber. (CoE)
- Appendix to Statutory Resolution (2000). 1. Article 8.2. The Standing Committee shall consist of two Representatives from each national delegation. Members of the Bureau of the CLRAE shall be included among those Representatives. States which are represented in only one Chamber shall have only one seat on the Standing Committee. (CoE)
- Appendix to Statutory Resolution (2000). 1. Article 13.1.b. questions concerning the right to vote and the majorities required, it being understood that the recommendations and opinions addressed to the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast. (CoE)

Non-intervention

- Article 1.d. Matters relating to national defence do not fall within the scope of the Council of Europe. (CoE)

Diplomacy

- Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 8th Session. Relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.i. The Committee of Ministers may, on behalf of the Council of Europe, conclude with any intergovernmental organisation agreements on matters which are within the competence of the Council. These agreements shall, in particular, define the terms on which such an organisation shall be brought into relationship with the Council of Europe. ii. The Council of Europe, or any of its organs, shall be authorised to exercise any functions coming within the scope of the Council of Europe which may be entrusted to it by other European intergovernmental organisations. The Committee of Ministers shall conclude any agreements necessary for this purpose.iii. The agreement referred to in paragraph i may provide, in particular: a. that the Council shall take appropriate steps to obtain from, and furnish to, the organisations in question regular reports and information, either in writing or orally; b. that the Council shall give opinions and render such services as may be requested by these organisations. iv. The Committee of Ministers may, on behalf of the Council of Europe, make suitable arrangements for consultation with international non-governmental organisations which deal with matters that are within the competence of the Council of Europe. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (93).28.VI. The European Community may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to participate in a Partial, Enlarged Partial or Enlarged Agreement. The modalities of its participation shall be determined in the decision inviting it to participate. (CoE)

Great Power Management

- Article 26. Members shall be entitled to the number of representatives given below: (CoE)

Albania	4
Andorra	2
Armenia	4
Austria	6
Azerbaijan	6
Belgium	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5
Bulgaria	6
Croatia	5
Cyprus	3
Czech Republic	7
Denmark	5
Estonia	3
Finland	5
France	18
Georgia	5
Germany	18
Greece	7
Hungary	7
Iceland	3
Ireland	4
Italy	18
Latvia	3
Liechtenstein	2
Lithuania	4
Luxembourg	3
Malta	3
Moldova	5
Monaco	2
Montenegro	3
Netherlands	7
Norway	5
Poland	12
Portugal	7
Romania	10
Russia	18
San Marino	2
Serbia	7
Slovak Republic	5
Slovenia	3
Spain	12
Sweden	6
Switzerland	6
"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	3
Turkey	12
Ukraine	12
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18

War

- Preamble (para 2). Convinced that the pursuit of peace based upon justice and international co-operation is vital for the preservation of human society and civilisation. (CoE)

Human Rights

- Article 1.b. This aim shall be pursued through the organs of the Council by discussion of questions of common concern and by agreements and common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and further realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. (CoE)
- Article 3. Every member of the Council of Europe must accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realisation of the aim of the Council as specified in Chapter I. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (93).26.1. Any State willing to accept the principles of democracy, the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and wishing to co-operate with the Council of Europe may be granted by the Committee of Ministers, after consulting the Parliamentary Assembly, observer status with the Organisation. (CoE)

Democracy

- Preamble (para 3). Reaffirming their devotion to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (93).26.1. Any State willing to accept the principles of democracy, the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and wishing to co-operate with the Council of Europe may be granted by the Committee of Ministers, after consulting the Parliamentary Assembly, observer status with the Organisation. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (2000).1. preamble (para 5). Having consulted the organisations representing local and regional authorities of Europe, in particular the Assembly of European Regions and the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, and taking into account their contribution to the development of democracy at regional and local levels. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (2000).1. preamble (para 6). Considering that one of the bases of a democratic society is the existence of a solid and effective local and regional democracy in conformity with the principle of subsidiarity included in the European Charter of Local Self-Government whereby public responsibilities shall be exercised, in preference, by those authorities which are closest to the citizens, having regard to the extent and nature of the public tasks and the requirements of efficiency and economy(CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (2000).1.Article 1.b. to submit proposals to the Committee of Ministers in order to promote local and regional democracy. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (2000).1.Article 3. The Congress shall prepare on a regular basis country-by-country reports on the situation of local and regional democracy in all member states and in states which have applied to join the Council of Europe, and shall ensure, in

particular, that the principles of the European Charter of Local Self-Government are implemented. (CoE)

Rule of Law

- Preamble (para 3). Reaffirming their devotion to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy. (CoE)
- Article 3. Every member of the Council of Europe must accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realisation of the aim of the Council as specified in Chapter I. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (93).26.1. Any State willing to accept the principles of democracy, the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and wishing to co-operate with the Council of Europe may be granted by the Committee of Ministers, after consulting the Parliamentary Assembly, observer status with the Organisation. (CoE)

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- Preamble (para 4). Believing that, for the maintenance and further realisation of these ideals and in the interests of economic and social progress, there is a need of a closer unity between all like-minded countries of Europe. (CoE)
- Preamble (para 5). Considering that, to respond to this need and to the expressed aspirations of their peoples in this regard, it is necessary forthwith to create an organisation which will bring European States into closer association. (CoE)

UN System

- Article 1.c. Participation in the Council of Europe shall not affect the collaboration of its members in the work of the United Nations and of other international organisations or unions to which they are parties. (CoE)

Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe – Helsinki Final Act (OSCE - HFA)

Source: http://www.osce.org/documents/mcs/1975/08/4044_en.pdf (last accessed 28.08.2008)

Main linkages found: Sovereignty, International Law, UN System, Environmental Stewardship, War

Sovereignty

- 1. 1.a.1. The participating States will respect each other's sovereign equality and individuality as well as all the rights inherent in and encompassed by its sovereignty, including in particular the right of every State to juridical equality, to territorial integrity and to freedom and political independence. They will also respect each other's right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems as well as its right to determine its laws and regulations. Within the framework of international law, all the participating States have equal rights and duties. They will respect each other's right to define and conduct as it wishes its relations with other States in accordance with international law and in the spirit of the present Declaration. They consider that their frontiers can be changed, in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement. They also have the right to belong or not to belong to international organizations, to be or not to be a party to bilateral or multilateral treaties including the right to be or not to be a party to treaties of alliance; they also have the right to neutrality. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.II. The participating States will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the present Declaration. No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle. Accordingly, the participating States will refrain from any acts constituting a threat of force or direct or indirect use of force against another participating State. Likewise they will refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. Likewise they will also refrain in their mutual relations from any act of reprisal by force. No such threat or use of force will be employed as a means of settling disputes, or questions likely to give rise to disputes, between them. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)

- 1.1.a.VI. The participating States will refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction of another participating State, regardless of their mutual relations. They will accordingly refrain from any form of armed intervention or threat of such intervention against another participating State. They will likewise in all circumstances refrain from any other act of military, or of political, economic or other coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another participating State of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind. Accordingly, they will, inter alia, refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities, or to subversive or other activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another participating State. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IX. The participating States will develop their co-operation with one another and with all States in all fields in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. In developing their co-operation the participating States will place special emphasis on the fields as set forth within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, with each of them making its contribution in conditions of full equality. They will endeavour, in developing their co-operation as equals, to promote mutual understanding and confidence, friendly and good-neighbourly relations among themselves, international peace, security and justice. They will equally endeavour, in developing their cooperation, to improve the well-being of peoples and contribute to the fulfilment of their aspirations through, inter alia, the benefits resulting from increased mutual knowledge and from progress and achievement in the economic, scientific, technological, social, cultural and humanitarian fields. They will take steps to promote conditions favourable to making these benefits available to all; they will take into account the interest of all in the narrowing of differences in the levels of economic development, and in particular the interest of developing countries throughout the world. They confirm that governments, institutions, organizations and persons have a relevant and positive role to play in contributing toward the achievement of these aims of their cooperation. They will strive, in increasing their cooperation as set forth above, to develop closer relations among themselves on an improved and more enduring basis for the benefit of peoples. (OSCE)
- 1.1.b.i. To refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. To refrain from any act of economic coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another participating State of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind.... (OSCE)
- 1.2. *Determined* further to refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States as adopted in this Final Act... (OSCE)
- 1.2.III. Respect for the security interests of all States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe inherent in their sovereign equality... (OSCE)

International Law

- 1.1.a.1... Within the framework of international law, all the participating States have equal rights and duties. They will respect each other's right to define and conduct as it wishes its relations with other States in accordance with international law and in the spirit

of the present Declaration. They consider that their frontiers can be changed, in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement. They also have the right to belong or not to belong to international organizations, to be or not to be a party to bilateral or multilateral treaties including the right to be or not to be a party to treaties of alliance; they also have the right to neutrality. (OSCE)

- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.V. The participating States will settle disputes among them by peaceful means in such a manner as not to endanger international peace and security, and justice. They will endeavour in good faith and a spirit of cooperation to reach a rapid and equitable solution on the basis of international law. For this purpose they will use such means as negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice including any settlement procedure agreed to in advance of disputes to which they are parties. In the event of failure to reach a solution by any of the above peaceful means, the parties to a dispute will continue to seek a mutually agreed way to settle the dispute peacefully. Participating States, parties to a dispute among them, as well as other participating States, will refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation to such a degree as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and thereby make a peaceful settlement of the dispute more difficult. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.VIII. The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.X. The participating States will fulfil in good faith their obligations under international law, both those obligations arising from the generally recognized principles and rules of international law and those obligations arising from treaties or other agreements, in conformity with international law, to which they are parties. In exercising their sovereign rights, including the right to determine their laws and regulations, they will conform with their legal obligations under international law; they will furthermore pay due regard to and implement the provisions in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The participating States confirm that in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations and their obligations under any treaty or other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter will prevail, in accordance with Article 103 of the

Charter of the United Nations. All the principles set forth above are of primary significance and, accordingly, they will be equally and unreservedly applied, each of them being interpreted taking into account the others. The participating States express their determination fully to respect and apply these principles, as set forth in the present Declaration, in all aspects, to their mutual relations and cooperation in order to ensure to each participating State the benefits resulting from the respect and application of these principles by all. The participating States, paying due regard to the principles above and, in particular, to the first sentence of the tenth principle, "Fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law", note that the present Declaration does not affect their rights and obligations, nor the corresponding treaties and other agreements and arrangements. The participating States express the conviction that respect for these principles will encourage the development of normal and friendly relations and the progress of co-operation among them in all fields. They also express the conviction that respect for these principles will encourage the development of political contacts among them which in time would contribute to better mutual understanding of their positions and views. The participating States declare their intention to conduct their relations with all other States in the spirit of the principles contained in the present Declaration. (OSCE)

- 2.1. ...consider that their trade in various products should be conducted in such a way as not to cause or threaten to cause serious injury - and should the situation arise, market disruption - in domestic markets for these products and in particular to the detriment of domestic producers of like or directly competitive products; as regards the concept of market disruption, it is understood that it should not be invoked in a way inconsistent with the relevant provisions of their international agreements; if they resort to safeguard measures, they will do so in conformity with their commitments in this field arising from international agreements to which they are parties and will take account of the interests of the parties directly concerned... (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Acknowledging* that each of the participating States, in accordance with the principles of international law, ought to ensure, in a spirit of co-operation, that activities carried out on its territory do not cause degradation of the environment in another State or in areas lying beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. (OSCE)
- 2.5. The participating States will further develop such co-operation by: promoting the progressive development, codification and implementation of international law as one means of preserving and enhancing the human environment, including principles and practices, as accepted by them, relating to pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of their States affecting other countries and regions. (OSCE)

Non-intervention

- 1.1.a.II. The participating States will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the present Declaration. No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle. Accordingly, the participating States will refrain from any acts constituting a threat of force or direct or indirect use of force against another participating State. Likewise they will refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. Likewise they will also refrain in their mutual relations from any act of reprisal by force. No such

- threat or use of force will be employed as a means of settling disputes, or questions likely to give rise to disputes, between them. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)
 - 1.1.a.VI. The participating States will refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction of another participating State, regardless of their mutual relations. They will accordingly refrain from any form of armed intervention or threat of such intervention against another participating State. They will likewise in all circumstances refrain from any other act of military, or of political, economic or other coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another participating State of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind. Accordingly, they will, inter alia, refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities, or to subversive or other activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another participating State. (OSCE)
 - 1.1.a.VIII. The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle. (OSCE)

Territoriality

- 1.1.a.1. The participating States will respect each other's sovereign equality and individuality as well as all the rights inherent in and encompassed by its sovereignty, including in particular the right of every State to juridical equality, to territorial integrity and to freedom and political independence. They will also respect each other's right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems as well as its right to determine its laws and regulations. Within the framework of international law, all the participating States have equal rights and duties. They will respect each other's right to define and conduct as it wishes its relations with other States in accordance with international law and in the spirit of the present Declaration. They consider that their frontiers can be changed, in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement. They also have the right to belong or not to belong to international organizations, to be or not to be a party to bilateral or multilateral treaties including the right to be or not to be a party to treaties of alliance; they also have the right to neutrality.

- (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.II. The participating States will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the present Declaration. No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle. Accordingly, the participating States will refrain from any acts constituting a threat of force or direct or indirect use of force against another participating State. Likewise they will refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. Likewise they will also refrain in their mutual relations from any act of reprisal by force. No such threat or use of force will be employed as a means of settling disputes, or questions likely to give rise to disputes, between them. (OSCE)
 - 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)
 - 2.1. *Determined* further to refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States as adopted in this Final Act... (OSCE)
 - 2.5. *Acknowledging* that each of the participating States, in accordance with the principles of international law, ought to ensure, in a spirit of co-operation, that activities carried out on its territory do not cause degradation of the environment in another State or in areas lying beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. (OSCE)
 - 4.1.a. In order to promote further development of contacts on the basis of family ties the participating States will favourably consider applications for travel with the purpose of allowing persons to enter or leave their territory temporarily, and on a regular basis if desired, in order to visit members of their families. (OSCE)

Boundaries

- 1.1.a.III. The participating States regard as inviolable all one another's frontiers as well as the frontiers of all States in Europe and therefore they will refrain now and in the future from assaulting these frontiers. Accordingly, they will also refrain from any demand for, or act of, seizure and usurpation of part or all of the territory of any participating State. (OSCE)

Diplomacy

- 1.1.a.V. The participating States will settle disputes among them by peaceful means in such a manner as not to endanger international peace and security, and justice. They will endeavour in good faith and a spirit of cooperation to reach a rapid and equitable solution

on the basis of international law. For this purpose they will use such means as negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice including any settlement procedure agreed to in advance of disputes to which they are parties. In the event of failure to reach a solution by any of the above peaceful means, the parties to a dispute will continue to seek a mutually agreed way to settle the dispute peacefully. Participating States, parties to a dispute among them, as well as other participating States, will refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation to such a degree as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and thereby make a peaceful settlement of the dispute more difficult. (OSCE)

War

- Preamble (para 1). *Reaffirming* their objective of promoting better relations among themselves and ensuring conditions in which their people can live in true and lasting peace free from any threat to or attempt against their security. (OSCE)
- Preamble (para 5). *Recognizing* the indivisibility of security in Europe as well as their common interest in the development of cooperation throughout Europe and among selves and expressing their intention to pursue efforts accordingly. (OSCE)
- Preamble (para 6). *Recognizing* the close link between peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole and conscious of the need for each of them to make its contribution to the strengthening of world peace and security and to the promotion of fundamental rights, economic and social progress and well-being for all peoples. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a. *Reaffirming* their commitment to peace, security and justice and the continuing development of friendly relations and co-operation. (OSCE)
- 1.a. *Reaffirming*, in conformity with their membership in the United Nations and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, their full and active support for the United Nations and for the enhancement of its role and effectiveness in strengthening international peace, security and justice, and in promoting the solution of international problems, as well as the development of friendly relations and cooperation among States. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.II. The participating States will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the present Declaration. No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle. Accordingly, the participating States will refrain from any acts constituting a threat of force or direct or indirect use of force against another participating State. Likewise they will refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. Likewise they will also refrain in their mutual relations from any act of reprisal by force. No such threat or use of force will be employed as a means of settling disputes, or questions likely to give rise to disputes, between them. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or

- other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.V. The participating States will settle disputes among them by peaceful means in such a manner as not to endanger international peace and security, and justice. They will endeavour in good faith and a spirit of cooperation to reach a rapid and equitable solution on the basis of international law. For this purpose they will use such means as negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice including any settlement procedure agreed to in advance of disputes to which they are parties. In the event of failure to reach a solution by any of the above peaceful means, the parties to a dispute will continue to seek a mutually agreed way to settle the dispute peacefully. Participating States, parties to a dispute among them, as well as other participating States, will refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation to such a degree as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and thereby make a peaceful settlement of the dispute more difficult. (OSCE)
 - 1.1.b.i. *Reaffirming* that they will respect and give effect to refraining from the threat or use of force and convinced of the necessity to make it an effective norm of international life...To give effect and expression, by all the ways and forms which they consider appropriate, to the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force in their relations with one another. To refrain from any use of armed forces inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, against another participating State, in particular from invasion of or attack on its territory. To refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights....To take effective measures which by their scope and by their nature constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. To promote, by all means which each of them considers appropriate, a climate of confidence and respect among peoples consonant with their duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression or for any threat or use of force inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, against another participating State. To make every effort to settle exclusively by peaceful means any dispute between them, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security in Europe, and to seek, first of all, a solution through the peaceful means set forth in Article 33 of the United Nations Charter. To refrain from any action which could hinder the peaceful settlement of disputes between the participating States. (OSCE)
 - 1.1.b.ii. *Reaffirming* their determination to settle their disputes as set forth in the Principle of Peaceful Settlement of Disputes; *Convinced* that the peaceful settlement of disputes is a complement to refraining from the threat or use of force, both being essential though not exclusive factors for the maintenance and consolidation of peace and security; *Desiring* to reinforce and to improve the methods at their disposal for the peaceful settlement of disputes; 1. Are resolved to pursue the examination and elaboration of a generally acceptable method for the peaceful settlement of disputes aimed at complementing existing methods, and to continue to this end to work upon the "Draft Convention on a European System for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes" submitted by Switzerland during the second stage of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, as well as other proposals relating to it and directed towards the elaboration of such a

- method. (OSCE)
- 1.2. *Desirous* of eliminating the causes of tension that may exist among them and thus of contributing to the strengthening of peace and security in the world; *Determined* to strengthen confidence among them and thus to contribute to increasing stability and security in Europe; *Determined* further to refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States as adopted in this Final Act; *Recognizing* the need to contribute to reducing the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities which could give rise to apprehension, particularly in a situation where the participating States lack clear and timely information about the nature of such activities; *Taking into account* considerations relevant to efforts aimed at lessening tension and promoting disarmament... (OSCE)
 - 1.2.II. The participating States recognize the interest of all of them in efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation and promoting disarmament which are designed to complement political détente in Europe and to strengthen their security. They are convinced of the necessity to take effective measures in these fields which by their scope and by their nature constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and which should result in strengthening peace and security throughout the world. (OSCE)
 - 2. *Convinced* that their efforts to develop cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment and other areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole... (OSCE)
 - 3. *Believing* that the strengthening of security and the intensification of co-operation in Europe would stimulate positive processes in the Mediterranean region, and expressing their intention to contribute towards peace, security and justice in the region, in which ends the participating States and the non-participating Mediterranean States have a common interest. (OSCE)
 - 3. In order to advance the objectives set forth above, the participating States also declare their intention of maintaining and amplifying the contacts and dialogue as initiated by the CSCE with the non-participating Mediterranean States to include all the States of the Mediterranean, with the purpose of contributing to peace, reducing armed forces in the region, strengthening security, lessening tensions in the region, and widening the scope of co-operation, ends in which all share a common interest, as well as with the purpose of defining further common objectives. (OSCE)
 - 4. *Desiring* to contribute to the strengthening of peace and understanding among peoples and to the spiritual enrichment of the human personality without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion... (OSCE)

Equality of People

- 1.1.a.VII. The participating States will respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. They will promote and encourage the effective exercise of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms all of which derive from the inherent dignity of the human person and are essential for his free and full development. Within this framework the participating States will recognize and

respect the freedom of the individual to profess and practice, alone or in community with others, religion or belief acting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. The participating States on whose territory national minorities exist will respect the right of persons belonging to such minorities to equality before the law, will afford them the full opportunity for the actual enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and will, in this manner, protect their legitimate interests in this sphere. The participating States recognize the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for which is an essential factor for the peace, justice and well-being necessary to ensure the development of friendly relations and cooperation among themselves as among all States. They will constantly respect these rights and freedoms in their mutual relations and will endeavour jointly and separately, including in co-operation with the United Nations, to promote universal and effective respect for them. They confirm the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties in this field. In the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the participating States will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They will also fulfil their obligations as set forth in the international declarations and agreements in this field, including inter alia the International Covenants on Human Rights, by which they may be bound. (OSCE)

- 1.1.a.VIII. The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle. (OSCE)
- 4. *Desiring* to contribute to the strengthening of peace and understanding among peoples and to the spiritual enrichment of the human personality without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion... (OSCE)

Human Rights

- Preamble (para 6). *Recognizing* the close link between peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole and conscious of the need for each of them to make its contribution to the strengthening of world peace and security and to the promotion of fundamental rights, economic and social progress and well-being for all peoples. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.VII. The participating States will respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. They will promote and encourage the effective exercise of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms all of which derive from the inherent dignity of the human person and are essential for his free and full development. Within this framework the participating States will recognize and respect the freedom of the individual to profess and practice, alone or in community with others, religion or belief acting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. The participating States on whose territory national minorities exist will respect the right of persons belonging to such minorities to equality before the law, will afford them the full

opportunity for the actual enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and will, in this manner, protect their legitimate interests in this sphere. The participating States recognize the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for which is an essential factor for the peace, justice and well-being necessary to ensure the development of friendly relations and cooperation among themselves as among all States. They will constantly respect these rights and freedoms in their mutual relations and will endeavour jointly and separately, including in co-operation with the United Nations, to promote universal and effective respect for them. They confirm the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties in this field. In the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the participating States will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They will also fulfil their obligations as set forth in the international declarations and agreements in this field, including inter alia the International Covenants on Human Rights, by which they may be bound. (OSCE)

Market

- 2.1. ...consider that their trade in various products should be conducted in such a way as not to cause or threaten to cause serious injury - and should the situation arise, market disruption - in domestic markets for these products and in particular to the detriment of domestic producers of like or directly competitive products; as regards the concept of market disruption, it is understood that it should not be invoked in a way inconsistent with the relevant provisions of their international agreements; if they resort to safeguard measures, they will do so in conformity with their commitments in this field arising from international agreements to which they are parties and will take account of the interests of the parties directly concerned; will give due attention to measures for the promotion of trade and the diversification of its structure; note that the growth and diversification of trade would contribute to widening the possibilities of choice of products; consider it appropriate to create favourable conditions for the participation of firms, organizations and enterprises in the development of trade. (OSCE)
- 2.1. *Recognizing* the importance of adapting production to the requirements of foreign markets in order to ensure the expansion of international trade; *Conscious* of the need of exporters to be as fully familiar as possible with and take account of the requirements of potential users, will encourage organizations, enterprises and firms concerned with foreign trade to develop further the knowledge and techniques required for effective marketing; will encourage the improvement of conditions for the implementation of measures to promote trade and to satisfy the needs of users in respect of imported products, in particular through market research and advertising measures as well as, where useful, the establishment of supply facilities, the furnishing of spare parts, the functioning of after sales services, and the training of the necessary local technical personnel; will encourage international cooperation in the field of trade promotion, including marketing, and the work undertaken on these subjects within the international bodies, in particular the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (OSCE)
- 2.2. to improve the quality and the quantity of information relevant to industrial co-operation, in particular the laws and regulations, including those relating to foreign exchange, general orientation of national economic plans and programmes as well as programme priorities and economic conditions of the market... (OSCE)

Trade Liberalisation

- 2.1. will endeavour to reduce or progressively eliminate all kinds of obstacles to the development of trade...(OSCE)

Self-Determination

- 1.1.a.VIII. The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle. (OSCE)

Environmental Stewardship

- 2. *Convinced* that their efforts to develop cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment and other areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole... (OSCE)
- 2.4. Research on new technologies and equipment designed in particular to reduce energy consumption and to minimize or eliminate waste... (OSCE)
- 2.4. Research on specific scientific and technological problems related to human environment. (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Affirming* that the protection and improvement of the environment, as well as the protection of nature and the rational utilization of its resources in the interests of present and future generations, is one of the tasks of major importance to the well-being of peoples and the economic development of all countries and that many environmental problems, particularly in Europe, can be solved effectively only through close international co-operation. (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Acknowledging* that each of the participating States, in accordance with the principles of international law, ought to ensure, in a spirit of co-operation, that activities carried out on its territory do not cause degradation of the environment in another State or in areas lying beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Considering* that the success of any environmental policy presupposes that all population groups and social forces, aware of their responsibilities, help to protect and improve the environment, which necessitates continued and thorough educative action, particularly with regard to youth. (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Affirming* that experience has shown that economic development and technological progress must be compatible with the protection of the environment and the preservation of historical and cultural values; that damage to the environment is best avoided by preventive measures; and that the ecological balance must be preserved in the exploitation

- and management of natural resources. (OSCE)
- 2.5. Aims: to study, with a view to their solution, those environmental problems which, by their nature, are of a multilateral, bilateral, regional or sub-regional dimension; as well as to encourage the development of an interdisciplinary approach to environmental problems; to increase the effectiveness of national and international measures for the protection of the environment, by the comparison and, if appropriate, the harmonization of methods of gathering and analyzing facts, by improving the knowledge of pollution phenomena and rational utilization of natural resources, by the exchange of information, by the harmonization of definitions and the adoption, as far as possible, of a common terminology in the field of the environment; to take the necessary measures to bring environmental policies closer together and, where appropriate and possible, to harmonize them; to encourage, where possible and appropriate, national and international efforts by their interested organizations, enterprises and firms in the development, production and improvement of equipment designed for monitoring, protecting and enhancing the environment. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. To attain these aims, the participating States will make use of every suitable opportunity to co-operate in the field of environment and, in particular, within the areas described below as examples... (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Desulphurization of fossil fuels and exhaust gases, pollution control of heavy metals, particles, aerosols, nitrogen oxides, in particular those emitted by transport, power stations, and other industrial plants; systems and methods of observation and control of air pollution and its effects, including long-range transport of air pollutants. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Prevention and control of water pollution, in particular of transboundary rivers and international lakes; techniques for the improvement of the quality of water and further development of ways and means for industrial and municipal sewage effluent purification; methods of assessment of fresh water resources and the improvement of their utilization, in particular by developing methods of production which are less polluting and lead to less consumption of fresh water. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Protection of the marine environment of participating States, and especially the Mediterranean Sea, from pollutants emanating from land-based sources and those from ships and other vessels, notably the harmful substances listed in Annexes I and II to the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by the Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters; problems of maintaining marine ecological balances and food chains, in particular such problems as may arise from the exploration and exploitation of biological and mineral resources of the seas and the sea-bed. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Problems associated with more effective use of lands, including land amelioration, reclamation and recultivation; control of soil pollution, water and air erosion, as well as other forms of soil degradation; maintaining and increasing the productivity of soils with due regard for the possible negative effects of the application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Protection of nature and nature reserves; conservation and maintenance of existing genetic resources, especially rare animal and plant species; conservation of natural ecological systems; establishment of nature reserves and other protected landscapes and areas, including their use for research, tourism, recreation and other purposes. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Environmental conditions associated with transport, housing, working areas, urban development and planning, water supply and sewage disposal systems; assessment of harmful effects of noise, and noise control methods; collection, treatment and utilization of wastes, including the recovery and recycling of materials; research on substitutes for non- biodegradable substances. (OSCE)

- 2.5. Study of changes in climate, landscapes and ecological balances under the impact of both natural factors and human activities; forecasting of possible genetic changes in flora and fauna as a result of environmental pollution; harmonization of statistical data, development of scientific concepts and systems of monitoring networks, standardized methods of observation, measurement and assessment of changes in the biosphere; assessment of the effects of environmental pollution levels and degradation of the environment upon human health; study and development of criteria and standards for various environmental pollutants and regulation regarding production and use of various products. (OSCE)
- 2.5. Legal and administrative measures for the protection of the environment including procedures for establishing environmental impact assessments. (OSCE)
- 2.5. The participating States declare that problems relating to the protection and improvement of the environment will be solved on both a bilateral and a multilateral, including regional and sub-regional, basis, making full use of existing pattern and forms of co-operation. They will develop co-operation in the field of the environment in particular by taking into consideration the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Prague symposium on environmental problems. (OSCE)
- 2.5. The participating States are resolved that co-operation in the field of the environment will be implemented in particular through: exchanges of scientific and technical information, documentation and research results, including information on the means of determining the possible effects on the environment of technical and economic activities; organization of conferences, symposia and meetings of experts; exchanges of scientists, specialists and trainees; joint preparation and implementation of programmes and projects for the study and solution of various problems of environmental protection, harmonization, where appropriate and necessary, of environmental protection standards and norms, in particular with the object of avoiding possible difficulties in trade which may arise from efforts to resolve ecological problems of production processes and which relate to the achievement of certain environmental qualities in manufactured products, consultations on various aspects of environmental protection, as agreed upon among countries concerned, especially in connexion with problems which could have international consequences. (OSCE)
- 2.5. The participating States will further develop such co-operation by: promoting the progressive development, codification and implementation of international law as one means of preserving and enhancing the human environment, including principles and practices, as accepted by them, relating to pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of their States affecting other countries and regions; supporting and promoting the implementation of relevant international Conventions to which they are parties, in particular those designed to prevent and combat marine and fresh water pollution, recommending States to ratify Conventions which have already been signed, as well as considering possibilities of accepting other appropriate Conventions to which they are not parties at present; advocating the inclusion, where appropriate and possible, of the various areas of co-operation into the programmes of work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, supporting such co-operation within the framework of the Commission and of the United Nations Environment Programme, and taking into account the work of other competent international organizations of which they are members, making wider use, in all types of co-operation, of information already available from national and international sources,

- including internationally agreed criteria, and utilizing the possibilities and capabilities of various competent international organizations. (OSCE)
- 2.5. The participating States agree on the following recommendations on specific measures: to develop through international co-operation an extensive programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transport of air pollutants, starting with sulphur dioxide and with possible extension to other pollutants, and to this end to take into account basic elements of a co-operation programme which were identified by the experts who met in Oslo in December 1974 at the invitation of the Norwegian Institute of Air Research; to advocate that within the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe a study be carried out of procedures and relevant experience relating to the activities of Governments in developing the capabilities of their countries to predict adequately environmental consequences of economic activities and technological development. (OSCE)
 - 2.6. studies of the problems arising in areas where tourism has injured the environment. (OSCE)

UN System

- 1.1.a. *Reaffirming*, in conformity with their membership in the United Nations and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, their full and active support for the United Nations and for the enhancement of its role and effectiveness in strengthening international peace, security and justice, and in promoting the solution of international problems, as well as the development of friendly relations and cooperation among States. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a. *Expressing* their common adherence to the principles which are set forth below and are in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, as well as their common will to act, in the application of these principles, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.II. The participating States will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the present Declaration. No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle. Accordingly, the participating States will refrain from any acts constituting a threat of force or direct or indirect use of force against another participating State. Likewise they will refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. Likewise they will also refrain in their mutual relations from any act of reprisal by force. No such threat or use of force will be employed as a means of settling disputes, or questions likely to give rise to disputes, between them. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)

- 1.1.a.VII.... They will constantly respect these rights and freedoms in their mutual relations and will endeavour jointly and separately, including in co-operation with the United Nations, to promote universal and effective respect for them. They confirm the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties in this field. In the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the participating States will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They will also fulfil their obligations as set forth in the international declarations and agreements in this field, including inter alia the International Covenants on Human Rights, by which they may be bound. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.VIII. The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IX. The participating States will develop their co-operation with one another and with all States in all fields in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations....(OSCE)
- 1.1.a.X.... The participating States confirm that in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations and their obligations under any treaty or other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter will prevail, in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations....(OSCE)
- 1.1.b.i. To refrain from any use of armed forces inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, against another participating State, in particular from invasion of or attack on its territory....To promote, by all means which each of them considers appropriate, a climate of confidence and respect among peoples consonant with their duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression or for any threat or use of force inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, against another participating State. To make every effort to settle exclusively by peaceful means any dispute between them, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security in Europe, and to seek, first of all, a solution through the peaceful means set forth in Article 33 of the United Nations Charter. (OSCE)
- 1.2. *Determined* further to refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States as adopted in this Final Act... (OSCE)
- 2. *Taking into account* the interests of the developing countries throughout the world, including those among the participating countries as long as they are developing from the economic point of view; reaffirming their will to co-operate for the achievement of the aims and objectives established by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations in the

- pertinent documents concerning development, it being understood that each participating State maintains the positions it has taken on them; giving special attention to the least developed countries. (OSCE)
- 2.1. will support a study, in the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, of the possibilities of creating a multilateral system of notification of laws and regulations concerning foreign trade and changes therein; will encourage international work on the harmonization of statistical nomenclatures; notably in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.... (OSCE)
 - 2.1. will encourage international cooperation in the field of trade promotion, including marketing, and the work undertaken on these subjects within the international bodies, in particular the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (OSCE)
 - 2.2. recommend further the continued examination - for example within the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe - of means of improving the provision of information to those concerned on general conditions of industrial co-operation and guidance on the preparation of contracts in this field... (OSCE)
 - 2.4. in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, study of possibilities for expanding multilateral co-operation, taking into account models for projects and research used in various international organizations; and for sponsoring conferences, symposia, and study and working groups such as those which would bring together younger scientists and technologists with eminent specialists in their field... (OSCE)
 - 2.5. The participating States declare that problems relating to the protection and improvement of the environment will be solved on both a bilateral and a multilateral, including regional and sub-regional, basis, making full use of existing pattern and forms of co-operation. They will develop co-operation in the field of the environment in particular by taking into consideration the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Prague symposium on environmental problems. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Advocating the inclusion, where appropriate and possible, of the various areas of co-operation into the programmes of work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, supporting such co-operation within the framework of the Commission and of the United Nations Environment Programme, and taking into account the work of other competent international organizations of which they are members. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. To advocate that within the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe a study be carried out of procedures and relevant experience relating to the activities of Governments in developing the capabilities of their countries to predict adequately environmental consequences of economic activities and technological development. (OSCE)
 - 2.6. *Taking into account* the work being carried out on these subjects by existing international organizations, especially by the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (OSCE)
 - 2.6. declare themselves in favour, with due respect for their rights and international commitments, of the elimination of disparities arising from the legal provisions applied to traffic on inland waterways which are subject to international conventions and, in particular, of the disparity in the application of those provisions; and to this end invite the member States of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine, of the Danube Commission and of other bodies to develop the work and studies now being carried out, in particular within the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (OSCE)
 - 2.6. express the desire for intensification of the work being carried out by existing

international organizations in the field of transport, especially that of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, and express their intention to contribute thereto by their efforts. (OSCE)

- 3. to promote the development of good-neighbourly relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, on which their relations are based, and with the United Nations Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States and accordingly, in this context, to conduct their relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States in the spirit of the principles set forth in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States. (OSCE)
- 4.4.c. foreseeing, at an early date, a meeting of experts representing the participating States and their national scientific institutions, in order to prepare such a "Scientific Forum" in consultation with appropriate international organizations, such as UNESCO and the ECE. (OSCE)

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- 3. *Conscious* of the geographical, historical, cultural, economic and political aspects of their relationship with the non-participating Mediterranean States, *Convinced* that security in Europe is to be considered in the broader context of world security and is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean area as a whole, and that accordingly the process of improving security should not be confined to Europe but should extend to other parts of the world, and in particular to the Mediterranean area,... *Recognizing* the importance of their mutual economic relations with the nonparticipating Mediterranean States, and conscious of their common interest in the further development of co-operation. (OSCE)
- 3. to seek, by further improving their relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States, to increase mutual confidence, so as to promote security and stability in the Mediterranean area as a whole...(OSCE)
- Follow-up to the Conference. *Considering further* that, within the broader context of the world, the Conference is an important part of the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe and that its results will contribute significantly to this process, *Intending* to implement the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference in order to give full effect to its results and thus to further the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe. (OSCE)

Cold War

- Preamble (para 2). *Convinced* of the need to exert efforts to make détente both a continuing and an increasingly viable and comprehensive process, universal in scope, and that the implementation of the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will be a major contribution to this process. (OSCE)
- Preamble (para 3). *Considering* that solidarity among peoples, as well as the common purpose of the participating States in achieving the aims as set forth by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, should lead to the development of better and closer relations among them in all fields and thus to overcoming the confrontation stemming from the character of their past relations, and to better mutual understanding. (OSCE)
- Preamble (para 4). *Mindful* of their common history and recognizing that the existence of elements common to their traditions and values can assist them in developing their relations, and desiring to search, fully taking into account the individuality and diversity

of their positions and views, for possibilities of joining their efforts with a view to overcoming distrust and increasing confidence, solving the problems that separate them and cooperating in the interest of mankind. (OSCE)

- 1.2.II. The participating States recognize the interest of all of them in efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation and promoting disarmament which are designed to complement political détente in Europe and to strengthen their security. They are convinced of the necessity to take effective measures in these fields which by their scope and by their nature constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and which should result in strengthening peace and security throughout the world. (OSCE)

Development

- 1.1.a.IX. The participating States will develop their co-operation with one another and with all States in all fields in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. In developing their co-operation the participating States will place special emphasis on the fields as set forth within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, with each of them making its contribution in conditions of full equality. They will endeavour, in developing their co-operation as equals, to promote mutual understanding and confidence, friendly and good-neighbourly relations among themselves, international peace, security and justice. They will equally endeavour, in developing their cooperation, to improve the well-being of peoples and contribute to the fulfilment of their aspirations through, inter alia, the benefits resulting from increased mutual knowledge and from progress and achievement in the economic, scientific, technological, social, cultural and humanitarian fields. They will take steps to promote conditions favourable to making these benefits available to all; they will take into account the interest of all in the narrowing of differences in the levels of economic development, and in particular the interest of developing countries throughout the world. They confirm that governments, institutions, organizations and persons have a relevant and positive role to play in contributing toward the achievement of these aims of their cooperation. They will strive, in increasing their cooperation as set forth above, to develop closer relations among themselves on an improved and more enduring basis for the benefit of peoples. (OSCE)
- 2. *Taking into account* the interests of the developing countries throughout the world, including those among the participating countries as long as they are developing from the economic point of view; reaffirming their will to co-operate for the achievement of the aims and objectives established by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations in the pertinent documents concerning development, it being understood that each participating State maintains the positions it has taken on them; giving special attention to the least developed countries. (OSCE)

Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SPSEE): *Cologne Document*

Source: <http://www.stabilitypact.org/constituent/990610-cologne.asp> (last accessed on 3.09.2008)

Main linkages found: Diplomacy, War

Sovereignty

- Article 11. ...We declare that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be welcome as a full and equal participant in the Stability Pact, following the political settlement of the Kosovo crisis on the basis of the principles agreed by G8 Foreign Ministers and taking into account the need for respect by all participants for the principles and objectives of this Pact... (SPSEE)
- Article 11. ...In order to draw the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia closer to this goal, respecting its sovereignty and territorial integrity, we will consider ways of making the Republic of Montenegro an early beneficiary of the Pact. In this context, we welcome involvement in our meetings of representatives of Montenegro, as a constituent Republic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We also note the intention of the European Union and other interested participants to continue to work closely with its democratically elected government. (SPSEE)

Non-intervention

- Article 8. We take note that countries in the region participating in the Stability Pact commit themselves to continued democratic and economic reforms, as elaborated in paragraph 10, as well as bilateral and regional cooperation amongst themselves to advance their integration, on an individual basis, into Euro-Atlantic structures. The EU Member States and other participating countries and international organisations and institutions commit themselves to making every effort to assist them to make speedy and measurable progress along this road. We reaffirm the inherent right of each and every participating State to be free to choose or change its security arrangements, including treaties of alliance as they evolve. Each participating State will respect the rights of all others in this regard. They will not strengthen their security at the expense of the security of other States. (SPSEE)

International Law

- Article 24. We welcome the Council of Europe's readiness to integrate all countries in the region into full membership on the basis of the principles of pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Council of Europe can make an important contribution to the objectives of the Pact through its parliamentary and intergovernmental organs and institutions, its European norms embodied in relevant legally-binding Conventions, primarily the European Convention of Human Rights (and the Court), its instruments and assistance programmes in the fields of democratic institutions, human rights, law, justice and education, as well as its strong links with civil society. In this context, we take note with great interest of the Council of Europe's Stability Programme for South East Europe

to be implemented, together and in close coordination with the countries concerned and other international and regional organisations active in the field. (SPSEE)

Territoriality

- Article 11. ...In order to draw the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia closer to this goal, respecting its sovereignty and territorial integrity, we will consider ways of making the Republic of Montenegro an early beneficiary of the Pact. In this context, we welcome involvement in our meetings of representatives of Montenegro, as a constituent Republic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We also note the intention of the European Union and other interested participants to continue to work closely with its democratically elected government. (SPSEE)

Diplomacy

- Article 3. We will strive to achieve the objective of lasting peace, prosperity and stability for South Eastern Europe. We will reach this objective through a comprehensive and coherent approach to the region involving the EU, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, the UN, NATO, the OECD, the WEU, the IFIs and the regional initiatives. We welcome the fact that the European Union and the United States have made support for the Stability Pact a priority in their New Transatlantic Agenda, as well as the fact that the European Union and the Russian Federation have made the Stability Pact a priority in their political dialogue. (SPSEE)
- Article 17. Work in the Stability Pact should take into account the diversity of the situation of participants. To achieve the objectives of this Pact, we will provide for effective coordination between the participating and facilitating States, international and regional Organisations and Institutions, which have unique knowledge and expertise to contribute to the common endeavour. We look to the active and creative participation by all concerned to bring about the conditions which will enable the countries in the region to seize the opportunity represented by this Pact. Each of the participants will endeavour to ensure that the objectives of the Stability Pact are furthered in their own participation in all relevant international Organisations and Institutions. (SPSEE)
- Article 18. We welcome the European Union's initiative in launching the Stability Pact and the leading role the EU is playing, in cooperation with other participating and facilitating States, international Organisations and Institutions. The launching of the Pact will give a firm European anchorage to the region. The ultimate success of the Pact will depend largely on the efforts of the States concerned to fulfil the objectives of the Pact and to develop regional cooperation through multilateral and bilateral agreements. (SPSEE)
- Article 19. We warmly welcome the European Union's readiness to actively support the countries in the region and to enable them to achieve the objectives of the Stability Pact. We welcome the EU's activity to strengthen democratic and economic institutions in the region through a number of relevant programmes. We note progress towards the establishment and development of contractual relations, on an individual basis and within the framework of its Regional Approach, between the EU and countries of the region. We take note that, on the basis of the Vienna European Council Conclusions, the EU will prepare a "Common Strategy towards the Western Balkans", as a fundamental initiative. (SPSEE)

- Article 21. We highly appreciate the contribution and the solidarity of the countries in the region with the efforts of the international community for reaching a peaceful solution on Kosovo. We welcome the efforts so far deployed and results achieved by countries in South Eastern Europe towards democratisation, economic reform and regional cooperation and stability. These countries will be the main beneficiaries of the Pact and recognise that its successful implementation, and the advance towards Euro-Atlantic structures for those seeking it depend decisively on their commitment to implement the objectives of the Pact, in particular on their willingness to cooperate on a bilateral and multilateral level and to promote the objectives of the Pact within their own respective national structures. (SPSEE)
- Article 22. We welcome the OSCE's intention, as the only pan-European security organisation and as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter and a primary instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, to make a significant contribution to the efforts undertaken through the Stability Pact. We reaffirm that the OSCE has a key role to play in fostering all dimensions of security and stability. Accordingly, we request that the Stability Pact be placed under the auspices of the OSCE, and will rely fully on the OSCE to work for compliance with the provisions of the Stability Pact by the participating States, in accordance with its procedures and established principles. (SPSEE)
- Article 23. We will rely on the OSCE institutions and instruments and their expertise to contribute to the proceedings of the South Eastern Europe Regional Table and of the Working Tables, in particular the Working Table on Democratisation and Human Rights. Their unique competences will be much needed in furthering the aims and objectives of the Stability Pact. We express our intention, in cases requiring OSCE involvement with regard to the observance of OSCE principles in the implementation of the Stability Pact, to resort, where appropriate, to the instruments and procedures of the OSCE, including those concerning conflict prevention, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the human dimension. States parties to the Convention establishing the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may also refer to the Court possible disputes and ask for the non-binding opinion of the Court. (SPSEE)
- Article 24. We welcome the Council of Europe's readiness to integrate all countries in the region into full membership on the basis of the principles of pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Council of Europe can make an important contribution to the objectives of the Pact through its parliamentary and intergovernmental organs and institutions, its European norms embodied in relevant legally-binding Conventions, primarily the European Convention of Human Rights (and the Court), its instruments and assistance programmes in the fields of democratic institutions, human rights, law, justice and education, as well as its strong links with civil society. In this context, we take note with great interest of the Council of Europe's Stability Programme for South East Europe to be implemented, together and in close coordination with the countries concerned and other international and regional organisations active in the field. (SPSEE)
- Article 25. We underline the UN's central role in the region for peace and security and for lasting political normalisation, as well as for humanitarian efforts and economic rehabilitation. We strongly support UNHCR's lead agency function in all refugee-related questions, in particular the protection and return of refugees and displaced persons and the crucial role undertaken by WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNHCHR and other members of the UN system. We look forward to the active involvement of relevant UN agencies in the South Eastern Europe Regional Table. We note that the UN Economic Commission for Europe has expertise which can usefully contribute to the proceedings of the Working

- Tables of the Stability Pact. (SPSEE)
- Article 26. We note NATO's decision to increase cooperation with the countries of South Eastern Europe and its commitment to openness, as well as the intention of NATO, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace to work in cooperation with other Euro-Atlantic structures, to contribute to stability and security and to maintain and increase consultations with the countries of the region. We call for their engagement, in conformity with the objectives of the Pact, in regional security cooperation and conflict prevention and management. We welcome these stabilization activities aimed at promoting the objectives of this Pact. The enhanced use of NATO's consultative fora and mechanisms, the development of an EAPC cooperative mechanism and the increased use of Partnership for Peace programmes will serve the objectives of overall stability, cooperation and good-neighbourliness envisaged in the Pact. (SPSEE)
 - Article 28. Having worked closely with the European Union to launch this Pact, the United States of America will continue to play a leading role in the development and implementation of the Pact, in cooperation with other participants and facilitators. We believe that the active role of the United States underscores the vital importance attached by countries of the region to their integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. (SPSEE)
 - Article 29. Russia has played and continues to play a key role in the region. Russian efforts and contribution to achieving a peaceful solution of conflicts there, in particular of the Kosovo crisis, are appreciated. Having been involved at an early stage in the launching of this Pact, the Russian Federation will continue to play a leading and constructive role in development and implementation of the Pact, in cooperation with the EU, the UN, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, international economic and financial organisations and institutions, as well as regional initiatives and individual states. The Russian Federation can make a valuable contribution to activities aimed at promoting peace, security and post-conflict cooperation. (SPSEE)
 - Article 30. The IMF , the World Bank , the EBRD and the EIB , as the European Union financing institution, have a most important role to play, in accordance with their specific mandates, in supporting the countries in the region in achieving economic stabilisation, reform, and development of the region. We rely on them to develop a coherent international assistance strategy for the region and to promote sound macro-economic and structural policies by the countries concerned. We call on these International Financial Institutions to take an active part in the South Eastern Europe Regional Table and the relevant Working Tables. (SPSEE)
 - Article 31. We note the OECD's unique strength as a forum for dialogue on medium-term structural policy and best practices. We rely on the OECD in consideration of its well-known competence in dealing with economies in transition and its open dialogue with the countries of South Eastern Europe, to take an active part in the South Eastern Europe Regional Table and to assist in the process of economic reconstruction, the strengthening of good governance and administrative capacities and the further integration of affected States into the European and global economy. (SPSEE)
 - Article 32. We welcome the role which the WEU plays in promoting stability in the region. We note in this respect the contribution to security the WEU makes, at the request of the European Union, through its missions in countries in the region. (SPSEE)
 - Article 35. We note the role of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation in promoting mutual understanding, improving the overall political climate and fostering economic development in the Black Sea region. Welcoming its engagement to peace, security and stability through economic cooperation, we invite the BSEC to contribute to the implementation of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. (SPSEE)

War

- Article 4. A settlement of the Kosovo conflict is critical to our ability to reach fully the objectives of the Stability Pact and to work towards permanent, long term measures for a future of peace and inter-ethnic harmony without fear of the resurgence of war. (SPSEE)
- Article 9. The Stability Pact aims at strengthening countries in South Eastern Europe in their efforts to foster peace, democracy, respect for human rights and economic prosperity, in order to achieve stability in the whole region. Those countries in the region who seek integration into Euro-Atlantic structures, alongside a number of other participants in the Pact, strongly believe that the implementation of this process will facilitate their objective. (SPSEE)
- Article 10. 1. preventing and putting an end to tensions and crises as a prerequisite for lasting stability. This includes concluding and implementing among ourselves multilateral and bilateral agreements and taking domestic measures to overcome the existing potential for conflict... (SPSEE)
- Article 10.9. preventing forced population displacement caused by war, persecution and civil strife as well as migration generated by poverty... (SPSEE)
- Article 11. Lasting peace and stability in South Eastern Europe will only become possible when democratic principles and values, which are already actively promoted by many countries in the region, have taken root throughout, including in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. International efforts must focus on consolidating and linking areas of stability in the region to lay a firm foundation for the transition of the region as a whole to a peaceful and democratic future. (SPSEE)
- Article 21. We highly appreciate the contribution and the solidarity of the countries in the region with the efforts of the international community for reaching a peaceful solution on Kosovo... (SPSEE)
- Article 25. We underline the UN's central role in the region for peace and security and for lasting political normalisation, as well as for humanitarian efforts and economic rehabilitation. We strongly support UNHCR's lead agency function in all refugee-related questions, in particular the protection and return of refugees and displaced persons and the crucial role undertaken by WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNHCHR and other members of the UN system. We look forward to the active involvement of relevant UN agencies in the South Eastern Europe Regional Table. We note that the UN Economic Commission for Europe has expertise which can usefully contribute to the proceedings of the Working Tables of the Stability Pact. (SPSEE)
- Article 26. We note NATO's decision to increase cooperation with the countries of South Eastern Europe and its commitment to openness, as well as the intention of NATO, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace to work in cooperation with other Euro-Atlantic structures, to contribute to stability and security and to maintain and increase consultations with the countries of the region. We call for their engagement, in conformity with the objectives of the Pact, in regional security cooperation and conflict prevention and management. We welcome these stabilization activities aimed at promoting the objectives of this Pact. The enhanced use of NATO's consultative fora and mechanisms, the development of an EAPC cooperative mechanism and the increased use of Partnership for Peace programmes will serve the objectives of overall stability, cooperation and good-neighbourliness envisaged in the Pact. (SPSEE)
- Article 29. Russia has played and continues to play a key role in the region. Russian efforts and contribution to achieving a peaceful solution of conflicts there, in particular of

the Kosovo crisis, are appreciated. Having been involved at an early stage in the launching of this Pact, the Russian Federation will continue to play a leading and constructive role in development and implementation of the Pact, in cooperation with the EU, the UN, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, international economic and financial organisations and institutions, as well as regional initiatives and individual states. The Russian Federation can make a valuable contribution to activities aimed at promoting peace, security and post-conflict cooperation. (SPSEE)

- Article 35. We note the role of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation in promoting mutual understanding, improving the overall political climate and fostering economic development in the Black Sea region. Welcoming its engagement to peace, security and stability through economic cooperation, we invite the BSEC to contribute to the implementation of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. (SPSEE)

Human Rights

- Article 9. The Stability Pact aims at strengthening countries in South Eastern Europe in their efforts to foster peace, democracy, respect for human rights and economic prosperity, in order to achieve stability in the whole region. Those countries in the region who seek integration into Euro-Atlantic structures, alongside a number of other participants in the Pact, strongly believe that the implementation of this process will facilitate their objective. (SPSEE)
- Article 10. bringing about mature democratic political processes, based on free and fair elections, grounded in the rule of law and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, the right to free and independent media, legislative branches accountable to their constituents, independent judiciaries, combating corruption, deepening and strengthening of civil society. (SPSEE)
- Article 14. The South Eastern Europe Regional Table will ensure coordination of activities of and among the following Working Tables, which will build upon existing expertise, institutions and initiatives and could be divided into sub-tables: Working Table on democratisation and human rights; Working Table on economic reconstruction, development and cooperation; Working Table on security issues. (SPSEE)
- Article 24. We welcome the Council of Europe's readiness to integrate all countries in the region into full membership on the basis of the principles of pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Council of Europe can make an important contribution to the objectives of the Pact through its parliamentary and intergovernmental organs and institutions, its European norms embodied in relevant legally-binding Conventions, primarily the European Convention of Human Rights (and the Court), its instruments and assistance programmes in the fields of democratic institutions, human rights, law, justice and education, as well as its strong links with civil society. In this context, we take note with great interest of the Council of Europe's Stability Programme for South East Europe to be implemented, together and in close coordination with the countries concerned and other international and regional organisations active in the field. (SPSEE)
- Annex C. Working Table on democratisation and human rights, which will address: i. democratisation and human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities; free and independent media; civil society building; rule of law and law enforcement; institution building; efficient administration and good governance; development of common rules of conduct on border related questions; other related questions of interest to the participants; ii. refugee issues, including protection and return of refugees and displaced persons... (SPSEE)

Market

- Article 10.5. creating vibrant market economies based on sound macro policies, markets open to greatly expanded foreign trade and private sector investment, effective and transparent customs and commercial/regulatory regimes, developing strong capital markets and diversified ownership, including privatisation, leading to a widening circle of prosperity for all our citizens... (SPSEE)

Trade Liberalisation

- Article 10.6. fostering economic cooperation in the region and between the region and the rest of Europe and the world, including free trade areas... (SPSEE)
- Annex C. Working Table on economic reconstruction, development and cooperation, including economic cooperation in the region and between the region and the rest of Europe and the world; promotion of free trade areas; border-crossing transport; energy supply and savings; deregulation and transparency; infrastructure; promotion of private sector business; environmental issues; sustainable reintegration of refugees; other related questions of interest to the participants, while maintaining the integrity of the donor coordination process... (SPSEE)

Democracy

- Article 9. The Stability Pact aims at strengthening countries in South Eastern Europe in their efforts to foster peace, democracy, respect for human rights and economic prosperity, in order to achieve stability in the whole region. Those countries in the region who seek integration into Euro-Atlantic structures, alongside a number of other participants in the Pact, strongly believe that the implementation of this process will facilitate their objective. (SPSEE)
- Article 10. bringing about mature democratic political processes, based on free and fair elections, grounded in the rule of law and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, the right to free and independent media, legislative branches accountable to their constituents, independent judiciaries, combating corruption, deepening and strengthening of civil society. (SPSEE)
- Article 11. Lasting peace and stability in South Eastern Europe will only become possible when democratic principles and values, which are already actively promoted by many countries in the region, have taken root throughout, including in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. International efforts must focus on consolidating and linking areas of stability in the region to lay a firm foundation for the transition of the region as a whole to a peaceful and democratic future. (SPSEE)
- Article 14. The South Eastern Europe Regional Table will ensure coordination of activities of and among the following Working Tables, which will build upon existing expertise, institutions and initiatives and could be divided into sub-tables: Working Table on democratisation and human rights; Working Table on economic reconstruction, development and cooperation; Working Table on security issues. (SPSEE)
- Article 24. We welcome the Council of Europe's readiness to integrate all countries in the region into full membership on the basis of the principles of pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Council of Europe can make an important contribution to the objectives of the Pact through its parliamentary and intergovernmental organs and

institutions, its European norms embodied in relevant legally-binding Conventions, primarily the European Convention of Human Rights (and the Court), its instruments and assistance programmes in the fields of democratic institutions, human rights, law, justice and education, as well as its strong links with civil society. In this context, we take note with great interest of the Council of Europe's Stability Programme for South East Europe to be implemented, together and in close coordination with the countries concerned and other international and regional organisations active in the field. (SPSEE)

- Annex C. Working Table on democratisation and human rights, which will address: i. democratisation and human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities; free and independent media; civil society building; rule of law and law enforcement; institution building; efficient administration and good governance; development of common rules of conduct on border related questions; other related questions of interest to the participants; ii. refugee issues, including protection and return of refugees and displaced persons... (SPSEE)

Rule of Law

- Article 10. bringing about mature democratic political processes, based on free and fair elections, grounded in the rule of law and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, the right to free and independent media, legislative branches accountable to their constituents, independent judiciaries, combating corruption, deepening and strengthening of civil society. (SPSEE)

Environmental Stewardship

- Annex C. Working Table on economic reconstruction, development and cooperation, including economic cooperation in the region and between the region and the rest of Europe and the world; promotion of free trade areas; border-crossing transport; energy supply and savings; deregulation and transparency; infrastructure; promotion of private sector business; environmental issues; sustainable reintegration of refugees; other related questions of interest to the participants, while maintaining the integrity of the donor coordination process... (SPSEE)

UN System

- Article 5. We solemnly reaffirm our commitment to all the principles and norms enshrined in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris, the 1990 Copenhagen Document and other OSCE documents, and, as applicable, to the full implementation of relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, the relevant conventions of the Council of Europe and the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a view to promoting good neighbourly relations. (SPSEE)
- Article 22. We welcome the OSCE's intention, as the only pan-European security organisation and as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter and a primary instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, to make a significant contribution to the efforts undertaken through the Stability Pact. We reaffirm that the OSCE has a key role to play in fostering all dimensions of security and stability. Accordingly, we request that the Stability Pact be placed under the auspices of the OSCE, and will rely fully on the OSCE to work for compliance with the provisions of the Stability Pact by the participating States, in

- accordance with its procedures and established principles. (SPSEE)
- Article 25. We underline the UN's central role in the region for peace and security and for lasting political normalisation, as well as for humanitarian efforts and economic rehabilitation. We strongly support UNHCR's lead agency function in all refugee-related questions, in particular the protection and return of refugees and displaced persons and the crucial role undertaken by WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNHCHR and other members of the UN system. We look forward to the active involvement of relevant UN agencies in the South Eastern Europe Regional Table. We note that the UN Economic Commission for Europe has expertise which can usefully contribute to the proceedings of the Working Tables of the Stability Pact. (SPSEE)

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- Article 8. We take note that countries in the region participating in the Stability Pact commit themselves to continued democratic and economic reforms, as elaborated in paragraph 10, as well as bilateral and regional cooperation amongst themselves to advance their integration, on an individual basis, into Euro-Atlantic structures. The EU Member States and other participating countries and international organisations and institutions commit themselves to making every effort to assist them to make speedy and measurable progress along this road. We reaffirm the inherent right of each and every participating State to be free to choose or change its security arrangements, including treaties of alliance as they evolve. Each participating State will respect the rights of all others in this regard. They will not strengthen their security at the expense of the security of other States. (SPSEE)
- Article 10.3. creating peaceful and good-neighbourly relations in the region through strict observance of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, confidence building and reconciliation, encouraging work in the OSCE and other fora on regional confidence building measures and mechanisms for security cooperation... (SPSEE)
- Article 33. We stress our interest in viable regional initiatives and organizations which foster friendly cooperation between neighbouring States. We welcome sub-regional cooperation schemes between participating countries. We will endeavour to ensure cooperation and coordination between these initiatives and the Stability Pact, which will be mutually reinforcing. We will build on their relevant achievements. (SPSEE)
- Article 38. We commend the South Eastern Europe Cooperation Process as a further successful regional cooperation scheme. We encourage its further development and institutionalisation, including the finalisation of its charter on good-neighbourly relations and cooperation. (SPSEE)

Development

- Article 14. The South Eastern Europe Regional Table will ensure coordination of activities of and among the following Working Tables, which will build upon existing expertise, institutions and initiatives and could be divided into sub-tables: Working Table on democratisation and human rights; Working Table on economic reconstruction, development and cooperation; Working Table on security issues. (SPSEE)
- Article 41. We reaffirm our strong commitment to support reconstruction, stabilisation and integration for the region, and call upon the international donor community to participate generously. We welcome the progress made by the World Bank and the European Union, through the European Commission, towards establishing a donor

coordination process. This process will closely interact with the relevant Working Table, and will identify appropriate modalities to administer and channel international assistance. The World Bank and the European Commission will also be responsible for coordinating a comprehensive approach for regional development and the necessary donors' conferences. (SPSEE)

Western European Union (WEU): Brussels Treaty (Modified version)

Source: <http://www.weu.int/> (last accessed on 26.08.2008)

Main linkages found: War, Regionalism, Cold War, UN System

Sovereignty/ Equal Sovereignty

- Article 8.4. The Council shall decide by unanimous vote questions for which no other voting procedure has been or may be agreed. In the cases provided for in Protocols II, III and IV it will follow the various voting procedures, unanimity, two-thirds majority, simple majority, laid down therein. It will decide by simple majority questions submitted to it by the Agency for the Control of Armaments. (WEU)

International Law

- Article 10. In pursuance of their determination to settle disputes only by peaceful means, the High Contracting Parties will apply to disputes between themselves the following provisions: ^[1]_[SEP]The High Contracting Parties will, while the present Treaty remains in force, settle all disputes falling within the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, by referring them to the Court, subject only, in the case of each of them, to any reservation already made by that Party when accepting this clause for compulsory jurisdiction to the extent that that Party may maintain the reservation. ^[1]_[SEP]In addition, the High Contracting Parties will submit to conciliation all disputes outside the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. (WEU)

Diplomacy

- Preamble (para 4). To strengthen, with these aims in view, the economic, social and cultural ties by which they are already united (WEU)
- Preamble (para 5). To co-operate loyally and to co-ordinate their efforts to create in Western Europe a firm basis for European economic recovery (WEU)
- Preamble (para 7) To promote the unity and to encourage the progressive integration of Europe (WEU)

Multilateralism

- Article 4. In the execution of the Treaty, the High Contracting Parties and any Organs established by Them under the Treaty shall work in close co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. ^[1]_[SEP](WEU)

Great Power Management

- Article 2. The sub-paragraph of the preamble to the Treaty: "to take such steps as may be held necessary in the event of renewal by Germany of a policy of aggression" shall be modified to read: "to promote the unity and to encourage the progressive integration of

Europe". (WEU – Paris Agreement) ^[11]_{SEP}

Alliances

- Article 7. None of the High Contracting Parties will conclude any alliance or participate in any coalition directed against any other of the High Contracting Parties. (WEU)

War

- Preamble (para 6). To afford assistance to each other, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in maintaining international peace and security and in resisting any policy of aggression (WEU)
- Article 5. If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the Party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power. (WEU)
- Article 6. All measures taken as a result of the preceding Article shall be immediately reported to the Security Council. They shall be terminated as soon as the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. ^[11]_{SEP}(WEU)
- Article 8.1. For the purposes of strengthening peace and security and of promoting unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe and closer co-operation between Them and with other European organisations, the High Contracting Parties to the Brussels Treaty shall create a Council to consider matters concerning the execution of this Treaty and of its Protocols and their Annexes. (WEU)
- Article 8.3. At the request of any of the High Contracting Parties the Council shall be immediately convened in order to permit Them to consult with regard to any situation which may constitute a threat to peace, in whatever area this threat should arise, or a danger to economic stability. (WEU)
- Preamble (para 2). Inspired by a common will to strengthen peace and security (WEU – Paris Agreement)

Human Rights

- Preamble (para 2). To reaffirm their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the other ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations (WEU)
- Preamble (para 3). To fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the constitutional traditions and the rule of law, which are their common heritage (WEU)

Democracy

- Preamble (para 3). To fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the constitutional traditions and the rule of law, which are their common heritage (WEU)

Rule of Law

- Preamble (para 3). To fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the constitutional traditions and the rule of law, which are their common heritage (WEU)

UN System

- Preamble (para 2). To reaffirm their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the other ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations (WEU)
- Preamble (para 6). To afford assistance to each other, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in maintaining international peace and security and in resisting any policy of aggression (WEU)
- Article 5. If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the Party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power. (WEU)
- Article 6. All measures taken as a result of the preceding Article shall be immediately reported to the Security Council. They shall be terminated as soon as the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. ^[1]~~[SEP]~~The present Treaty does not prejudice in any way the obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. It shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security. (WEU)

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- Preamble (para 3). To fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the constitutional traditions and the rule of law, which are their common heritage (WEU)
- Preamble (para 4). To strengthen, with these aims in view, the economic, social and cultural ties by which they are already united (WEU)
- Preamble (para 5). To co-operate loyally and to co-ordinate their efforts to create in Western Europe a firm basis for European economic recovery (WEU)
- Preamble (para 7). To promote the unity and to encourage the progressive integration of Europe (WEU)
- Article 3. The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common to lead their peoples towards a better understanding of the principles which form the basis of their common civilisation and to promote cultural exchanges by conventions between themselves or by other means.
- Article 8.1. For the purposes of strengthening peace and security and of promoting unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe and closer co-operation between Them and with other European organisations, the High Contracting Parties to the Brussels Treaty shall create a Council to consider matters concerning the execution of this Treaty and of its Protocols and their Annexes. (WEU)
- Preamble (para 3). Desirous to this end of promoting the unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe (WEU – Paris Agreement)

- Article 2. The sub-paragraph of the preamble to the Treaty: "to take such steps as may be held necessary in the event of renewal by Germany of a policy of aggression" shall be modified to read: "to promote the unity and to encourage the progressive integration of Europe". ^[L]_[SEP](WEU – Paris Agreement)

Cold War

- Preamble (para 5). To afford assistance to each other, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in maintaining international peace and security and in resisting any policy of aggression (WEU)
- Preamble (para 9). Desiring for these purposes to conclude a treaty for collaboration in economic, social and cultural matters and for collective self-defence (WEU)
- Article 4. In the execution of the Treaty, the High Contracting Parties and any Organs established by Them under the Treaty shall work in close co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. ^[L]_[SEP]Recognising the undesirability of duplicating the military staffs of NATO, the Council and its Agency will rely on the appropriate military authorities of NATO for information and advice on military matters. (WEU)
- Article 5. If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the Party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power. (WEU)

European Free Trade Association: *Convention Establishing the EFTA*

Source: <http://www.efta.int/content/legal-texts/efta-convention/eftaconvention-texts/convention-2001> (last accessed on 26.08.2008)

Main linkages found: Market, Trade Liberalisation, Financial Liberalisation

Sovereignty

- Article 43.2. Each Member-state shall be represented in the Council and shall have one vote. (EFTA)
- Article 43.5. Decisions and recommendations of the Council shall be made by unanimous vote, except in so far as this Convention provides otherwise. Decisions or recommendations shall be regarded as unanimous unless any Member State casts a negative vote. Decisions and recommendations which are to be made by majority vote, require the affirmative vote of three Member States. (EFTA)
- Article 43. 6. If the number of the Member States changes, the Council may decide to amend the number of votes required for decisions and recommendations which are to be made by majority vote. (EFTA)
- Article 44.a. to lay down the Rules of Procedure of the Council and of any other bodies of the Association, which may include provision that procedural questions may be decided by majority vote (EFTA)

Territoriality

- Article 58. This Convention shall apply to the territories of the Member States except as provided for in Annex U. (EFTA)

Multilateralism

- Preamble (para 6). Reaffirming the high priority they attach to the privileged relationship between the Member States and to the facilitation of continuity in their respective good relations with the European Union, which are based on proximity, long-standing common values and European identity (EFTA)
- Preamble (para 8). Building on their respective rights and obligations under the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization and other multilateral and bilateral instruments of co-operation (EFTA)

Bilateralism

- Preamble (para 8). Building on their respective rights and obligations under the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization and other multilateral and bilateral instruments of co-operation (EFTA)

War

- Article 39. Nothing in this Convention shall prevent a Member State from taking any

measures: (a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its essential security interests; (b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions and war materials or other products or services indispensable for defence purposes or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products or services not intended for specifically military purposes; (c) which it considers essential to its own security in the event of serious internal disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or serious international tension constituting threat of war or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security. (EFTA)

Market

- Article 2. The objectives of the Association shall be (a) to promote a continued and balanced strengthening of trade and economic relations between the Member States with fair conditions of competition, and the respect of equivalent rules, within the area of the Association; (b) the free trade in goods; (c) to progressively liberalise the free movement of persons; (d) the progressive liberalisation of trade in services and of investment; (e) to provide fair conditions of competition affecting trade between the Member States; (f) to open the public procurement markets of the Member States; (g) to provide appropriate protection of intellectual property rights, in accordance with the highest international standards. (EFTA)
- Article 25. 1. In respect of financial services, this Chapter does not prejudice the right of the Member States to adopt measures necessary for prudential grounds in order to ensure the protection of investors, depositors, policy holders, or persons to whom a fiduciary duty is owed, or to ensure the integrity and stability of the financial system. These measures shall not discriminate against companies or firms of the other Member States in comparison to its own companies or firms. 2. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to require a Member State to disclose information relating to the affairs and accounts of individual customers or any confidential or proprietary information in the possession of public entities. (EFTA)
- Article 35. The Member States shall liberalise the access to each other's transport markets for the carriage of passengers and goods by road, rail and air in accordance with the provisions set out in Annex P and Annex Q respectively. (EFTA)
- Article 37. 1. The Member States reaffirm their rights and obligations under the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA). Under this Convention, the Member States broaden the scope of their commitments under the WTO Government Procurement Agreement with an aim to pursue liberalisation in public procurement markets in accordance with Annex R. 2. To this effect, the Member States shall secure non-discriminative, transparent and reciprocal access to their respective public procurement markets and shall ensure open and effective competition based on equal treatment. (EFTA)

Trade Liberalisation

- Preamble (para 5). Having regard to the free trade agreements between the Member States on the one hand and third parties on the other (EFTA)
- Preamble (para 7). Resolved to deepen the co-operation instituted within the European Free Trade Association, further facilitating the free movement of goods, aiming at the

progressive attainment of free movement of persons and the progressive liberalisation of trade in services and investment, further opening up the public procurement markets in the EFTA States, and providing for the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights, under fair conditions of competition (EFTA)

- Preamble (para 10). Affirming their commitment to the observance of recognised core labour standards, noting their endeavours to promote such standards in the appropriate multilateral fora and expressing their belief that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalisation contribute to the promotion of these standards (EFTA)
- Article 2.b. the free trade in goods. (EFTA)
- Chapter II: Free movement of Goods (EFTA)
 - Article 3. Customs duties on imports and exports, and any charges having equivalent effect, shall be prohibited between the Member States. This shall also apply to customs duties of a fiscal nature.
 - Article 4.1. No Member State shall impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other Member States any internal taxation of any kind in excess of that imposed directly or indirectly on similar domestic products. 2. Furthermore, no Member State shall impose on the products of other Member States any internal taxation of such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other products. 3. Where products are exported to the territory of any Member State, any repayment of internal taxation shall not exceed the internal taxation imposed on them whether directly or indirectly.
 - Article 5. The rules of origin and methods of administrative cooperation in customs administration are set out in Annex A.
 - Article 6. 1. Member States shall assist each other in customs matters in general in accordance with the provisions of Annex B in order to ensure that their customs legislation is correctly applied. 2. Annex B shall apply to all products whether or not covered by the provisions of this Convention.
 - Article 7. Quantitative restrictions on imports and exports and all measures having equivalent effect, shall be prohibited between the Member-states.
 - Article 8.1. In view of the special considerations affecting agriculture, the basic agricultural goods and the goods processed from agricultural raw materials listed in Annex C shall be subject to the following rules: (a) In relation to the goods listed in Part I of Annex C, the provisions of this Convention shall apply, with due regard to the arrangements provided for in Article 9. (b) In relation to goods listed in Part II or in Part III of Annex C, and with due regard to the arrangements provided for in Article 9, Articles 2, 3, 4 and 7 shall not apply. (c) In relation to the goods listed in Part III of Annex C, the Member States declare their readiness to foster, in so far as their agricultural policies allow, the harmonious development of trade. In pursuance of this objective, Iceland shall grant tariff concessions to agricultural products originating in Norway and Switzerland as specified in Table 1 of Annex D, Norway shall grant tariff concessions to agricultural products originating in Iceland and Switzerland as specified in Table 2 of Annex D, and Switzerland shall grant tariff concessions to agricultural products originating in Iceland and Norway as specified in Table 3 of Annex D. Article 15 of Annex A shall not apply to goods listed in Part III of Annex C. 2. Chapter IV on State aid, Chapter VI on competition and Chapter XII on public procurement shall not apply to agricultural goods.
 - Article 9. 1. In order to take account of differences in the cost of the agricultural raw materials incorporated in the goods specified in Part I of Annex C referred to in sub-

paragraph (a) of Article 8, the Convention does not preclude, in respect of such goods: (a) the levying, upon import, of a fixed duty; (b) the application of internal price compensation measures; (c) the application of measures adopted upon export.

2. The fixed duties, levied upon import of goods listed in Part I of Annex C, shall be based on, but not exceed, the differences between the domestic price and the world market price of the agricultural raw materials incorporated into the goods concerned.

3. With due regard to the provisions in paragraph 2, no Member State shall accord to imports of goods listed in Part I or in Part II of Annex C from the territory of another Member State a treatment less favourable than it accords to imports from the territory of the European Community or any other free trade partner.

4. The Member States shall notify each other of all changes in the treatment for products listed in Part I or in Part II of Annex C accorded to the European Community or any other free trade partner.

- Article 10. The provisions of this Convention shall apply in relation to fish and other marine products.
- Article 11.1. Specific rules on seeds are set out in Annex E. 2. Specific rules on organic agriculture are set out in Annex F.
- Article 12. The rights and obligations of the Member States in respect of sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall be governed by Annex G.
- Article 13. The provisions of Article 7 shall not preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on grounds of public morality; public policy or public security; the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants and of the environment; the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value; or the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between the Member-states.
- Chapter III: Technical Barriers to Trade (EFTA)
 - o Article 14.1. Member States shall notify to the Council at the earliest practicable stage all draft technical regulations or amendments thereto. 2. The provisions on the notification procedure are set out in Annex H.
 - o Article 15. Without prejudice to Article 7, Switzerland, on the one hand, and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, on the other, grant mutual acceptance of reports, certificates, authorisations, conformity marks and manufacturer's declarations of conformity in accordance with Annex I.
- Chapter X: Trade in Services (EFTA)
 - o Article 29.1. Within the framework of, and subject to, the provisions of this Convention, there shall be no restrictions on the right to supply services within the territory of the Member States in respect of natural persons, companies or firms of Member States who are established in a Member State other than that of the natural person, company or firm for whom the services are intended.
 - o 3. Annexes L to O contain specific provisions and exemptions regarding the right to supply services. The Member States shall endeavour to eliminate gradually remaining discriminations, which they may maintain in accordance with Annexes L to O. The Member States agree to review the present provision, including its Annexes, within two years after the entry into force of the Agreement amending the Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association of 21 June 2001 with a view to reducing, and ultimately eliminating, the remaining restrictions.
 - o From the date of entry into force of the Agreement amending the Convention

establishing the European Free Trade Association of 21 June 2001, neither Member State shall adopt new, or more, discriminatory measures as regards services or service suppliers of another Member State, in comparison with the treatment accorded to its own like services or service suppliers.

- Article 30. Within the scope of application of this Chapter, and without prejudice to any special provisions contained herein: (a) Member States shall grant treatment no less favourable than that accorded to their own natural persons, companies or firms providing services; (b) each Member State may regulate services activities within its territory in so far as these regulations do not discriminate against natural persons, companies or firms of the other Member States in comparison to its own natural persons, companies or firms. (EFTA)
- Article 38. Current payments connected with the movement of goods, persons, services or capital as defined in Article 28 between Member States within the framework of the provisions of this Convention shall be free of all restrictions. (EFTA)

Financial Liberalisation

- Preamble (para 7). Resolved to deepen the co-operation instituted within the European Free Trade Association, further facilitating the free movement of goods, aiming at the progressive attainment of free movement of persons and the progressive liberalisation of trade in services and investment, further opening up the public procurement markets in the EFTA States, and providing for the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights, under fair conditions of competition (EFTA)
- Article 28. 1. Within the framework of this Chapter, there shall be no restrictions between the Member States on the movement of capital relating to the establishment in another Member State's territory of a company or firm of that Member State. 2. The movement of capital not relating to establishment between the Member States shall be ensured in accordance with the international agreements to which they are parties. 3. The Member States agree to review the present provision within two years after the entry into force of the Agreement amending the Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association of 21 June 2001 in order to broaden the scope of, and ultimately eliminate the remaining restrictions to, the movement of capital. (EFTA)
- Article 38. Current payments connected with the movement of goods, persons, services or capital as defined in Article 28 between Member States within the framework of the provisions of this Convention shall be free of all restrictions. (EFTA)

Rule of Law

- Article 23. 1. Within the framework of, and subject to, the provisions of this Convention, there shall be no restrictions on the right of establishment of companies or firms, formed in accordance with the law of a Member State and having their registered office, central administration or principal place of business in the territory of the Member States. This shall also apply to the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries by companies or firms of any Member State established in the territory of any other Member State. (EFTA)

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- Preamble (para 6). Reaffirming the high priority they attach to the privileged relationship between the Member States and to the facilitation of continuity in their respective good

relations with the European Union, which are based on proximity, long-standing common values and European identity (EFTA)

Environmental Stewardship

- Preamble (para 9). Recognising the need for mutually supportive trade and environmental policies in order to achieve the objective of sustainable development (EFTA)

Development

- Preamble (para 9). Recognising the need for mutually supportive trade and environmental policies in order to achieve the objective of sustainable development (EFTA)
- Preamble (para 10). Affirming their commitment to the observance of recognised core labour standards, noting their endeavours to promote such standards in the appropriate multilateral fora and expressing their belief that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalisation contribute to the promotion of these standards (EFTA)

Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)

Source: <http://www.worldtradelaw.net/fta/agreements/cefta.pdf> (last accessed on 26.08.2008)

Main linkages found: Market, Trade Liberalisation

Sovereignty

- Article 39. Amendments to this Agreement other than those referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 34 which are approved by the Joint Committee shall be submitted to the Parties to this Agreement for acceptance and shall enter into force if accepted by all the Parties. The instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Depositary. (CEFTA)

War

- Article 19. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from taking any measure which it considers necessary: a. to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its essential security interests; b. for the protection of its essential security interests or for the implementation of international obligations or national policies; i. relating to the traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes, and to such traffic in other goods, materials and services as is carried on directly or indirectly for the purpose of supplying a military establishment; or ii. relating to the non-proliferation of biological and chemical weapons, nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; or iii. taken in time of war or other serious international tension. (CEFTA)

Human Rights

- Preamble (para 2). *Reaffirming* their commitment to pluralistic democracy based on the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms (CEFTA)

Market

- Preamble (para 5). *Reaffirming* their firm commitment to the principles of a market economy, which constitutes the basis for their relations (CEFTA)

Trade Liberalisation

- Preamble (para 7). *Resolved* to this end to eliminate progressively the obstacles to substantially all their mutual trade, in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Firmly convinced that this Agreement will foster the intensification of mutually beneficial trade relations among them and contribute to the process of integration in Europe (CEFTA)
- Article 1.1. The parties shall gradually establish a free trade area in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement and in conformity with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in a transitional period ending on 1 January 2001, at the

- latest. 2. The objectives of the present Agreement are: a. to promote through the expansion of trade the harmonious development of the economic relations between the Parties and thus to foster in the Parties the advance of economic activity, the improvement of living and employment conditions, and increased productivity and financial stability. b. to provide fair conditions of competition for trade between the Parties, c. to contribute in this way, by the removal of barriers to trade, to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade. (CEFTA)
- Article 3.1. No new customs duty on imports shall be introduced in trade between the Parties. 2. Customs duties on imports shall be abolished in accordance with the provisions of Protocol 1, 2 and 3. (CEFTA)
 - Article 5. 1. No new charge having an effect equivalent to a customs duty on imports shall be introduced in trade between the Parties. 2. All charges having an effect equivalent to customs duties on imports shall be abolished on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement, except as provided for in Annex II. (CEFTA)
 - Article 6. The provisions of Article 3 shall also apply to customs duties of a fiscal nature. (CEFTA)
 - Article 7. 1. No customs duty on exports or charge having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Parties. 2. The Parties shall progressively abolish among them at the latest by 1 January 1997 any customs duties on exports and charges having equivalent effect. (CEFTA)
 - Article 8. 1. No new quantitative restrictions on imports or measures having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Parties. 2. All quantitative restrictions and measures having equivalent effect on imports of products originating in the Parties shall be abolished on the date of entry into force of the Agreement, except as provided for in Annexes III/a, III/b and III/c. (CEFTA)
 - Article 9. 1. No new quantitative restrictions on exports or measures having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Parties. 2. All quantitative restrictions on exports from the Parties and measures having equivalent effect shall be abolished on the date of entry into force of the Agreement, except as provided for in Annexes IV/a, IV/b and IV/c. (CEFTA)
 - Article 18. This Agreement shall not preclude the prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports, or goods in transit justified on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security; the protection of health and life of humans, animal or plants; the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value; protection of intellectual property or rules relating to gold or silver or the conservation of exhaustible natural resources if such measures are made effective in conjunction with restrictions on domestic production or consumption. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between the Parties. (CEFTA)
 - Article 20.1. The Parties shall adjust progressively any State monopoly of a commercial character so as to ensure that by the end of the fifth year after the entry into force of the Agreement, no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Parties. The Joint Committee will be informed about the measures adopted to implement this objective. (CEFTA)
 - Article 21. 1. Payments in freely convertible currencies relating to trade in goods between the Parties and the transfer of such payments to the territory of the State, Party to this Agreement, where the creditor resides shall be free from any restrictions. 2. The parties shall refrain from any exchange or administrative restrictions on the grant, repayment or acceptance of short and medium term credits to trade in goods in which a resident

participates. 3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, until Article VIII of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF becomes applicable for the Parties, the Parties reserve the right to apply exchange restrictions on the grant or acceptance of short and medium term credits related to trade in goods to the extent permitted according to their status under the IMF, provided that these restrictions are applied in a non-discriminatory manner as regards the origin of the products and that they are not applied only to specific products or kind of products. The restrictions shall be of limited duration and shall be eliminated when conditions no longer justify their maintenance. The parties shall inform the Joint Committee promptly of the introduction of such measures and of any changes therein. (CEFTA)

- Article 23. 1. Any aid granted by a State being a Party to this Agreement or through State resources in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favoring certain goods shall, in so far as it may affect trade between this Party and other Parties to this Agreement, be incompatible with the proper functioning of this Agreement. (CEFTA)
- Article 24. 1. The Parties consider the liberalization of their respective government procurement markets as an objective of this Agreement. (CEFTA)
- Article 32. 1. The Parties shall endeavour to avoid the imposition of restrictive measures including measures relating to imports for balance of payments purposes. (CEFTA)
- Article 34. 3. For the purpose of the proper implementation of the Agreement, the Parties shall exchange information and, at the request of any Party, shall hold consultations within the Joint Committee. The Committee shall keep under review the possibility of further removal of the obstacles to trade between the Parties. (CEFTA)

Democracy

- Preamble (para 2). *Reaffirming* their commitment to pluralistic democracy based on the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms (CEFTA)

Rule of law

- Preamble (para 2). *Reaffirming* their commitment to pluralistic democracy based on the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms (CEFTA)

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- Preamble (para 4). *Recalling* their intention to participate actively in the process of economic integration in Europe and expressing their preparedness to cooperate in seeking ways and means to strengthen this process. (CEFTA)
- Preamble (para 7). *Resolved* to this end to eliminate progressively the obstacles to substantially all their mutual trade, in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, firmly convinced that this Agreement will foster the intensification of mutually beneficial trade relations among them and contribute to the process of integration in Europe (CEFTA)

Benelux Economic Union: Treaty Establishing the Benelux Economic Union

Source: http://www.benelux.be/pdf/pdf_en/rgm/rgm_unieverdrag.pdf (last accessed on 26.08.2008)

Main linkages found: Trade Liberalisation, Sovereignty, Territoriality, Regionalism

Sovereignty

- Article 17.1. Each High Contracting Party shall appoint at least three members of its Government to sit on the Committee. 2. Each Government may invite other members to take part in a particular session, whenever it so desires. (BENELUX)
- The Committee shall take decisions unanimously. Each High Contracting Party shall have one vote. The abstention of one High Contracting Party shall not prevent a decision being taken. (BENELUX)
- Article 20. 2. For each successive period of six months the Chair will be taken in rotation by a Belgian, Luxembourg or Netherlands member, irrespective of the place of meeting. (BENELUX)
- Article 21. The Committee may set up Working Parties to which it may delegate certain of its competences. These Working Parties shall consist of members of the Committee or of other members of the Government of each of the High Contracting Parties. (BENELUX)
- Article 26.2. The chairmanship of the Council shall be held in rotation by three persons, each appointed by his Government. The Committee of Ministers shall arrange the way in which the chairmanship will rotate. (BENELUX)
- Article 34. 1. The management of the Secretariat-General shall be entrusted to a Secretary-General of Dutch Nationality. 2. The Secretary-General is assisted by an Assistant Secretary-General of Belgian nationality and another of Luxembourg nationality. (BENELUX)
- Article 42. 2. Each High Contracting Party will appoint a national arbitrator and a substitute national arbitrator for each division. (BENELUX)
- Article 52. 2. Such advisory opinions will be rendered by a majority of votes of the presidents of the divisions assembled in joint sessions. (BENELUX)
- Article 54. 2. The Advisory Council shall be composed of 27 members and of 27 substitute members, as a maximum strength, a third of which may be appointed by each of the High Contracting Parties. The members and substitute members will be appointed in agreement with the national corporate body or corporate bodies representing the highest level of the economic and social organisations of that country...4. The Advisory Council shall fix its standing orders by a bare majority of votes cast and submit these orders for approval to the Committee of Ministers. (BENELUX)

International Law

- Article 50. If one of the parties does not put into effect a judgment of the College of Arbitrators or a conservatory measure prescribed by the said College, the other party shall be entitled to appeal to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 36 of the Statute of that Court, unless the parties agree to solve the dispute in some other way. (BENELUX)

Territoriality

- Article 2.1. The nationals of each High Contracting Party may freely enter and leave the territory of any other Contracting Party. (BENELUX)
- Article 55. The High Contracting Parties shall conclude a convention determining, in the interests of public order, public security, public health or morality, such and such provisions which may be applied to nationals of a High Contracting Party in the territory of another High Contracting Party with regard to their entering or leaving its territory, to their freedom of movement, of sojourns and of establishment therein, and to their expulsion. (BENELUX)
- Article 56. The High Contracting Parties shall, as far as may be required, conclude a convention determining the treatment of nationals of a High Contracting Party in the territory of another Contracting Party with regard to legal and judicial protection of their person, and their rights and interests. (BENELUX)
- Article 57. In so far as house-rents are governed by regulations laid down by legal or administrative authorities, the nationals of each High Contracting Party shall enjoy the same treatment in the territories of the other Contracting Parties as apply to their own nationals. (BENELUX)
- Article 58. 1. The activities of companies established under the legislation of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be made subject to the national law of the other Contracting Party in whose territory they perform their activities either directly or through the medium of branch-establishments or agencies. (BENELUX)
- Article 59. 1. Companies established according to the legislation of a High Contracting Party and having their fiscal domicile within the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subjected to higher fiscal charges in the territory of the other Contracting Parties than those borne by similar national companies, irrespective of the fact whether the former companies have one or several branch-establishments or agencies in the territory of the other Contracting Parties. (BENELUX)
- Article 85. The Committee of Ministers shall lay down conditions for participation in national transport by road or by inland waterways with regard to the nationals of a High Contracting Party who are not established in the territory where they wish to render their services. (BENELUX)
- Article 86. 1. Transport of goods by road and irregular passenger traffic by road between the territories of the High Contracting Parties shall be submitted to joint executive and control measures determined by the Committee of Ministers. In order to promote a harmonious development of this transport of goods the Committee of Ministers shall, in addition, take all necessary measures in particular those regarding price-formation. 2. The Committee of Ministers shall establish the regime of regular passenger transport by road between the territories of the High Contracting Parties. (BENELUX)
- Article 87.1. With regard to international road transport, excluding irregular passenger transport by road from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties to a third country, the Committee of Ministers shall lay down conditions for participation by the nationals of a High Contracting Party who are not established in the territory of the High Contracting Party concerned. 2. The Committee of Ministers shall establish executive and control measures for irregular passenger traffic by road from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties to a third country. (BENELUX)
- Article 88. As regards transport by road or by inland waterways effected by nationals of the High Contracting Parties, each High Contracting Party shall guarantee to persons not

established in their territory a system which – compared to the system applied to persons established in its own territory - is at least as favourable as the system applied to the latter at the date at which the present Treaty becomes operative. (BENELUX)

- Article 89. Subject to the provisions of Article 5 of the present Treaty each High Contracting Party shall apply a liberal policy in respect of granting commercial aerial rights to the other Contracting Parties for the exploitation of regular international air services which cross its territory or are affected within its territory. (BENELUX)
- Article 93.1. The present Treaty shall apply only to the territories of the High Contracting Parties in Europe. (BENELUX)
- Article 95. 1. The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each High Contracting Party the same immunities as are accorded to foreign States. 2. The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each High Contracting Party the same legal competence required for the discharge of its duties and for attaining its objectives as is accorded to legal persons in civil law ; in particular, the Union may acquire and alienate real and personal property and may appear in a legal capacity. For these purposes the Union shall be represented by the Secretary-General. (BENELUX)

Trade Liberalisation

- Preamble (para 4). Being resolved to strengthen the economic ties between their countries by means of free movement of persons, goods, capital and services (BENELUX)
- Preamble (para 6). Desiring to pursue a joint trade policy directed towards the most favourable development of the exchange of goods and services with third countries by means of the freest possible trade (BENELUX)
- Article 1.1. An Economic Union is established between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, entailing free movement of persons, goods, capital and services. (BENELUX)
- Article 3.1. Goods traffic between the territories of the High Contracting Parties, irrespective of origin, last exporting country or destination of the goods, shall be free of import and excise duty and any other duties, charges, imposts or dues of whatsoever kind. 2. It shall likewise be free from all prohibitions or restrictions of an economic or financial nature, such as quotas, restrictions applying to certain types of goods or currency restrictions. 3. Goods originating from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties shall receive in the territories of the other Contracting Parties the same treatment as national products. (BENELUX)
- Article 5.1. The rendering of services between the territories of the High Contracting Parties shall be free of taxes, charges, imposts or dues of whatsoever kind. 2. It shall likewise be free from all prohibitions or restrictions of an economic or financial nature, such as quotas, restrictions applying to certain types of goods or currency restrictions. (BENELUX)

Financial Liberalisation

- Preamble (para 4). Being resolved to strengthen the economic ties between their countries by means of free movement of persons, goods, capital and services (BENELUX)
- Article 1.1. An Economic Union is established between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, entailing free movement of persons, goods, capital and services. (BENELUX)
- Article 4. There shall be no prohibition or restriction for transfers of capital between the

- territories of the High Contracting Parties. (BENELUX)
- Article 5.1. The rendering of services between the territories of the High Contracting Parties shall be free of taxes, charges, imposts or dues of whatsoever kind. 2. It shall likewise be free from all prohibitions or restrictions of an economic or financial nature, such as quotas, restrictions applying to certain types of goods or currency restrictions. (BENELUX)

Nationalism

- Article 2.2. They shall enjoy the same treatment as nationals of that State as regards : a) freedom of movement, sojourn and settlement ; b) freedom to carry on a trade or occupation, including the rendering of services ; c) capital transactions ; d) conditions of employment ; e) social security benefits ; f) taxes and charges of any kind ; g) exercise of civil rights as well as legal and judicial protection of their person, individual rights and interests. (BENELUX)
- Article 57. In so far as house-rents are governed by regulations laid down by legal or administrative authorities, the nationals of each High Contracting Party shall enjoy the same treatment in the territories of the other Contracting Parties as apply to their own nationals. (BENELUX)
- Article 61. 1. Contrary to the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 2 b) of the present Treaty each High Contracting Party shall remain entitled to reserve the exercise of the following economic and professional activities for its own nationals...(BENELUX)

Rule of Law

- Article 58. 1. The activities of companies established under the legislation of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be made subject to the national law of the other Contracting Party in whose territory they perform their activities either directly or through the medium of branch-establishments or agencies. (BENELUX)

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- Preamble (para 4). Being resolved to strengthen the economic ties between their countries by means of free movement of persons, goods, capital and services (BENELUX)
- Preamble (para 5). Desiring to co-ordinate their policies in the economic, financial and social fields in order to attain the most satisfactory level of employment and the highest standard of living in keeping with economic circumstances and compatible with the maintenance of monetary stability (BENELUX)
- Article 1.1. An Economic Union is established between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, entailing free movement of persons, goods, capital and services. (BENELUX)
- Article 8. 1. The High Contracting Parties shall, in close consultation, pursue a co-ordinated policy in the economic, financial and social fields. (BENELUX)

Central European Initiative (CEI): *Guidelines and Rules of Procedure*

Source: http://www.ceinet.org/download/CEI_Guidelines_2008.pdf (last accessed on 26.08.2008)

Main linkages found: Regionalism, Regional Integration

Sovereignty

- Article 19. The Chairmanship of the CEI (Presidency) shall rotate annually at the beginning of the calendar year based on the alphabetical order of the English names of CEI Member States, unless decided otherwise. (CEI)
- Article 27. Subject to the provisions of Art. 9 and 18 the decisions within the CEI are taken by consensus as a general rule. Consensus shall be understood to mean the absence of any objection expressed by a Member State and submitted by it as constituting an obstacle to the taking of the decision in question. Questions arising under procedural matters shall be decided by a simple majority of Member States. (CEI)

Multilateralism

- Article 3. The CEI, as a part of the European integration process, endeavours to co-operate with European organisations and institutions, in particular with the European Union, the Council of Europe and the OSCE as well as with other regional co-operation initiatives in areas of mutual interest. The CEI also co-operates with the UN system and with other relevant international organisations, in particular the UNECE, the OECD as well as with international financial institutions, especially the EBRD. (CEI)

Human Rights

- Article 6. ...strengthening the democratic institutions and observance of human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities as well as humanitarian matters... (CEI)

Democracy

- Article 5. d) promoting the development of the civil society known to be a catalyst in the democratic transformation processes. (CEI)
- Article 6. ...strengthening the democratic institutions and observance of human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities as well as humanitarian matters... (CEI)

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- Article 1. The Central European Initiative (CEI) is a regional forum for co-operation and consultation among and between its Member States.(CEI)
- Article 5. The co-operation within the framework of the CEI shall aim at the following principal objectives: a) strengthening co-operation among Member States, and in

particular on the European agenda, as an added value without prejudice to further EU enlargement. b) supporting all interested Member States in their endeavours to move towards further European integration. (CEI)

Environmental Stewardship

- Article 6. The co-operation within the framework of the CEI shall include, inter alia, the following areas: ...protection of human environment... (CEI)

UN System

- Article 2. The Member States of the CEI are guided by the principles of the UN Charter, of all the documents of the Helsinki process/OSCE. They are guided as well by final declarations and documents of the meetings of the Heads of Government and the Foreign Ministers of the CEI (including those of the predecessor initiatives: Quadrilateral, Pentagonal, Hexagonal). (CEI)
- Article 3. The CEI, as a part of the European integration process, endeavours to co-operate with European organisations and institutions, in particular with the European Union, the Council of Europe and the OSCE as well as with other regional co-operation initiatives in areas of mutual interest. The CEI also co-operates with the UN system and with other relevant international organisations, in particular the UNECE, the OECD as well as with international financial institutions, especially the EBRD. (CEI)

Development

- Article 4. The strategic goals of the CEI are: ...b) to focus co-operation within the framework of the CEI in particular on assistance to strengthen the capacities of the least advanced member countries and of those having the greatest need for accelerated economic development or recovery. (CEI)

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)

Terms of Reference (revised version 2005)

Source: <http://www.cbss.st/documents/foundingdocs/dbaFile7912.html> (last accessed on 20.09.2008)

Main linkages found: Regionalism, Democracy, Environmental Stewardship

Sovereignty

- Article 19. Decisions within the CBSS are taken by consensus.

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- Article 5. CBSS encompasses all multilateral intergovernmental regional co-operation and serves as a forum for political dialogue among the group of CBSS members. It also acts as a focal point of information and coordination. The co-ordination shall not infringe on the responsibilities of other Ministers within their respective competence and expertise. (CBSS)

Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Baltic Sea States (Copenhagen, March 5-6, 1992)

Human Rights

- Article 2.1. The Ministers of the Baltic Sea States agreed that democracy is the political system most conducive to individual freedom, respect for human rights, and economic growth. They stressed that they are prepared to protect, support and develop democratic institutions, especially in the new democracies and in this connection reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of the relevant CSCE-documents, including in particular the documents from the meetings in Copenhagen and Moscow on the Human Dimension of the CSCE. In order to enhance their joint endeavours in this respect, the Ministers agreed to cooperate closely with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in Warsaw as well as with the Council of Europe and other institutions and organizations engaged in human rights activities. (CBSS)

Humanitarian Intervention/Assistance

- Article 2.3. The Ministers realized that a number of states in the region face urgent and serious problems in connection with the supply of food, medicine and fuel. Ongoing programmes of humanitarian assistance remain vital in the short term to overcome these problems and help safeguard the health of the populations. Efforts should be made to ensure a long term solution of the supply problems. The Ministers underlined the need for enhancing cooperation in the field of health and social affairs including the prevention of drug abuse. The Ministers also agreed to pay attention to the causes which may result in a possible increased migration. (CBSS)

Market

- The Ministers stressed the need for economic assistance in an initial phase in order to facilitate the transition from planned to market economies. The Ministers underlined their intention to promote this assistance. The Ministers noted that in the new Europe, the market mechanism is the basic principle of economic relations within and between the Baltic Sea States. In this connection they drew attention to the recommendations of the relevant CSCE-documents, including in particular the document from the Conference on Economic Co-operation in Europe, held in Bonn on 19 March - 11 April 1990. They underlined that one of the fundamental prerequisites of stable market economies in all of the Baltic Sea States is the further development of economic and technological cooperation and mutual support at all levels. In this connection, the Ministers stressed the need for increased individual and collective efforts in the field of research and development in order to promote further growth in their productive sectors. (CBSS)

Democracy

- Article 1. ...A number of new and important initiatives taken over the past two years is a clear sign of the willingness to recreate a genuine democratic community around the Baltic Sea. (CBSS)
- Article 2.1. The Ministers of the Baltic Sea States agreed that democracy is the political system most conducive to individual freedom, respect for human rights, and economic growth. They stressed that they are prepared to protect, support and develop democratic institutions, especially in the new democracies and in this connection reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of the relevant CSCE-documents, including in particular the documents from the meetings in Copenhagen and Moscow on the Human Dimension of the CSCE. In order to enhance their joint endeavours in this respect, the Ministers agreed to cooperate closely with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in Warsaw as well as with the Council of Europe and other institutions and organizations engaged in human rights activities. (CBSS)
- Article 2.5. The Ministers underlined the important role that high-quality education plays in the construction of democratic societies. They therefore stressed the need for further cooperation and exchange as well as special efforts in the field of general and continued education. (CBSS)
- Article 4. The Council of the Baltic Sea States charged a Committee of Senior Officials to consider ways to implement the ideas included in this declaration, giving particular attention to the issues of assistance to new democratic institutions and economic and technological assistance and cooperation... (CBSS)

Environmental Stewardship

- The Ministers expressed their deep concern about the pollution of the Baltic Sea and underlined that cleaning up of the Baltic Sea is a joint responsibility. They noted that the establishment of closer cooperation between their countries creates better possibilities for solving jointly the environmental problems. They noted with satisfaction that this work is progressing well within the Helsinki Commission. They welcomed the initiative of the Governments of Poland and Sweden to organize the Ronneby Conference in September 1990 and the follow-up work on environmental problems. They urged that further joint efforts be undertaken in this area. The Ministers recognized that cooperation in the field of

energy is an integral part of the efforts to improve the environment in the region and to ensure sustainable economic growth. They noted that improved cooperation in the field of energy is essential to ensure the best and most efficient production and use of limited energy resources. They also underlined the high priority of intensified cooperation in energy saving measures. The Ministers recognized the role of the European Energy Charter in making the fundamental link between energy, environment and economic development. (CBSS)

- Article 2.6. The Ministers agreed that the fundamental change of the political and economic geography of Europe has created the need and the possibilities for the establishment of new links and means of transport and communication. The Ministers recognized the need to envision a new transport and communication structure in the region and to improve and enhance infrastructure, taking into account the environmental situation, among the Baltic Sea States in order to fully utilize the vast potential of the new economic and political situation and ensure a favourable climate for private investment in this field. They stressed that development in the field of transport and communication is a fundamental necessity for increased trade and cooperation. In this connection, they welcomed the invitation of the Governments of Poland and Sweden for a Baltic Conference on Transportation to be held in Szczecin on 1-18 March 1992. (CBSS)

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- Article 1. At the invitation of the Danish and German Foreign Ministers, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden and the representative of the European Commission met in Copenhagen on 5-6 March 1992, in order to strengthen and put into relief existing cooperation among the Baltic Sea States and to decide on the establishment of a "Council of the Baltic Sea States", which will serve as an overall regional forum to focus on needs for intensified cooperation and coordination among the Baltic Sea States... This cooperation will strengthen the cohesion among these countries, leading to greater political and economic stability as well as a regional identity. (CBSS)
- Article 2. The Ministers decided to establish a "Council of the Baltic Sea States" as a regional undertaking to promote new ideas for cooperation while maintaining close relations with other States and international organizations. (CBSS)
- Article 2.5. The Ministers agreed that a fundamental purpose of cooperation in the cultural area, including science and information, is to strengthen the idea of regional identity. They noted that a shared basis cultural heritage - but with different expressions - binds the countries surrounding the Baltic Sea together and forms a fertile starting point for the further development of cultural ties between the participating countries. They expressed their commitment to improve the conditions for reviving former cultural ties and to establish new cultural relations, taking full account of other existing initiatives intended to strengthen the cultural relations in the Baltic Sea area. By its nature, cultural relations should be the result of free and open interchange between individuals and governmental and non-governmental organizations. The Ministers underlined their commitment to improve people-to-people contacts by stimulating individual personal contacts at all levels in particular youth exchanges. The Ministers emphasized the particular role played by tourism in these efforts. (CBSS)
- Article 3. The Ministers underlined the importance of cooperation among the regions in the Baltic Sea area. A successful cooperation around the Baltic Sea area needs active participation of political decision-makers at all levels. There are many ways to realize

regional cooperation, depending on the various issues and the partners involved. The Council of the Baltic Sea States will encourage regional initiatives, public or private, as long as they contribute to the general aim of this cooperation. (CBSS)

UN System

- Article 1. ...The Ministers viewed this new, emerging cooperation on the basis of the principles laid down in the UN Charter as well as in the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and other OSCE documents. (CBSS)

Cold War

- Article 1. ...The Ministers agreed that the recent dramatic changes in Europe herald a new era of European relations where the confrontation and division of the past is replaced by partnership and cooperation. (CBSS)

Nordic Council and Nordic Council of Ministers (NORDEN)

Statute of the Nordic Council

Source: <http://www.ena.lu/statute-nordic-council-helsinki-22-february-1957-020300066.html>
(last accessed 20.09.2008)

Sovereignty

- Article 2. ...For such terms and by such methods as shall be decided in each country, the Folketing of Denmark, the Eduskunta-Riksdag of Finland, the Storting of Norway and the Riksdag of Sweden shall each elect from among their members 16 delegates to the Council and the necessary number of deputy delegates, and the Althing of Iceland shall elect from among its members 5 delegates to the Council and the necessary number of deputy delegates... (NORDEN)

Democracy

- Article 2. The Council shall consist of 69 elected delegates and of Government representatives.... Among the elected delegates of each country, different political opinions shall be represented. (NORDEN)

Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)

Charter of the BSEC

Source: <http://www.bsec-organization.org/documents/LegalDocuments/statutory/charter/Download/CHARTER%20web%20080630.pdf> (last accessed 21.09.2008)

Main linkages found: Regionalism

Sovereignty

- Article 17. Quorum for the Council shall be 2/3 majority of the Member States. (BSEC)

International Law

- Preamble (para 4). Reaffirming their adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter for a New Europe as well as the generally recognized principles and rules of international law... (BSEC)
- Article 3.b. to further develop and diversify bilateral and multilateral cooperation on the basis of the principles and rules of international law... (BSEC)

Diplomacy

- Preamble (para 8). Sharing the common vision of their regional cooperation as a part of the integration process in Europe, based on human rights and fundamental freedoms, prosperity through economic liberty, social justice, and equal security and stability which is open for interaction with other countries, regional initiatives and international organizations and financial institutions. (BSEC)
- Article 9. The BSEC shall promote a relationship with third parties (states, international organizations and institutions) interested to cooperate on various matters of mutual concern through: **a)** dialogue partnership, within a frame of periodic exchanges and consultations; **b)** sectoral dialogue partnership; possibility of attending meetings on specific subjects; **c)** invitation of guests; possibility of attending sessions of the BSEC upon the invitation of the Chairman-in-office and with the consent of all the Member States. Dialogue partnership and sectoral dialogue partnership may be granted following the resolution of the Council. (BSEC)

War

- Preamble (para 10). Expressing the desire of their countries and peoples for constructive and fruitful collaboration in wide ranging fields of economic activity with the aim of turning the BSEC Region into one peace, stability and prosperity. (BSEC)

Human Rights

- Preamble (para 8). Sharing the common vision of their regional cooperation as a part of the integration process in Europe, based on human rights and fundamental freedoms, prosperity through economic liberty, social justice, and equal security and stability which is open for interaction with other countries, regional initiatives and international organizations and financial institutions. (BSEC)

Market

- Preamble (para 8). Sharing the common vision of their regional cooperation as a part of the integration process in Europe, based on human rights and fundamental freedoms, prosperity through economic liberty, social justice, and equal security and stability which is open for interaction with other countries, regional initiatives and international organizations and financial institutions. (BSEC)
- Article 4. In accordance with the agreed principles and with the aim of utilizing more effectively their human, natural and other resources for attaining a sustained growth of their national economies and the social well-being of their peoples, the Member States shall cooperate in the following areas: trade and economic development; banking and finance; communications; energy; transport; agriculture and agro-industry; health care and pharmaceuticals; environmental protection; tourism; science and technology; exchange of statistical data and economic information; collaboration between customs and other border authorities; human contacts; combating organized crime, illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and radioactive materials, all acts of terrorism and illegal migration, or in any other related area, following a decision of the Council. (BSEC)

Environmental Stewardship

- Article 4. In accordance with the agreed principles and with the aim of utilizing more effectively their human, natural and other resources for attaining a sustained growth of their national economies and the social well-being of their peoples, the Member States shall cooperate in the following areas: trade and economic development; banking and finance; communications; energy; transport; agriculture and agro-industry; health care and pharmaceuticals; environmental protection; tourism; science and technology; exchange of statistical data and economic information; collaboration between customs and other border authorities; human contacts; combating organized crime, illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and radioactive materials, all acts of terrorism and illegal migration, or in any other related area, following a decision of the Council. (BSEC)

Regionalism: Regional Integration/ Regional Ties

- Preamble (para 5). Determined to promote a lasting and closer cooperation among the states of the BSEC Region, conscious of the growing role and importance of regional initiatives in promoting progress and shaping contemporary international life...(BSEC)
- Preamble (para 8). Sharing the common vision of their regional cooperation as a part of the integration process in Europe, based on human rights and fundamental freedoms, prosperity through economic liberty, social justice, and equal security and stability which is open for interaction with other countries, regional initiatives and international organizations and financial institutions. (BSEC)
- Article 24. The International Center for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS) is an organization of international character acting as the think-tank of the Organization of the BSEC and

governed by a Board of Directors, whose member are nationals of the BSEC Member States. The main goals of the ECBSS are to study practical ways of widening and deepening regional cooperation among the Member States of the BSEC. (BSEC)

UN System

- Preamble (para 4). Reaffirming their adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter for a New Europe as well as the generally recognized principles and rules of international law...(BSEC)

European Investment Bank (EIB)

Statute of the EIB (consolidated version)

Source:

http://www.ena.lu/statute_european_investment_bank_25_march_1957_consolidated_version_1999-020302479.html (last accessed 21.09.2008)

Main linkages found: Sovereignty

Sovereignty

- Article 4.1. The unit of account shall be defined as being the euro, the single currency of the Member States participating in the third stage of Economic and Monetary Union. The Board of Governors, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Board of Directors, may alter the definition of the unit of account. (EIB)
- Article 4.3. 3. The Board of Governors may, acting unanimously, decide to increase the subscribed capital. (EIB)
- Article 6.1. The Board of Governors may, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Board of Directors, decide that Member States shall grant the Bank special interest-bearing loans if and to the extent that the Bank requires such loans to finance specific projects and the Board of Directors shows that the Bank is unable to obtain the necessary funds on the capital markets on terms appropriate to the nature and purpose of the projects to be financed. (EIB)
- 6.3. 3. The term of special loans shall be related to the term of the loans or guarantees which the Bank proposes to grant by means of the special loans; it shall not exceed twenty years. The Board of Governors may, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Board of Directors, decide upon the prior repayment of special loans. (EIB)
- Article 9.4. Within the framework of this Treaty and this Statute, the Board of Governors shall be competent to take, acting unanimously, any decisions concerning the suspension of the operations of the Bank and, should the event arise, its liquidation. (EIB)
- Article 10. Save as otherwise provided in this Statute, decisions of the Board of Governors shall be taken by a majority of its members. This majority must represent at least 50% of the subscribed capital. Voting by the Board of Governors shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 205 of this Treaty (4). (EIB)
- Article 11. 5. The Board of Governors shall determine the remuneration of members of the Board of Directors. The Board of Governors shall, acting unanimously, lay down what activities are incompatible with the duties of a director or an alternate. (EIB)
- Article 12. 1. Each director shall have one vote on the Board of Directors. He may delegate his vote in all cases, according to procedures to be laid down in the rules of procedure of the Bank. 2. Save as otherwise provided in this Statute, decisions of the Board of Directors shall be taken by a simple majority of the members entitled to vote. A qualified majority shall require 17 votes in favour. The rules of procedure of the Bank shall lay down how many members of the Board of Directors constitute the quorum needed for the adoption of decisions. (EIB)
- Article 13.1. ...The Board of Governors, acting unanimously, may vary the number of members on the Management Committee. (EIB)

- Article 13.2. On a proposal from the Board of Directors adopted by a qualified majority, the Board of Governors may, acting in its turn by a qualified majority, compulsorily retire a member of the Management Committee. (EIB)
- Article 13.7. The officials and other employees of the Bank shall be under the authority of the President. They shall be engaged and discharged by him. In the selection of staff, account shall be taken not only of personal ability and qualifications but also of an equitable representation of nationals of Member States. (EIB)
- Article 18.1. ...However, by way of derogation authorised by the Board of Governors, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Board of Directors, the Bank may grant loans for investment projects to be carried out, in whole or in part, outside the European territories of Member States. (EIB)
- Article 21. 5. Where the Management Committee delivers an unfavourable opinion, the Board of Directors may not grant the loan or guarantee concerned unless its decision is unanimous. 6. Where the Commission delivers an unfavourable opinion, the Board of Directors may not grant the loan or guarantee concerned unless its decision is unanimous, the director nominated by the Commission abstaining. (EIB)
- Article 26. If a Member State fails to meet the obligations of membership arising from this Statute, in particular the obligation to pay its share of the subscribed capital, to grant its special loans or to service its borrowings, the granting of loans or guarantees to that Member State or its nationals may be suspended by a decision of the Board of Governors, acting by a qualified majority. (EIB)
- Article 30. 1. The Board of Governors may, acting unanimously, decide to establish a European Investment Fund, which shall have legal personality and financial autonomy, and of which the Bank shall be a founding member. (EIB)
- Article 30.2. The Board of Governors shall establish the Statutes of the European Investment Fund by unanimous decision. The Statutes shall define, in particular, its objectives, structure, capital, membership, financial resources, means of intervention and auditing arrangements, as well as the relationship between the organs of the Bank and those of the Fund. (EIB)
- Article 30.3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 20(2), the Bank shall be entitled to participate in the management of the Fund and contribute to its subscribed capital up to the amount determined by the Board of Governors acting unanimously. (EIB)

International Law

- Article 29. Disputes between the Bank on the one hand, and its creditors, debtors or any other person on the other, shall be decided by the competent national courts, save where jurisdiction has been conferred on the Court of Justice. (EIB)
- Article 30. 6. The Court of Justice shall, within the limits hereinafter laid down, have jurisdiction in disputes concerning measures adopted by organs of the Fund. Proceedings against such measures may be instituted by any member of the Fund in its capacity as such or by Member States under the conditions laid down in Article 230 of this Treaty. (EIB)

Diplomacy

- Article 16.1. The Bank shall co-operate with all international organisations active in fields similar to its own. 2. The Bank shall seek to establish all appropriate contacts in the

interests of co-operation with banking and financial institutions in the countries to which its operations extend. (EIB)

Great Power Management

- Article 11. 2. The Board of Directors shall consist of 25 directors and 13 alternates. The directors shall be appointed by the Board of Governors for five years as shown below: three directors nominated by the Federal Republic of Germany, three directors nominated by the French Republic, three directors nominated by the Italian Republic, three directors nominated by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, two directors nominated by the Kingdom of Spain, one director nominated by the Kingdom of Belgium, one director nominated by the Kingdom of Denmark, one director nominated by the Hellenic Republic, one director nominated by Ireland, one director nominated by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, one director nominated by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, one director nominated by the Republic of Austria, one director nominated by the Portuguese Republic, one director nominated by the Republic of Finland, one director nominated by the Kingdom of Sweden, one director nominated by the Commission. The alternates shall be appointed by the Board of Governors for five years as shown below: two alternates nominated by the Federal Republic of Germany, two alternates nominated by the French Republic, two alternates nominated by the Italian Republic, two alternates nominated by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, one alternate nominated by common accord of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic, one alternate nominated by common accord of the Benelux countries, one alternate nominated by common accord of the Kingdom of Denmark, the Hellenic Republic and Ireland, one alternate nominated by common accord of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden, one alternate nominated by the Commission. (EIB)

Arctic Council (AC)

Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council

Source: <http://arctic-council.org/filearchive/Declaration%20on%20the%20Establishment%20of%20the%20Arctic%20Council-1..pdf> (last accessed on 20.09.2008)

Main linkages found: Environmental Stewardship, Development

Sovereignty

- Article 7. Decisions of the Arctic Council are to be by consensus of the Members. (AC)

Environmental Stewardship

- Preamble (para 4). Affirming concurrently our commitment to the protection of the Arctic environment, including the health of Arctic ecosystems, maintenance of biodiversity in the Arctic region and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources... (AC)
- Article 1. The Arctic Council is established as a high level forum to: provide a means for promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, with the involvement of the Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common arctic issues*, in particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic. oversee and coordinate the programs established under the AEPS on the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP); conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF); Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME); and Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPPR). adopt terms of reference for and oversee and coordinate a sustainable development program. disseminate information, encourage education and promote interest in Arctic-related issues. (AC)

Development

- Preamble (para 3). Affirming our commitment to sustainable development in the Arctic region, including economic and social development, improved health conditions and cultural well-being...(AC)
- Article 1. The Arctic Council is established as a high level forum to: provide a means for promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, with the involvement of the Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common arctic issues*, in particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic. oversee and coordinate the programs established under the AEPS on the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP); conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF); Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME); and Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPPR). adopt terms of reference for and oversee and coordinate a sustainable development program. disseminate information, encourage education and promote interest in Arctic-related issues. (AC)

PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS (BY THEME)

Sovereignty

- Article 7. Within the field of application of this Treaty and without prejudice to the special provisions mentioned therein, any discrimination on the grounds of nationality shall hereby be prohibited. The Council may, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, lay down rules in regard to the prohibition of any such discrimination. (EU)
- Article 8.3. This statement shall be made at the end of the fourth year by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a report of the Commission. The invocation by a Member State of the non-fulfilment of its own obligations shall not, however, be an obstacle to a unanimous vote. Failing a unanimous vote, the first stage shall automatically be extended for a period of one year. At the end of the fifth year, the Council shall make such confirmatory statement under the same conditions. Failing a unanimous vote, the first stage shall automatically be extended for a further period of one year. At the end of the sixth year, the Council shall make such a statement acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a report of the Commission. (EU)
- Article 8.5. The second and third stages may not be extended or curtailed except pursuant to a decision of the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission. (EU)
- Article 14. 7. The provisions of this Article may be amended by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted. (EU)
- Article 21.1. Any technical difficulties which may arise in the application of Articles 19 and 20 shall be settled, within a period of two years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, by directives issued by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission. 2. Before the end of the first stage and, in any case, not later than at the date of the fixing of such duties, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall decide as to the adjustments required with a view to ensuring the internal harmony of the common customs tariff following the application of the rules laid down in Articles 19 and 20, particular account being taken of the degree of processing undergone by the various goods to which the common tariff applies. (EU)
- Article 25. 1. If the Commission finds that the production in the Member States of certain products contained in Lists B, C and D is not sufficient to supply the demands of one of them and that such supply traditionally depends to a considerable extent upon imports coming from third countries, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall grant to the Member State concerned tariff quotas at a reduced rate of duty or duty free. (EU)
- Article 28. Any autonomous modification or suspension of duties of the common customs tariff shall be decided upon by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote. After the expiry of the transitional period, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, may, however, decide upon modifications or suspensions not exceeding 20 per cent of the rate of any duty and effective for a maximum period of six months. (EU)

- Article 38.3. Products subject to the provisions of Articles 39 to 46 inclusive are listed in Annex II to this Treaty. Within a period of two years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall decide as to the products to be added to that list. (EU)
- Article 43.2. The Council, acting during the first two stages by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall issue regulations or directives or take decisions, without prejudice to any recommendations which it may make. (EU)
- Article 44.3. These criteria and the procedure for revision shall be determined by means of a unanimous vote of the Council in the course of the first three years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 44. 5. From the beginning of the third stage and in cases where it has not yet been possible in respect of certain products to establish the above objective criteria, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, may modify the minimum prices applied to these products. (EU)
- Article 45. 3. This provision shall not apply if the Council decides by means of a unanimous vote to grant the payments necessary to compensate, in respect of imports effected for this purpose on the basis of such agreements or contracts, for the excess price paid in comparison with the delivery prices of the same supplies obtained on the world market. (EU)
- Article 51. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall, in the field of social security, adopt the measures necessary to effect the free movement of workers, in particular, by introducing a system which permits an assurance to be given to migrant workers and their beneficiaries. (EU)
- Article 54.1. Before the expiry of the first stage, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall lay down a general programme for the abolition of restrictions existing within the Community on freedom of establishment. (EU)
- Article 54.2. In order to implement the general programme or, if no such programme exists, to complete one stage towards the achievement of freedom of establishment for a specific activity, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall, until the end of the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, act by issuing directives. (EU)
- Article 55. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, may exclude certain activities from the application of the provisions of this Chapter. (EU)
- Article 56. 2. Before the expiry of the transitional period, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall issue directives for the co-ordination of the above-mentioned legislative and administrative provisions. After the end of the second stage, however, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for co-ordinating such provisions as, in each Member State, fall within the administrative field. (EU)
- Article 57. 1. In order to facilitate the engagement in and exercise of non-wage-earning activities, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall, in the course of the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and

- subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, act by issuing directives regarding mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications. (EU)
- Article 57. 2. For the same purpose, the Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall, before the expiry of the transitional period, issue directives regarding the co-ordination of legislative and administrative provisions of Member States concerning the engagement in and exercise of non-wage-earning activities. A unanimous vote shall be required on matters which, in at least one Member State, are subject to legislative provisions, and on measures concerning the protection of savings, in particular the allotment of credit and the banking profession, and concerning the conditions governing the exercise in the various Member States of the medical, para-medical and pharmaceutical professions. In all other cases, the Council shall act in the course of the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
 - Article 59. ...The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, may extend the benefit of the provisions of this Chapter to cover services supplied by nationals of any third country who are established within the Community. (EU)
 - Article 63. 1. Before the end of the first stage, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall lay down a general programme for the abolition of restrictions existing within the Community on the free supply of services. The Commission shall submit such proposal to the Council in the course of the first two years of the first stage. The programme shall, for each category of services, fix the general conditions and the stages of such liberalisation. 2. In order to implement the general programme or, if no such programme exists, to complete one stage in the liberalisation of a specific service, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall, before the end of the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, act by issuing directives. (EU)
 - Article 69. The Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission which for this purpose shall consult the Monetary Committee provided for in Article 105, shall, in the course of the first two stages by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, issue the directives necessary for the progressive implementation of the provisions of Article 67. (EU)
 - Article 70.1. The Commission shall propose to the Council measures in regard to the progressive co-ordination of the exchange policies of Member States in respect of the movement of capital between those States and third countries. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall issue directives in this connection. It shall endeavour to achieve the highest possible degree of liberalisation. 2. Where the action taken in application of the preceding paragraph does not permit the abolition of discrepancies between the exchange rules of Member States and where such discrepancies should lead persons resident in one of the Member States to make use of the transfer facilities within the Community, as provided for under Article 67, in order to evade the rules of one of the Member States in regard to third countries, that State may, after consulting the other Member States and the Commission, take appropriate measures to overcome these difficulties. If the Council finds that such measures restrict the free movement of capital within the Community beyond what is required for the purposes of the preceding subparagraph, it may, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, decide that the State concerned shall modify or abolish these measures. (EU)

- Article 73. 1. In the event of movements of capital leading to disturbances in the functioning of the capital market in any Member State, the Commission shall, after consulting the Monetary Committee, authorise such State to take, in regard to such movements of capital, protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, may revoke this authorisation and may modify such conditions and particulars. 2. The Member State which is in difficulty may, however, on the ground of their secret or urgent character, itself take the abovementioned measures if they should become necessary. The Commission and the other Member States shall be informed of such measures not later than at the date of their entry into force. In this case, the Commission may, after consulting the Monetary Committee, decide that the State concerned shall modify or abolish such measures. (EU)
- Article 75.1. With a view to implementing Article 74 and taking due account of the special aspects of transport, the Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall, until the end of the second stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, lay down... (EU)
- Article 75.3. Notwithstanding the procedure provided for in paragraph 1, provisions which relate to the principles governing transport and the application of which might seriously affect the standard of living and the level of employment in certain regions and also the utilisation of transport equipment, shall, due account being taken of the need for adaptation to economic developments resulting from the establishment of the Common Market, be laid down by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote. (EU)
- Article 76. Until the provisions referred to in Article 75, paragraph 1, are enacted and unless the Council gives its unanimous consent, no Member State shall apply the various provisions governing this subject at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty in such a way as to make them less favourable, in their direct or indirect effect, for carriers of other Member States by comparison with its own national carriers. (EU)
- Article 84.2. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, may decide whether, to what extent, and by what procedure appropriate provisions might be adopted for sea and air transport. (EU)
- Article 87.1. Within a period of three years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall lay down any appropriate regulations or directives with a view to the application of the principles set out in Articles 85 and 86. If such provisions have not been adopted within the above-mentioned time-limit, they shall be laid down by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted. (EU)
- Article 93.2. At the request of any Member State, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, may, if such a decision is justified by exceptional circumstances, decide that any aid instituted or to be instituted by that State shall be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 92 or the regulations provided for in Article 94. (EU)
- Article 99. The Commission shall submit proposals to the Council which shall act by means of a unanimous vote, without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 100 and 101. (EU)
- Article 100. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for the approximation of such legislative and

- administrative provisions of the Member States as have a direct incidence on the establishment or functioning of the Common Market. (EU)
- Article 101... If such consultation does not result in an agreement which eliminates the particular distortion, the Council, acting during the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue the directives necessary for this purpose. The Commission and the Council may take any other appropriate measures as provided for in this Treaty. (EU)
 - Article 103. 2. Without prejudice to any other procedures provided for in this Treaty, the Council may, by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, decide on measures appropriate to the situation. (EU)
 - Article 108. 3. If the mutual assistance recommended by the Commission is not granted by the Council or if the mutual assistance granted and the measures taken are insufficient, the Commission shall authorise the State in difficulties to take measures of safeguard of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. Such authorisation may be revoked and such conditions and particulars may be amended by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
 - Article 109. 3. On the basis of an opinion of the Commission and after consulting the Monetary Committee, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, may decide that the State concerned shall amend, suspend or abolish the measures of safeguard referred to above. (EU)
 - Article 111. 3. The Council shall, when exercising the powers conferred upon it under this Article, act during the first two stages by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
 - Article 112... On a proposal of the Commission, the Council, acting until the end of the second stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, shall issue the directives necessary for this purpose. (EU)
 - Article 113. 4. The Council shall, when exercising the powers conferred upon it by this Article, act by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
 - Article 114. The agreements referred to in Article 111, paragraph 2, and in Article 113 shall be concluded on behalf of the Community by the Council acting during the first two stages by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
 - Article 116. As from the end of the transitional period, Member States shall in respect of all matters of particular interest in regard to the Common Market, within the framework of any international organisations of an economic character, only proceed by way of common action. The Commission shall for this purpose submit to the Council, which shall act by means of a qualified majority vote, proposals concerning the scope and implementation of such common action. (EU)
 - Article 121. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote after consulting the Economic and Social Committee, may assign to the Commission functions relating to the implementation of common measures, particularly in regard to the social security of the migrant workers referred to in Articles 48 to 51 inclusive. (EU)
 - Article 126. At the expiry of the transitional period, the Council, on the basis of an opinion of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, may: (a) acting by means of a qualified majority vote, rule that all or part of the assistance referred to in Article 125 shall no longer be granted; or (b) acting by means of a unanimous vote, determine the new tasks which may be entrusted to the Fund within the framework of its mandate as defined in Article 123. (EU)

- Article 127. On a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, shall lay down the provisions necessary for the implementation of Articles 124 to 126 inclusive; in particular, it shall fix details concerning the conditions under which the assistance of the Fund shall be granted in accordance with the terms of Article 125 and also concerning the categories of enterprises whose workers shall benefit from the aids provided for in Article 125, paragraph 1 (b). (EU)
- Article 135. Subject to the provisions relating to public health, public safety and public order, the freedom of movement in Member States of workers from the countries and territories, and in the countries and territories of workers from Member States shall be governed by subsequent conventions which shall require unanimous agreement of Member States. (EU)
- Article 136... Before the expiry of the Convention provided for in the preceding subparagraph, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall, proceeding from the results achieved and on the basis of the principles set out in this Treaty, determine the provisions to be made for a further period. (EU)
- Article 138.1. The Assembly shall be composed of delegates whom the Parliaments shall be called upon to appoint from among their members in accordance with the procedure laid down by each Member State. (EU)
- Article 138.3.... The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall determine the provisions which it shall recommend to Member States for adoption in accordance with their respective constitutional rules. (EU)
- Article 141. Except where otherwise provided for in this Treaty, the Assembly shall act by means of an absolute majority of the votes cast. (EU)
- Article 142. The Assembly shall adopt its rules of procedure by a vote of the majority of its members. (EU)
- Article 144... If the motion of censure is adopted by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, representing a majority of the members of the Assembly, the members of the Commission shall resign their office in a body. They shall continue to carry out current business until their replacement in accordance with the provisions of Article 158 has taken place. (EU)
- Article 146. The Council shall be composed of representatives of the Member States. Each Government shall delegate to it one of its members. The office of President shall be exercised for a term of six months by each member of the Council in rotation according to the alphabetical order of the Member States. (EU)
- Article 148. 1. Except where otherwise provided for in this Treaty, the conclusions of the Council shall be reached by a majority vote of its members. 2. Where conclusions of the Council require a qualified majority, the votes of its members shall be weighted as follows:
 - o Belgium 2
 - o Germany 4
 - o France 4
 - o Italy 4
 - o Luxembourg 1
 - o Netherlands 2

Majorities shall be required for the adoption of any conclusions as follows: — twelve votes in cases where this Treaty requires a previous proposal of the Commission, or — twelve votes including a favourable vote by at least four members in all other cases. 3. Abstentions by

members either present or represented shall not prevent the adoption of Council conclusions requiring unanimity. (EU)

- Article 149. When, pursuant to this Treaty, the Council acts on a proposal of the Commission, it shall, where the amendment of such proposal is involved, act only by means of a unanimous vote. As long as the Council has not so acted, the Commission may amend its original proposal, particularly in cases where the Assembly has been consulted on the proposal concerned. (EU)
- Article 154. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, shall fix the salaries, allowances and pensions of the President and members of the Commission, and of the President, judges, advocates-general and registrar of the Court of Justice. The Council shall also fix, by means of the same majority, any allowances to be granted in lieu of remuneration. (EU)
- Article 157. 1. The Commission shall be composed of nine members chosen for their general competence and of indisputable independence. The number of members of the Commission may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council. Only nationals of Member States may be members of the Commission. The Commission may not include more than two members having the nationality of the same State. 2. The members of the Commission shall perform their duties in the general interest of the Community with complete independence. In the performance of their duties, they shall not seek or accept instructions from any Government or other body. They shall refrain from any action incompatible with the character of their duties. Each Member State undertakes to respect this character and not to seek to influence the members of the Commission in the performance of their duties. The members of the Commission may not, during their term of office, engage in any other paid or unpaid professional activity. When entering upon their duties, they shall give a solemn undertaking that, both during and after their term of office, they will respect the obligations resulting therefrom and in particular the duty of exercising honesty and discretion as regards the acceptance, after their term of office, of certain functions or advantages. Should these obligations not be respected, the Court of Justice, on the application of the Council or of the Commission, may according to circumstances rule that the member concerned either be removed from office in accordance with the provisions of Article 160 or forfeit his right to a pension or other advantages in lieu thereof. (EU)
- Article 158. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governments of Member States acting in common agreement. (EU)
- Article 159. Vacancies thus caused shall be filled for the remainder of the term of office. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, may decide that such vacancies need not be filled. (EU)
- Article 160. In such case the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, may provisionally suspend the member from his duties and make provision for his replacement pending the ruling of the Court of Justice. (EU)
- Article 163. The conclusions of the Commission shall be reached by a majority of the number of members provided for in Article 157. (EU)
- Article 165. Should the Court of Justice so request, the Council may, by means of a unanimous vote, increase the number of judges and make the requisite amendments to the second and third paragraphs of this Article and to Article 167, second paragraph. (EU)
- Article 166. Should the Court of Justice so request, the Council may, by means of a unanimous vote, increase the number of advocates-general and make the requisite amendments to Article 167, third paragraph. (EU)
- Article 194. The number of members of the Committee shall be fixed as follows:

- Belgium 12
- Germany 24
- France 24
- Italy 24
- Luxembourg 5
- Netherlands 12

The members of the Committee shall be appointed for a term of four years by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote. This term shall be renewable. (EU)

- Article 200. 3. The scales may be amended by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote. (EU)
- Article 201. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote and after consulting the Assembly on such proposals, may lay down the provisions whose adoption it shall recommend to the Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional rules. (EU)
- Article 203. 3. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, shall establish the draft budget and shall then transmit it to the Assembly. (EU)
- Article 203. 5. For the adoption of the section of the budget relating to the European Social Fund the votes of the members of the Council shall be weighted as follows:
 - Belgium 8
 - Germany 32
 - France 32
 - Italy 20
 - Luxembourg 1
 - Netherlands 7

A majority of at least 67 votes shall be required for the adoption of any conclusions. (EU)

- Article 204. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, may, subject to observance of the other provisions laid down in the first paragraph, authorise expenditure in excess of one-twelfth of the appropriations. (EU)
- Article 206. The accounts of all the revenues and expenditures of the budget shall be examined by a committee of control composed of auditors of indisputable independence of whom one shall be the chairman. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall fix the number of auditors. The auditors and the chairman of the committee of control shall be appointed by the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, for a period of five years. Their remuneration shall be determined by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote. (EU)
- Article 209. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall...(EU)
- Article 212. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall, in collaboration with the Commission and after consulting the other institutions concerned, lay down the statute of service for officials and the conditions of employment for other employees of the Community. (EU)
- Article 217. The rules concerning the languages of the institutions of the Community shall, without prejudice to the provisions laid down in the rules of the Court of Justice, be determined by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote. (EU)
- Article 223. 2. In the course of the first year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall determine the list of products to which the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) shall apply. 3. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, may amend the said list. (EU)

- Article 227. The conditions for the application of the other provisions of this Treaty shall be determined, not later than two years after the date of its entry into force, by decisions of the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission. (EU)
- Article 235. If any action by the Community appears necessary to achieve, in the functioning of the Common Market, one of the aims of the Community in cases where this Treaty has not provided for the requisite powers of action, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall enact the appropriate provisions. (EU)
- Article 237. Any European State may apply to become a member of the Community. It shall address its application to the Council which, after obtaining the opinion of the Commission, shall act by means of a unanimous vote. (EU)
- Article 238. The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of States or an international organisation agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures. Such agreements shall be concluded by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote and after consulting the Assembly. Where such agreements involve amendments to this Treaty, such amendments shall be subject to prior adoption in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 236. (EU)
- Preamble (para 3). Reaffirming their devotion to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy. (CoE)
- Article 14. Each member shall be entitled to one representative on the Committee of Ministers, and each representative shall be entitled to one vote. Representatives on the Committee shall be the Ministers for Foreign Affairs. When a Minister for Foreign Affairs is unable to be present or in other circumstances where it may be desirable, an alternate may be nominated to act for him, who shall, whenever possible, be a member of his government. (CoE)
- Article 20.a. Resolutions of the Committee of Ministers relating to the following important matters, namely: i. recommendations under Article 15.b; ii. questions under Article 19; iii. questions under Article 21.a.i and b; iv. questions under Article 33; v. recommendations for the amendment of Articles 1.d, 7, 15, 20 and 22; and vi. any other question which the Committee may, by a resolution passed under d below, decide should be subject to a unanimous vote on account of its importance, require the unanimous vote of the representatives casting a vote, and of a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee. b. Questions arising under the rules of procedure or under the financial and administrative regulations may be decided by a simple majority vote of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee. c. Resolutions of the Committee under Articles 4 and 5 require a two-thirds majority of all the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee. d. All other resolutions of the Committee, including adoption of the budget, of rules of procedure and of financial and administrative regulations, recommendations for the amendment of articles of this Statute, other than those mentioned in paragraph a.v above, and deciding in case of doubt which paragraph of this article applies, require a two-thirds majority of the representatives casting a vote and of a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee. (CoE)
- Article 29. Subject to the provisions of Article 30, all resolutions of the Consultative Assembly, including resolutions: i. embodying recommendations to the Committee of Ministers; ii. proposing to the Committee matters for discussion in the Assembly; iii. establishing committees or commissions; iv. determining the date of commencement of its sessions; v. determining what majority is required for resolutions in cases not covered by

- sections i to iv above or determining cases of doubt as to what majority is required, shall require a two-thirds majority of the representatives casting a vote. (CoE)
- Article 41.c. An amending protocol shall come into force when it has been signed and ratified on behalf of two-thirds of the members. (CoE)
 - Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 8th Session. Specialised authorities. i.a. The Council of Europe may take the initiative of instituting negotiations between members with a view to the creation of European specialised authorities, each with its own competence in the economic, social, cultural, legal, administrative or other related fields. b. Each member shall remain free to adhere or not to adhere to any such European specialised authority. (CoE)
 - Partial agreements (Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 9th Session). Preamble (para 3). Desirous, whenever possible, of reaching agreement by unanimous decision, but recognising, nevertheless, that in certain circumstances individual members may wish to abstain from participating in a course of action advocated by other members. (CoE)
 - Partial agreements (Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 9th Session). 1. If the Committee, by the unanimous vote of the representatives casting a vote and of a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee, decides that abstention from participation in any proposal before it shall be permitted, that proposal shall be put to the Committee; it shall be considered as adopted only by the representatives who then vote in favour of it, and its application shall be limited accordingly. (CoE)
 - Partial agreements (Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 9th Session). 2. Any additional expenditure incurred by the Council in connection with a proposal adopted under the above procedure shall be borne exclusively by the members whose representatives have voted in favour of it. (CoE)
 - Statutory Resolution (93). 27.1. Decisions on the opening for signature of Conventions and Agreements concluded within the Council of Europe shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives casting a vote and a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee, as set out in Article 20.d of the Statute. (CoE)
 - Statutory Resolution (93). 27.2. In accordance with the Statutory Resolution on Partial and Enlarged Agreements decisions authorising certain member States to pursue an activity as a Partial Agreement shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives casting a vote and a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee, as set out in Article 20.d of the Statute. (CoE)
 - Appendix to Statutory Resolution (2000). 1. Article 3. Each member State shall have the right to the same number of seats in the CLRAE as it has in the Parliamentary Assembly. Each member State may send a number of Substitutes equal to the number of Representatives it sends. Substitutes shall be members of the Chambers in the same capacity as Representatives. (CoE)
 - Appendix to Statutory Resolution (2000). 1. Article 7.2. Each Chamber shall appoint its Bureau which shall be composed of the President of the Chamber and seven members, respecting as far as possible a fair geographical distribution among member states. No member state shall have more than one Representative on the Bureau of either Chamber. (CoE)
 - Appendix to Statutory Resolution (2000). 1. Article 8.2. The Standing Committee shall consist of two Representatives from each national delegation. Members of the Bureau of the CLRAE shall be included among those Representatives. States which are represented in only one Chamber shall have only one seat on the Standing Committee. (CoE)

- Appendix to Statutory Resolution (2000).1.Article 13.1.b. questions concerning the right to vote and the majorities required, it being understood that the recommendations and opinions addressed to the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast. (CoE)
- 1. 1.a.1. The participating States will respect each other's sovereign equality and individuality as well as all the rights inherent in and encompassed by its sovereignty, including in particular the right of every State to juridical equality, to territorial integrity and to freedom and political independence. They will also respect each other's right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems as well as its right to determine its laws and regulations. Within the framework of international law, all the participating States have equal rights and duties. They will respect each other's right to define and conduct as it wishes its relations with other States in accordance with international law and in the spirit of the present Declaration. They consider that their frontiers can be changed, in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement. They also have the right to belong or not to belong to international organizations, to be or not to be a party to bilateral or multilateral treaties including the right to be or not to be a party to treaties of alliance; they also have the right to neutrality. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.II. The participating States will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the present Declaration. No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle. Accordingly, the participating States will refrain from any acts constituting a threat of force or direct or indirect use of force against another participating State. Likewise they will refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. Likewise they will also refrain in their mutual relations from any act of reprisal by force. No such threat or use of force will be employed as a means of settling disputes, or questions likely to give rise to disputes, between them. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.VI. The participating States will refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction of another participating State, regardless of their mutual relations. They will accordingly refrain from any form of armed intervention or threat of such intervention against another participating State. They will likewise in all circumstances refrain from any other act of military, or of political, economic or other coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another participating State of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind. Accordingly, they will, inter alia, refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities, or to subversive or other activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of

- another participating State. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IX. The participating States will develop their co-operation with one another and with all States in all fields in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. In developing their co-operation the participating States will place special emphasis on the fields as set forth within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, with each of them making its contribution in conditions of full equality. They will endeavour, in developing their co-operation as equals, to promote mutual understanding and confidence, friendly and good-neighbourly relations among themselves, international peace, security and justice. They will equally endeavour, in developing their cooperation, to improve the well-being of peoples and contribute to the fulfilment of their aspirations through, inter alia, the benefits resulting from increased mutual knowledge and from progress and achievement in the economic, scientific, technological, social, cultural and humanitarian fields. They will take steps to promote conditions favourable to making these benefits available to all; they will take into account the interest of all in the narrowing of differences in the levels of economic development, and in particular the interest of developing countries throughout the world. They confirm that governments, institutions, organizations and persons have a relevant and positive role to play in contributing toward the achievement of these aims of their cooperation. They will strive, in increasing their cooperation as set forth above, to develop closer relations among themselves on an improved and more enduring basis for the benefit of peoples. (OSCE)
- 1.1.b.i. To refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. To refrain from any act of economic coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another participating State of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind.... (OSCE)
- 1.2. *Determined* further to refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States as adopted in this Final Act... (OSCE)
- 1.2.III. Respect for the security interests of all States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe inherent in their sovereign equality... (OSCE)
- Article 11. ...We declare that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be welcome as a full and equal participant in the Stability Pact, following the political settlement of the Kosovo crisis on the basis of the principles agreed by G8 Foreign Ministers and taking into account the need for respect by all participants for the principles and objectives of this Pact... (SPSEE)
- Article 11. ...In order to draw the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia closer to this goal, respecting its sovereignty and territorial integrity, we will consider ways of making the Republic of Montenegro an early beneficiary of the Pact. In this context, we welcome involvement in our meetings of representatives of Montenegro, as a constituent Republic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We also note the intention of the European Union and other interested participants to continue to work closely with its democratically elected government. (SPSEE)
- Article 8.4. The Council shall decide by unanimous vote questions for which no other voting procedure has been or may be agreed. In the cases provided for in Protocols II, III and IV it will follow the various voting procedures, unanimity, two-thirds majority, simple majority, laid down therein. It will decide by simple majority questions submitted to it by

- the Agency for the Control of Armaments. (WEU)
- Article 43.2. Each Member-state shall be represented in the Council and shall have on vote. (EFTA)
 - Article 43.5. Decisions and recommendations of the Council shall be made by unanimous vote, except in so far as this Convention provides otherwise. Decisions or recommendations shall be regarded as unanimous unless any Member State casts a negative vote. Decisions and recommendations which are to be made by majority vote, require the affirmative vote of three Member States. (EFTA)
 - Article 43. 6. If the number of the Member States changes, the Council may decide to amend the number of votes required for decisions and recommendations which are to be made by majority vote. (EFTA)
 - Article 44.a. to lay down the Rules of Procedure of the Council and of any other bodies of the Association, which may include provision that procedural questions may be decided by majority vote (EFTA)
 - Article 39. Amendments to this Agreement other than those referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 34 which are approved by the Joint Committee shall be submitted to the Parties to this Agreement for acceptance and shall enter into force if accepted by all the Parties. The instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Depositary. (CEFTA)
 - Article 17.1. Each High Contracting Party shall appoint at least three members of its Government to sit on the Committee. 2. Each Government may invite other members to take part in a particular session, whenever it so desires. (BENELUX)
 - The Committee shall take decisions unanimously. Each High Contracting Party shall have one vote. The abstention of one High Contracting Party shall not prevent a decision being taken. (BENELUX)
 - Article 20. 2. For each successive period of six months the Chair will be taken in rotation by a Belgian, Luxembourg or Netherlands member, irrespective of the place of meeting. (BENELUX)
 - Article 21. The Committee may set up Working Parties to which it may delegate certain of its competences. These Working Parties shall consist of members of the Committee or of other members of the Government of each of the High Contracting Parties. (BENELUX)
 - Article 26.2. The chairmanship of the Council shall be held in rotation by three persons, each appointed by his Government. The Committee of Ministers shall arrange the way in which the chairmanship will rotate. (BENELUX)
 - Article 34. 1. The management of the Secretariat-General shall be entrusted to a Secretary-General of Dutch Nationality. 2. The Secretary-General is assisted by an Assistant Secretary-General of Belgian nationality and another of Luxembourg nationality. (BENELUX)
 - Article 42. 2. Each High Contracting Party will appoint a national arbitrator and a substitute national arbitrator for each division. (BENELUX)
 - Article 52. 2. Such advisory opinions will be rendered by a majority of votes of the presidents of the divisions assembled in joint sessions. (BENELUX)
 - Article 54. 2. The Advisory Council shall be composed of 27 members and of 27 substitute members, as a maximum strength, a third of which may be appointed by each of the High Contracting Parties. The members and substitute members will be appointed in agreement with the national corporate body or corporate bodies representing the highest level of the economic and social organisations of that country...4. The Advisory Council shall fix its standing orders by a bare majority of votes cast and submit these orders for approval to the Committee of Ministers. (BENELUX)
 - Article 19. The Chairmanship of the CEI (Presidency) shall rotate annually at the

- beginning of the calendar year based on the alphabetical order of the English names of CEI Member States, unless decided otherwise. (CEI)
- Article 27. Subject to the provisions of Art. 9 and 18 the decisions within the CEI are taken by consensus as a general rule. Consensus shall be understood to mean the absence of any objection expressed by a Member State and submitted by it as constituting an obstacle to the taking of the decision in question. Questions arising under procedural matters shall be decided by a simple majority of Member States. (CEI)
 - Article 19. Decisions within the CBSS are taken by consensus.
 - Article 2. ...For such terms and by such methods as shall be decided in each country, the Folketing of Denmark, the Eduskunta-Riksdag of Finland, the Storting of Norway and the Riksdag of Sweden shall each elect from among their members 16 delegates to the Council and the necessary number of deputy delegates, and the Althing of Iceland shall elect from among its members 5 delegates to the Council and the necessary number of deputy delegates... (NORDEN)
 - Article 17. Quorum for the Council shall be 2/3 majority of the Member States. (BSEC)
 - Article 4.1. The unit of account shall be defined as being the euro, the single currency of the Member States participating in the third stage of Economic and Monetary Union. The Board of Governors, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Board of Directors, may alter the definition of the unit of account. (EIB)
 - Article 4.3. 3. The Board of Governors may, acting unanimously, decide to increase the subscribed capital. (EIB)
 - Article 6.1. The Board of Governors may, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Board of Directors, decide that Member States shall grant the Bank special interest-bearing loans if and to the extent that the Bank requires such loans to finance specific projects and the Board of Directors shows that the Bank is unable to obtain the necessary funds on the capital markets on terms appropriate to the nature and purpose of the projects to be financed. (EIB)
 - 6.3. 3. The term of special loans shall be related to the term of the loans or guarantees which the Bank proposes to grant by means of the special loans; it shall not exceed twenty years. The Board of Governors may, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Board of Directors, decide upon the prior repayment of special loans. (EIB)
 - Article 9.4. Within the framework of this Treaty and this Statute, the Board of Governors shall be competent to take, acting unanimously, any decisions concerning the suspension of the operations of the Bank and, should the event arise, its liquidation. (EIB)
 - Article 10. Save as otherwise provided in this Statute, decisions of the Board of Governors shall be taken by a majority of its members. This majority must represent at least 50% of the subscribed capital. Voting by the Board of Governors shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 205 of this Treaty (4). (EIB)
 - Article 11. 5. The Board of Governors shall determine the remuneration of members of the Board of Directors. The Board of Governors shall, acting unanimously, lay down what activities are incompatible with the duties of a director or an alternate. (EIB)
 - Article 12. 1. Each director shall have one vote on the Board of Directors. He may delegate his vote in all cases, according to procedures to be laid down in the rules of procedure of the Bank. 2. Save as otherwise provided in this Statute, decisions of the Board of Directors shall be taken by a simple majority of the members entitled to vote. A qualified majority shall require 17 votes in favour. The rules of procedure of the Bank shall lay down how many members of the Board of Directors constitute the quorum needed for the adoption of decisions. (EIB)

- Article 13.1. ...The Board of Governors, acting unanimously, may vary the number of members on the Management Committee. (EIB)
- Article 13.2. On a proposal from the Board of Directors adopted by a qualified majority, the Board of Governors may, acting in its turn by a qualified majority, compulsorily retire a member of the Management Committee. (EIB)
- Article 13.7. The officials and other employees of the Bank shall be under the authority of the President. They shall be engaged and discharged by him. In the selection of staff, account shall be taken not only of personal ability and qualifications but also of an equitable representation of nationals of Member States. (EIB)
- Article 18.1. ...However, by way of derogation authorised by the Board of Governors, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Board of Directors, the Bank may grant loans for investment projects to be carried out, in whole or in part, outside the European territories of Member States. (EIB)
- Article 21. 5. Where the Management Committee delivers an unfavourable opinion, the Board of Directors may not grant the loan or guarantee concerned unless its decision is unanimous. 6. Where the Commission delivers an unfavourable opinion, the Board of Directors may not grant the loan or guarantee concerned unless its decision is unanimous, the director nominated by the Commission abstaining. (EIB)
- Article 26. If a Member State fails to meet the obligations of membership arising from this Statute, in particular the obligation to pay its share of the subscribed capital, to grant its special loans or to service its borrowings, the granting of loans or guarantees to that Member State or its nationals may be suspended by a decision of the Board of Governors, acting by a qualified majority. (EIB)
- Article 30. 1. The Board of Governors may, acting unanimously, decide to establish a European Investment Fund, which shall have legal personality and financial autonomy, and of which the Bank shall be a founding member. (EIB)
- Article 30.2. The Board of Governors shall establish the Statutes of the European Investment Fund by unanimous decision. The Statutes shall define, in particular, its objectives, structure, capital, membership, financial resources, means of intervention and auditing arrangements, as well as the relationship between the organs of the Bank and those of the Fund. (EIB)
- Article 30.3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 20(2), the Bank shall be entitled to participate in the management of the Fund and contribute to its subscribed capital up to the amount determined by the Board of Governors acting unanimously. (EIB)
- Article 7. Decisions of the Arctic Council are to be by consensus of the Members. (AC)

Non-intervention

- Article 223.1. The provisions of this Treaty shall not detract from the following rules: (a) No Member State shall be obliged to supply information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to the essential interests of its security; (b) Any Member State may take the measures which it considers necessary for the protection of the essential interests of its security, and which are connected with the production of or trade in arms, ammunition and war material; such measures shall not, however, prejudice conditions of competition in the Common Market in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes. (EU)
- Article 233. The provisions of this Treaty shall not be an obstacle to the existence or completion of regional unions between Belgium and Luxembourg, and between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, in so far as the objectives of these regional unions are not achieved by application of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 234. The rights and obligations resulting from conventions concluded prior to the entry into force of this Treaty between one or more Member States, on the one hand, and one or more third countries, on the other hand, shall not be affected by the provisions of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 1.d. Matters relating to national defence do not fall within the scope of the Council of Europe. (CoE)
- 1.1.a.II. The participating States will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the present Declaration. No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle. Accordingly, the participating States will refrain from any acts constituting a threat of force or direct or indirect use of force against another participating State. Likewise they will refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. Likewise they will also refrain in their mutual relations from any act of reprisal by force. No such threat or use of force will be employed as a means of settling disputes, or questions likely to give rise to disputes, between them. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.VI. The participating States will refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction of another participating State, regardless of their mutual relations. They will accordingly refrain from any form of armed intervention or threat of such intervention against another participating State. They will likewise in all circumstances refrain from any other act of military, or of political, economic or other coercion designed to

subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another participating State of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind. Accordingly, they will, inter alia, refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities, or to subversive or other activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another participating State. (OSCE)

- 1.1.a.VIII. The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle. (OSCE)
- Article 8. We take note that countries in the region participating in the Stability Pact commit themselves to continued democratic and economic reforms, as elaborated in paragraph 10, as well as bilateral and regional cooperation amongst themselves to advance their integration, on an individual basis, into Euro-Atlantic structures. The EU Member States and other participating countries and international organisations and institutions commit themselves to making every effort to assist them to make speedy and measurable progress along this road. We reaffirm the inherent right of each and every participating State to be free to choose or change its security arrangements, including treaties of alliance as they evolve. Each participating State will respect the rights of all others in this regard. They will not strengthen their security at the expense of the security of other States. (SPSEE)

International Law

- Article 164. The Court of Justice shall ensure observance of law and justice in the interpretation and application of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 169. If the Commission considers that a Member State has failed to fulfil any of its obligations under this Treaty, it shall give a reasoned opinion on the matter after requiring such State to submit its comments. If such State does not comply with the terms of such opinion within the period laid down by the Commission, the latter may refer the matter to the Court of Justice. (EU)
- Article 170. Any Member State which considers that another Member State has failed to fulfil any of its obligations under this Treaty may refer the matter to the Court of Justice. (EU)
- Article 171. If the Court of Justice finds that a Member State has failed to fulfil any of its obligations under this Treaty, such State shall take the measures required for the implementation of the judgment of the Court. (EU)
- Article 173. The Court of Justice shall review the lawfulness of acts other than recommendations or opinions of the Council and the Commission. For this purpose, it shall be competent to give judgment on appeals by a Member State, the Council or the Commission on grounds of incompetence, of errors of substantial form, of infringement of this Treaty or of any legal provision relating to its application, or of abuse of power. Any natural or legal person may, under the same conditions, appeal against a decision addressed to him or against a decision which, although in the form of a regulation or a decision addressed to another person, is of direct and specific concern to him. The appeals provided for in this Article shall be lodged within a period of two months dating, as the case may be, either from the publication of the act concerned or from its notification to the appellant or, failing that, from the day on which the latter had knowledge of that act. (EU)
- Article 175. In the event of the Council or the Commission in violation of this Treaty failing to act, the Member States and the other institutions of the Community may refer the matter to the Court of Justice with a view to establishing such violation. Such appeal shall only be admissible if the institution concerned has previously been invited to act. If, at the expiry of a period of two months after such invitation that institution has not stated its attitude, the appeal may be lodged within a further period of two months. Any natural or legal person may submit to the Court of Justice, under the conditions laid down in the preceding paragraphs, a complaint to the effect that one of the institutions of the Community has failed to address to him an act other than a recommendation or an opinion. (EU)
- Article 177. The Court of Justice shall be competent to make a preliminary decision concerning: (a) the interpretation of this Treaty; (b) the validity and interpretation of acts of the institutions of the Community; and (c) the interpretation of the statutes of any bodies set up by an act of the Council, where such statutes so provide. Where any such question is raised before a court or tribunal of one of the Member States, such court or tribunal may, if it considers that its judgment depends on a preliminary decision on this question, request the Court of Justice to give a ruling thereon. Where any such question is raised in a case pending before a domestic court or tribunal from whose decisions no appeal lies under municipal law, such court or tribunal shall refer the matter to the Court of Justice. (EU)

- Article 179. The Court of Justice shall be competent to decide in any case between the Community and its employees, within the limits and under the conditions laid down by the relevant statute of service or conditions of employment. (EU)
- Article 180. The Court of Justice shall be competent, within the limits laid down below, to hear cases concerning: (a) the fulfilment by Member States of the obligations arising under the Statute of the European Investment Bank. The Board of Directors of the Bank shall, in this respect, dispose of the powers conferred upon the Commission by Article 169; (b) the conclusions of the Board of Governors of the Bank. Any Member State, the Commission or the Board of Directors of the Bank may lodge an appeal in this matter under the conditions laid down in Article 173; and (c) the conclusions of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Appeals against such conclusions may be lodged, under the conditions laid down in Article 173, provided that they may only be lodged by a Member State or by the Commission, and only on the grounds of an infringement of formal procedures laid down in Article 21, paragraph 2 and paragraphs 5 to 7 inclusive of the Statute of the Bank. (EU)
- Article 181. The Court of Justice shall be competent to make a decision pursuant to any arbitration clause contained in a contract concluded, under public or private law, by or on behalf of the Community. (EU)
- Article 182. The Court of Justice shall be competent to decide in any dispute between Member States in connection with the object of this Treaty, where such dispute is submitted to it under the terms of a compromise. (EU)
- Article 187. The judgments of the Court of Justice shall be enforceable under the conditions laid down in Article 192. (EU)
- 1.1.a.1... Within the framework of international law, all the participating States have equal rights and duties. They will respect each other's right to define and conduct as it wishes its relations with other States in accordance with international law and in the spirit of the present Declaration. They consider that their frontiers can be changed, in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement. They also have the right to belong or not to belong to international organizations, to be or not to be a party to bilateral or multilateral treaties including the right to be or not to be a party to treaties of alliance; they also have the right to neutrality. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.V. The participating States will settle disputes among them by peaceful means in such a manner as not to endanger international peace and security, and justice. They will endeavour in good faith and a spirit of cooperation to reach a rapid and equitable solution on the basis of international law. For this purpose they will use such means as negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice including any settlement procedure agreed to in advance of disputes to which they are parties. In the event of failure to reach a solution by any of the above peaceful means, the parties to a dispute will continue to seek a mutually agreed way to settle the dispute peacefully. Participating States, parties to a dispute among

them, as well as other participating States, will refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation to such a degree as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and thereby make a peaceful settlement of the dispute more difficult. (OSCE)

- 1.1.a.VIII. The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.X. The participating States will fulfil in good faith their obligations under international law, both those obligations arising from the generally recognized principles and rules of international law and those obligations arising from treaties or other agreements, in conformity with international law, to which they are parties. In exercising their sovereign rights, including the right to determine their laws and regulations, they will conform with their legal obligations under international law; they will furthermore pay due regard to and implement the provisions in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The participating States confirm that in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations and their obligations under any treaty or other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter will prevail, in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations. All the principles set forth above are of primary significance and, accordingly, they will be equally and unreservedly applied, each of them being interpreted taking into account the others. The participating States express their determination fully to respect and apply these principles, as set forth in the present Declaration, in all aspects, to their mutual relations and cooperation in order to ensure to each participating State the benefits resulting from the respect and application of these principles by all. The participating States, paying due regard to the principles above and, in particular, to the first sentence of the tenth principle, "Fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law", note that the present Declaration does not affect their rights and obligations, nor the corresponding treaties and other agreements and arrangements. The participating States express the conviction that respect for these principles will encourage the development of normal and friendly relations and the progress of co-operation among them in all fields. They also express the conviction that respect for these principles will encourage the development of political contacts among them which in time would contribute to better mutual understanding of their positions and views. The participating States declare their intention to conduct their relations with all other States in the spirit of the principles contained in the present Declaration. (OSCE)
- 2.1. ...consider that their trade in various products should be conducted in such a way as not to cause or threaten to cause serious injury - and should the situation arise, market disruption - in domestic markets for these products and in particular to the detriment of domestic producers of like or directly competitive products; as regards the concept of market disruption, it is understood that it should not be invoked in a way inconsistent with the relevant provisions of their international agreements; if they resort to safeguard

- measures, they will do so in conformity with their commitments in this field arising from international agreements to which they are parties and will take account of the interests of the parties directly concerned... (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Acknowledging* that each of the participating States, in accordance with the principles of international law, ought to ensure, in a spirit of co-operation, that activities carried out on its territory do not cause degradation of the environment in another State or in areas lying beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. The participating States will further develop such co-operation by: promoting the progressive development, codification and implementation of international law as one means of preserving and enhancing the human environment, including principles and practices, as accepted by them, relating to pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of their States affecting other countries and regions. (OSCE)
 - Article 24. We welcome the Council of Europe's readiness to integrate all countries in the region into full membership on the basis of the principles of pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Council of Europe can make an important contribution to the objectives of the Pact through its parliamentary and intergovernmental organs and institutions, its European norms embodied in relevant legally-binding Conventions, primarily the European Convention of Human Rights (and the Court), its instruments and assistance programmes in the fields of democratic institutions, human rights, law, justice and education, as well as its strong links with civil society. In this context, we take note with great interest of the Council of Europe's Stability Programme for South East Europe to be implemented, together and in close coordination with the countries concerned and other international and regional organisations active in the field. (SPSEE)
 - Article 10. In pursuance of their determination to settle disputes only by peaceful means, the High Contracting Parties will apply to disputes between themselves the following provisions: ^[L]_[SEP]The High Contracting Parties will, while the present Treaty remains in force, settle all disputes falling within the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, by referring them to the Court, subject only, in the case of each of them, to any reservation already made by that Party when accepting this clause for compulsory jurisdiction to the extent that that Party may maintain the reservation. ^[L]_[SEP]In addition, the High Contracting Parties will submit to conciliation all disputes outside the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. (WEU)
 - Article 50. If one of the parties does not put into effect a judgment of the College of Arbitrators or a conservatory measure prescribed by the said College, the other party shall be entitled to appeal to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 36 of the Statute of that Court, unless the parties agree to solve the dispute in some other way. (BENELUX)
 - Preamble (para 4). Reaffirming their adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter for a New Europe as well as the generally recognized principles and rules of international law... (BSEC)
 - Article 3.b. to further develop and diversify bilateral and multilateral cooperation on the basis of the principles and rules of international law... (BSEC)
 - Article 29. Disputes between the Bank on the one hand, and its creditors, debtors or any other person on the other, shall be decided by the competent national courts, save where jurisdiction has been conferred on the Court of Justice. (EIB)
 - Article 30. 6. The Court of Justice shall, within the limits hereinafter laid down, have jurisdiction in disputes concerning measures adopted by organs of the Fund. Proceedings

against such measures may be instituted by any member of the Fund in its capacity as such or by Member States under the conditions laid down in Article 230 of this Treaty.
(EIB)

Territoriality

- Article 52. Within the framework of the provisions set out below, restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a Member State in the territory of another Member State shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period. Such progressive abolition shall also extend to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries by nationals of any Member State established in the territory of any Member State. (EU)
- Article 53. Member States shall not, subject to the provisions of this Treaty, introduce any new restrictions on the establishment in their territories of nationals of other Member States. (EU)
- Article 54.3. (d) by ensuring that wage-earning workers of one Member State employed in the territory of another Member State may remain in that territory for the purpose of undertaking a non-wage-earning activity there, provided that they satisfy the conditions which they would be required to satisfy if they came to that State at the time when they wish to engage in such activity; (e) by enabling a national of one Member State to acquire and exploit real property situated in the territory of another Member State, to the extent that no infringement of the principles laid down in Article 39, paragraph 2 is thereby caused. (EU)
- Article 75.1.(a) common rules applicable to international transport effected from or to the territory of a Member State or crossing the territory of one or more Member States...(EU)
- 1.1.a.1. The participating States will respect each other's sovereign equality and individuality as well as all the rights inherent in and encompassed by its sovereignty, including in particular the right of every State to juridical equality, to territorial integrity and to freedom and political independence. They will also respect each other's right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems as well as its right to determine its laws and regulations. Within the framework of international law, all the participating States have equal rights and duties. They will respect each other's right to define and conduct as it wishes its relations with other States in accordance with international law and in the spirit of the present Declaration. They consider that their frontiers can be changed, in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement. They also have the right to belong or not to belong to international organizations, to be or not to be a party to bilateral or multilateral treaties including the right to be or not to be a party to treaties of alliance; they also have the right to neutrality. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.II. The participating States will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the present Declaration. No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle. Accordingly, the participating States will refrain from any acts constituting a threat of force or direct or indirect use of force against another participating State. Likewise they will refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. Likewise they will also refrain in their mutual relations from any act of reprisal by force. No such threat or use of force will be employed as a means of settling disputes, or questions likely to give rise to disputes, between them. (OSCE)

- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)
- 2.1. *Determined* further to refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States as adopted in this Final Act... (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Acknowledging* that each of the participating States, in accordance with the principles of international law, ought to ensure, in a spirit of co-operation, that activities carried out on its territory do not cause degradation of the environment in another State or in areas lying beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. (OSCE)
- 4.1.a. In order to promote further development of contacts on the basis of family ties the participating States will favourably consider applications for travel with the purpose of allowing persons to enter or leave their territory temporarily, and on a regular basis if desired, in order to visit members of their families. (OSCE)
- Article 11. ...In order to draw the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia closer to this goal, respecting its sovereignty and territorial integrity, we will consider ways of making the Republic of Montenegro an early beneficiary of the Pact. In this context, we welcome involvement in our meetings of representatives of Montenegro, as a constituent Republic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We also note the intention of the European Union and other interested participants to continue to work closely with its democratically elected government. (SPSEE)
- Article 58. This Convention shall apply to the territories of the Member States except as provided for in Annex U. (EFTA)
- Article 2.1. The nationals of each High Contracting Party may freely enter and leave the territory of any other Contracting Party. (BENELUX)
- Article 55. The High Contracting Parties shall conclude a convention determining, in the interests of public order, public security, public health or morality, such and such provisions which may be applied to nationals of a High Contracting Party in the territory of another High Contracting Party with regard to their entering or leaving its territory, to their freedom of movement, of sojourns and of establishment therein, and to their expulsion. (BENELUX)
- Article 56. The High Contracting Parties shall, as far as may be required, conclude a convention determining the treatment of nationals of a High Contracting Party in the territory of another Contracting Party with regard to legal and judicial protection of their person, and their rights and interests. (BENELUX)
- Article 57. In so far as house-rents are governed by regulations laid down by legal or administrative authorities, the nationals of each High Contracting Party shall enjoy the same treatment in the territories of the other Contracting Parties as apply to their own nationals. (BENELUX)
- Article 58. 1. The activities of companies established under the legislation of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be made subject to the national law of the other Contracting

- Party in whose territory they perform their activities either directly or through the medium of branch-establishments or agencies. (BENELUX)
- Article 59. 1. Companies established according to the legislation of a High Contracting Party and having their fiscal domicile within the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subjected to higher fiscal charges in the territory of the other Contracting Parties than those borne by similar national companies, irrespective of the fact whether the former companies have one or several branch-establishments or agencies in the territory of the other Contracting Parties. (BENELUX)
 - Article 85. The Committee of Ministers shall lay down conditions for participation in national transport by road or by inland waterways with regard to the nationals of a High Contracting Party who are not established in the territory where they wish to render their services. (BENELUX)
 - Article 86. 1. Transport of goods by road and irregular passenger traffic by road between the territories of the High Contracting Parties shall be submitted to joint executive and control measures determined by the Committee of Ministers. In order to promote a harmonious development of this transport of goods the Committee of Ministers shall, in addition, take all necessary measures in particular those regarding price-formation. 2. The Committee of Ministers shall establish the regime of regular passenger transport by road between the territories of the High Contracting Parties. (BENELUX)
 - Article 87.1. With regard to international road transport, excluding irregular passenger transport by road from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties to a third country, the Committee of Ministers shall lay down conditions for participation by the nationals of a High Contracting Party who are not established in the territory of the High Contracting Party concerned. 2. The Committee of Ministers shall establish executive and control measures for irregular passenger traffic by road from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties to a third country. (BENELUX)
 - Article 88. As regards transport by road or by inland waterways effected by nationals of the High Contracting Parties, each High Contracting Party shall guarantee to persons not established in their territory a system which – compared to the system applied to persons established in its own territory - is at least as favourable as the system applied to the latter at the date at which the present Treaty becomes operative. (BENELUX)
 - Article 89. Subject to the provisions of Article 5 of the present Treaty each High Contracting Party shall apply a liberal policy in respect of granting commercial aerial rights to the other Contracting Parties for the exploitation of regular international air services which cross its territory or are affected within its territory. (BENELUX)
 - Article 93.1. The present Treaty shall apply only to the territories of the High Contracting Parties in Europe. (BENELUX)
 - Article 95. 1. The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each High Contracting Party the same immunities as are accorded to foreign States. 2. The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each High Contracting Party the same legal competence required for the discharge of its duties and for attaining its objectives as is accorded to legal persons in civil law ; in particular, the Union may acquire and alienate real and personal property and may appear in a legal capacity. For these purposes the Union shall be represented by the Secretary-General. (BENELUX)

Boundaries

- 1.1.a.III. The participating States regard as inviolable all one another's frontiers as well as the frontiers of all States in Europe and therefore they will refrain now and in the future from assaulting these frontiers. Accordingly, they will also refrain from any demand for, or act of, seizure and usurpation of part or all of the territory of any participating State. (OSCE)

Diplomacy

- Article 228. 1. Where this Treaty provides for the conclusion of agreements between the Community and one or more States or an international organisation, such agreements shall be negotiated by the Commission. Subject to the powers conferred upon the Commission in this field, such agreements shall be concluded by the Council after the Assembly has been consulted in the cases provided for by this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 229. The Commission shall be responsible for ensuring all suitable contacts with the organs of the United Nations, of their Specialised Agencies and of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Commission shall also ensure appropriate contacts with all international organisations. (EU)
- Article 230. The Community shall establish all suitable co-operation with the Council of Europe. (EU)
- Article 231. The Community shall establish with the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation close collaboration, the particulars of which shall be determined by common agreement. (EU)
- Article 238. The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of States or an international organisation agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures. Such agreements shall be concluded by the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote and after consulting the Assembly. Where such agreements involve amendments to this Treaty, such amendments shall be subject to prior adoption in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 236. (EU)
- Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 8th Session. Relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.i. The Committee of Ministers may, on behalf of the Council of Europe, conclude with any intergovernmental organisation agreements on matters which are within the competence of the Council. These agreements shall, in particular, define the terms on which such an organisation shall be brought into relationship with the Council of Europe. ii. The Council of Europe, or any of its organs, shall be authorised to exercise any functions coming within the scope of the Council of Europe which may be entrusted to it by other European intergovernmental organisations. The Committee of Ministers shall conclude any agreements necessary for this purpose.iii. The agreement referred to in paragraph i may provide, in particular: a. that the Council shall take appropriate steps to obtain from, and furnish to, the organisations in question regular reports and information, either in writing or orally; b. that the Council shall give opinions and render such services as may be requested by these organisations. iv. The Committee of Ministers may, on behalf of the Council of Europe, make suitable arrangements for consultation with international non-governmental organisations which deal with matters that are within the competence of the Council of Europe. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (93).28.VI. The European Community may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to participate in a Partial, Enlarged Partial or Enlarged Agreement. The modalities of its participation shall be determined in the decision inviting it to participate. (CoE)
- 1.1.a.V. The participating States will settle disputes among them by peaceful means in such a manner as not to endanger international peace and security, and justice. They will endeavour in good faith and a spirit of cooperation to reach a rapid and equitable solution on the basis of international law. For this purpose they will use such means as negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other

peaceful means of their own choice including any settlement procedure agreed to in advance of disputes to which they are parties. In the event of failure to reach a solution by any of the above peaceful means, the parties to a dispute will continue to seek a mutually agreed way to settle the dispute peacefully. Participating States, parties to a dispute among them, as well as other participating States, will refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation to such a degree as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and thereby make a peaceful settlement of the dispute more difficult. (OSCE)

- Article 3. We will strive to achieve the objective of lasting peace, prosperity and stability for South Eastern Europe. We will reach this objective through a comprehensive and coherent approach to the region involving the EU, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, the UN, NATO, the OECD, the WEU, the IFIs and the regional initiatives. We welcome the fact that the European Union and the United States have made support for the Stability Pact a priority in their New Transatlantic Agenda, as well as the fact that the European Union and the Russian Federation have made the Stability Pact a priority in their political dialogue. (SPSEE)
- Article 17. Work in the Stability Pact should take into account the diversity of the situation of participants. To achieve the objectives of this Pact, we will provide for effective coordination between the participating and facilitating States, international and regional Organisations and Institutions, which have unique knowledge and expertise to contribute to the common endeavour. We look to the active and creative participation by all concerned to bring about the conditions which will enable the countries in the region to seize the opportunity represented by this Pact. Each of the participants will endeavour to ensure that the objectives of the Stability Pact are furthered in their own participation in all relevant international Organisations and Institutions. (SPSEE)
- Article 18. We welcome the European Union's initiative in launching the Stability Pact and the leading role the EU is playing, in cooperation with other participating and facilitating States, international Organisations and Institutions. The launching of the Pact will give a firm European anchorage to the region. The ultimate success of the Pact will depend largely on the efforts of the States concerned to fulfil the objectives of the Pact and to develop regional cooperation through multilateral and bilateral agreements. (SPSEE)
- Article 19. We warmly welcome the European Union's readiness to actively support the countries in the region and to enable them to achieve the objectives of the Stability Pact. We welcome the EU's activity to strengthen democratic and economic institutions in the region through a number of relevant programmes. We note progress towards the establishment and development of contractual relations, on an individual basis and within the framework of its Regional Approach, between the EU and countries of the region. We take note that, on the basis of the Vienna European Council Conclusions, the EU will prepare a "Common Strategy towards the Western Balkans", as a fundamental initiative. (SPSEE)
- Article 21. We highly appreciate the contribution and the solidarity of the countries in the region with the efforts of the international community for reaching a peaceful solution on Kosovo. We welcome the efforts so far deployed and results achieved by countries in South Eastern Europe towards democratisation, economic reform and regional cooperation and stability. These countries will be the main beneficiaries of the Pact and recognise that its successful implementation, and the advance towards Euro-Atlantic structures for those seeking it depend decisively on their commitment to implement the objectives of the Pact, in particular on their willingness to cooperate on a bilateral and

multilateral level and to promote the objectives of the Pact within their own respective national structures. (SPSEE)

- Article 22. We welcome the OSCE's intention, as the only pan-European security organisation and as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter and a primary instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, to make a significant contribution to the efforts undertaken through the Stability Pact. We reaffirm that the OSCE has a key role to play in fostering all dimensions of security and stability. Accordingly, we request that the Stability Pact be placed under the auspices of the OSCE, and will rely fully on the OSCE to work for compliance with the provisions of the Stability Pact by the participating States, in accordance with its procedures and established principles. (SPSEE)
- Article 23. We will rely on the OSCE institutions and instruments and their expertise to contribute to the proceedings of the South Eastern Europe Regional Table and of the Working Tables, in particular the Working Table on Democratisation and Human Rights. Their unique competences will be much needed in furthering the aims and objectives of the Stability Pact. We express our intention, in cases requiring OSCE involvement with regard to the observance of OSCE principles in the implementation of the Stability Pact, to resort, where appropriate, to the instruments and procedures of the OSCE, including those concerning conflict prevention, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the human dimension. States parties to the Convention establishing the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may also refer to the Court possible disputes and ask for the non-binding opinion of the Court. (SPSEE)
- Article 24. We welcome the Council of Europe's readiness to integrate all countries in the region into full membership on the basis of the principles of pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Council of Europe can make an important contribution to the objectives of the Pact through its parliamentary and intergovernmental organs and institutions, its European norms embodied in relevant legally-binding Conventions, primarily the European Convention of Human Rights (and the Court), its instruments and assistance programmes in the fields of democratic institutions, human rights, law, justice and education, as well as its strong links with civil society. In this context, we take note with great interest of the Council of Europe's Stability Programme for South East Europe to be implemented, together and in close coordination with the countries concerned and other international and regional organisations active in the field. (SPSEE)
- Article 25. We underline the UN's central role in the region for peace and security and for lasting political normalisation, as well as for humanitarian efforts and economic rehabilitation. We strongly support UNHCR's lead agency function in all refugee-related questions, in particular the protection and return of refugees and displaced persons and the crucial role undertaken by WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNHCHR and other members of the UN system. We look forward to the active involvement of relevant UN agencies in the South Eastern Europe Regional Table. We note that the UN Economic Commission for Europe has expertise which can usefully contribute to the proceedings of the Working Tables of the Stability Pact. (SPSEE)
- Article 26. We note NATO's decision to increase cooperation with the countries of South Eastern Europe and its commitment to openness, as well as the intention of NATO, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace to work in cooperation with other Euro-Atlantic structures, to contribute to stability and security and to maintain and increase consultations with the countries of the region. We call for their engagement, in conformity with the objectives of the Pact, in regional security cooperation and conflict prevention and management. We welcome these stabilization activities aimed at

promoting the objectives of this Pact. The enhanced use of NATO's consultative fora and mechanisms, the development of an EAPC cooperative mechanism and the increased use of Partnership for Peace programmes will serve the objectives of overall stability, cooperation and good-neighbourliness envisaged in the Pact. (SPSEE)

- Article 28. Having worked closely with the European Union to launch this Pact, the United States of America will continue to play a leading role in the development and implementation of the Pact, in cooperation with other participants and facilitators. We believe that the active role of the United States underscores the vital importance attached by countries of the region to their integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. (SPSEE)
- Article 29. Russia has played and continues to play a key role in the region. Russian efforts and contribution to achieving a peaceful solution of conflicts there, in particular of the Kosovo crisis, are appreciated. Having been involved at an early stage in the launching of this Pact, the Russian Federation will continue to play a leading and constructive role in development and implementation of the Pact, in cooperation with the EU, the UN, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, international economic and financial organisations and institutions, as well as regional initiatives and individual states. The Russian Federation can make a valuable contribution to activities aimed at promoting peace, security and post-conflict cooperation. (SPSEE)
- Article 30. The IMF, the World Bank, the EBRD and the EIB, as the European Union financing institution, have a most important role to play, in accordance with their specific mandates, in supporting the countries in the region in achieving economic stabilisation, reform, and development of the region. We rely on them to develop a coherent international assistance strategy for the region and to promote sound macro-economic and structural policies by the countries concerned. We call on these International Financial Institutions to take an active part in the South Eastern Europe Regional Table and the relevant Working Tables. (SPSEE)
- Article 31. We note the OECD's unique strength as a forum for dialogue on medium-term structural policy and best practices. We rely on the OECD in consideration of its well-known competence in dealing with economies in transition and its open dialogue with the countries of South Eastern Europe, to take an active part in the South Eastern Europe Regional Table and to assist in the process of economic reconstruction, the strengthening of good governance and administrative capacities and the further integration of affected States into the European and global economy. (SPSEE)
- Article 32. We welcome the role which the WEU plays in promoting stability in the region. We note in this respect the contribution to security the WEU makes, at the request of the European Union, through its missions in countries in the region. (SPSEE)
- Article 35. We note the role of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation in promoting mutual understanding, improving the overall political climate and fostering economic development in the Black Sea region. Welcoming its engagement to peace, security and stability through economic cooperation, we invite the BSEC to contribute to the implementation of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. (SPSEE)
- Preamble (para 4). To strengthen, with these aims in view, the economic, social and cultural ties by which they are already united (WEU)
- Preamble (para 5). To co-operate loyally and to co-ordinate their efforts to create in Western Europe a firm basis for European economic recovery (WEU)
- Preamble (para 7) To promote the unity and to encourage the progressive integration of Europe (WEU)
- Preamble (para 8). Sharing the common vision of their regional cooperation as a part of the integration process in Europe, based on human rights and fundamental freedoms,

prosperity through economic liberty, social justice, and equal security and stability which is open for interaction with other countries, regional initiatives and international organizations and financial institutions. (BSEC)

- Article 9. The BSEC shall promote a relationship with third parties (states, international organizations and institutions) interested to cooperate on various matters of mutual concern through: **a)** dialogue partnership, within a frame of periodic exchanges and consultations; **b)** sectoral dialogue partnership; possibility of attending meetings on specific subjects; **c)** invitation of guests; possibility of attending sessions of the BSEC upon the invitation of the Chairman-in-office and with the consent of all the Member States. Dialogue partnership and sectoral dialogue partnership may be granted following the resolution of the Council. (BSEC)
- Article 16.1. The Bank shall co-operate with all international organisations active in fields similar to its own. 2. The Bank shall seek to establish all appropriate contacts in the interests of co-operation with banking and financial institutions in the countries to which its operations extend. (EIB)

Multilateralism

- Article 4. In the execution of the Treaty, the High Contracting Parties and any Organs established by Them under the Treaty shall work in close co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. ^[L]_[SEP](WEU)
- Preamble (para 6). Reaffirming the high priority they attach to the privileged relationship between the Member States and to the facilitation of continuity in their respective good relations with the European Union, which are based on proximity, long-standing common values and European identity (EFTA)
- Preamble (para 8). Building on their respective rights and obligations under the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization and other multilateral and bilateral instruments of co-operation (EFTA)
- Article 3. The CEI, as a part of the European integration process, endeavours to co-operate with European organisations and institutions, in particular with the European Union, the Council of Europe and the OSCE as well as with other regional co-operation initiatives in areas of mutual interest. The CEI also co-operates with the UN system and with other relevant international organisations, in particular the UNECE, the OECD as well as with international financial institutions, especially the EBRD. (CEI)

Bilateralism

- Preamble (para 8). Building on their respective rights and obligations under the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization and other multilateral and bilateral instruments of co-operation (EFTA)

Great Power Management

- Article 26. Members shall be entitled to the number of representatives given below: (CoE)

Albania	4	Luxembourg	3
Andorra	2	Malta	3
Armenia	4	Moldova	5
Austria	6	Monaco.....	2
Azerbaijan	6	Montenegro	3
Belgium	7	Netherlands	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	Norway.....	5
Bulgaria	6	Poland.....	12
Croatia	5	Portugal	7
Cyprus.....	3	Romania	10
Czech Republic	7	Russia	18
Denmark	5	San Marino.....	2
Estonia	3	Serbia.....	7
Finland	5	Slovak Republic	5
France	18	Slovenia.....	3
Georgia	5	Spain.....	12
Germany	18	Sweden	6
Greece.....	7	Switzerland	6
Hungary	7	"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	3
Iceland	3	Turkey	12
Ireland.....	4	Ukraine.....	12
Italy.....	18	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18
Latvia	3		
Liechtenstein	2		
Lithuania.....	4		

- Article 2. The sub-paragraph of the preamble to the Treaty: "to take such steps as may be held necessary in the event of renewal by Germany of a policy of aggression" shall be modified to read: "to promote the unity and to encourage the progressive integration of Europe". (WEU – Paris Agreement) ^[L]_{SEP}
- Article 11. 2. The Board of Directors shall consist of 25 directors and 13 alternates. The directors shall be appointed by the Board of Governors for five years as shown below: three directors nominated by the Federal Republic of Germany, three directors nominated by the French Republic, three directors nominated by the Italian Republic, three directors nominated by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, two directors nominated by the Kingdom of Spain, one director nominated by the Kingdom of Belgium, one director nominated by the Kingdom of Denmark, one director nominated by the Hellenic Republic, one director nominated by Ireland, one director nominated by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, one director nominated by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, one director nominated by the Republic of Austria, one director nominated by the Portuguese Republic, one director nominated by the Republic of Finland, one director nominated by the Kingdom of Sweden, one director nominated by the Commission. The alternates shall be appointed by the Board of Governors for five years as shown below: two alternates nominated by the Federal Republic of Germany, two alternates nominated by the French Republic, two alternates nominated by the Italian Republic, two alternates nominated by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, one alternate nominated by common accord of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic, one alternate nominated by common accord of the Benelux countries, one alternate nominated by common accord of the Kingdom of Denmark, the

Hellenic Republic and Ireland, one alternate nominated by common accord of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden, one alternate nominated by the Commission. (EIB)

Alliances

- Article 7. None of the High Contracting Parties will conclude any alliance or participate in any coalition directed against any other of the High Contracting Parties. (WEU)

War

- Preamble (para 9). Resolved to strengthen the safeguards of peace and liberty by establishing this combination of resources, and calling upon the other peoples of Europe who share their ideal to join in their effort. (EU)
- Article 224. Member States shall consult one another for the purpose of enacting in common the necessary provisions to prevent the functioning of the Common Market from being affected by measures which a Member State may be called upon to take in case of serious internal disturbances affecting public order, in case of war or of serious international tension constituting a threat of war or in order to carry out undertakings into which it has entered for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security. (EU)
- Preamble (para 2). Convinced that the pursuit of peace based upon justice and international co-operation is vital for the preservation of human society and civilisation. (CoE)
- Preamble (para 1). *Reaffirming* their objective of promoting better relations among themselves and ensuring conditions in which their people can live in true and lasting peace free from any threat to or attempt against their security. (OSCE)
- Preamble (para 5). *Recognizing* the indivisibility of security in Europe as well as their common interest in the development of cooperation throughout Europe and among selves and expressing their intention to pursue efforts accordingly. (OSCE)
- Preamble (para 6). *Recognizing* the close link between peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole and conscious of the need for each of them to make its contribution to the strengthening of world peace and security and to the promotion of fundamental rights, economic and social progress and well-being for all peoples. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a. *Reaffirming* their commitment to peace, security and justice and the continuing development of friendly relations and co-operation. (OSCE)
- 1.a. *Reaffirming*, in conformity with their membership in the United Nations and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, their full and active support for the United Nations and for the enhancement of its role and effectiveness in strengthening international peace, security and justice, and in promoting the solution of international problems, as well as the development of friendly relations and cooperation among States. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.II. The participating States will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the present Declaration. No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle. Accordingly, the participating States will refrain from any acts constituting a threat of force or direct or indirect use of force against another participating State. Likewise they will refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. Likewise they will also refrain in their mutual relations from any act of reprisal by force. No such threat or use of force will be employed as a means of settling disputes, or questions likely to give rise to disputes, between them. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or

other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)

- 1.1.a.V. The participating States will settle disputes among them by peaceful means in such a manner as not to endanger international peace and security, and justice. They will endeavour in good faith and a spirit of cooperation to reach a rapid and equitable solution on the basis of international law. For this purpose they will use such means as negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice including any settlement procedure agreed to in advance of disputes to which they are parties. In the event of failure to reach a solution by any of the above peaceful means, the parties to a dispute will continue to seek a mutually agreed way to settle the dispute peacefully. Participating States, parties to a dispute among them, as well as other participating States, will refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation to such a degree as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and thereby make a peaceful settlement of the dispute more difficult. (OSCE)
- 1.1.b.i. *Reaffirming* that they will respect and give effect to refraining from the threat or use of force and convinced of the necessity to make it an effective norm of international life...To give effect and expression, by all the ways and forms which they consider appropriate, to the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force in their relations with one another. To refrain from any use of armed forces inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, against another participating State, in particular from invasion of or attack on its territory. To refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights...To take effective measures which by their scope and by their nature constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. To promote, by all means which each of them considers appropriate, a climate of confidence and respect among peoples consonant with their duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression or for any threat or use of force inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, against another participating State. To make every effort to settle exclusively by peaceful means any dispute between them, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security in Europe, and to seek, first of all, a solution through the peaceful means set forth in Article 33 of the United Nations Charter. To refrain from any action which could hinder the peaceful settlement of disputes between the participating States. (OSCE)
- 1.1.b.ii. *Reaffirming* their determination to settle their disputes as set forth in the Principle of Peaceful Settlement of Disputes; *Convinced* that the peaceful settlement of disputes is a complement to refraining from the threat or use of force, both being essential though not exclusive factors for the maintenance and consolidation of peace and security; *Desiring* to reinforce and to improve the methods at their disposal for the peaceful settlement of disputes; 1. Are resolved to pursue the examination and elaboration of a generally acceptable method for the peaceful settlement of disputes aimed at complementing existing methods, and to continue to this end to work upon the "Draft Convention on a European System for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes" submitted by Switzerland during the second stage of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, as well as other proposals relating to it and directed towards the elaboration of such a method. (OSCE)

- 1.2. *Desirous* of eliminating the causes of tension that may exist among them and thus of contributing to the strengthening of peace and security in the world; *Determined* to strengthen confidence among them and thus to contribute to increasing stability and security in Europe; *Determined* further to refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States as adopted in this Final Act; *Recognizing* the need to contribute to reducing the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities which could give rise to apprehension, particularly in a situation where the participating States lack clear and timely information about the nature of such activities; *Taking into account* considerations relevant to efforts aimed at lessening tension and promoting disarmament...(OSCE)
- 1.2.II. The participating States recognize the interest of all of them in efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation and promoting disarmament which are designed to complement political détente in Europe and to strengthen their security. They are convinced of the necessity to take effective measures in these fields which by their scope and by their nature constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and which should result in strengthening peace and security throughout the world. (OSCE)
- 2. *Convinced* that their efforts to develop cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment and other areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole...(OSCE)
- 3. *Believing* that the strengthening of security and the intensification of co-operation in Europe would stimulate positive processes in the Mediterranean region, and expressing their intention to contribute towards peace, security and justice in the region, in which ends the participating States and the non-participating Mediterranean States have a common interest. (OSCE)
- 3. In order to advance the objectives set forth above, the participating States also declare their intention of maintaining and amplifying the contacts and dialogue as initiated by the CSCE with the non-participating Mediterranean States to include all the States of the Mediterranean, with the purpose of contributing to peace, reducing armed forces in the region, strengthening security, lessening tensions in the region, and widening the scope of co- operation, ends in which all share a common interest, as well as with the purpose of defining further common objectives. (OSCE)
- 4. *Desiring* to contribute to the strengthening of peace and understanding among peoples and to the spiritual enrichment of the human personality without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion... (OSCE)
- Article 4. A settlement of the Kosovo conflict is critical to our ability to reach fully the objectives of the Stability Pact and to work towards permanent, long term measures for a future of peace and inter-ethnic harmony without fear of the resurgence of war. (SPSEE)
- Article 9. The Stability Pact aims at strengthening countries in South Eastern Europe in their efforts to foster peace, democracy, respect for human rights and economic prosperity, in order to achieve stability in the whole region. Those countries in the region who seek integration into Euro-Atlantic structures, alongside a number of other participants in the Pact, strongly believe that the implementation of this process will facilitate their objective. (SPSEE)
- Article 10. 1. preventing and putting an end to tensions and crises as a prerequisite for lasting stability. This includes concluding and implementing among ourselves multilateral

and bilateral agreements and taking domestic measures to overcome the existing potential for conflict... (SPSEE)

- Article 10.9. preventing forced population displacement caused by war, persecution and civil strife as well as migration generated by poverty... (SPSEE)
- Article 11. Lasting peace and stability in South Eastern Europe will only become possible when democratic principles and values, which are already actively promoted by many countries in the region, have taken root throughout, including in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. International efforts must focus on consolidating and linking areas of stability in the region to lay a firm foundation for the transition of the region as a whole to a peaceful and democratic future. (SPSEE)
- Article 21. We highly appreciate the contribution and the solidarity of the countries in the region with the efforts of the international community for reaching a peaceful solution on Kosovo... (SPSEE)
- Article 25. We underline the UN's central role in the region for peace and security and for lasting political normalisation, as well as for humanitarian efforts and economic rehabilitation. We strongly support UNHCR's lead agency function in all refugee-related questions, in particular the protection and return of refugees and displaced persons and the crucial role undertaken by WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNHCHR and other members of the UN system. We look forward to the active involvement of relevant UN agencies in the South Eastern Europe Regional Table. We note that the UN Economic Commission for Europe has expertise which can usefully contribute to the proceedings of the Working Tables of the Stability Pact. (SPSEE)
- Article 26. We note NATO's decision to increase cooperation with the countries of South Eastern Europe and its commitment to openness, as well as the intention of NATO, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace to work in cooperation with other Euro-Atlantic structures, to contribute to stability and security and to maintain and increase consultations with the countries of the region. We call for their engagement, in conformity with the objectives of the Pact, in regional security cooperation and conflict prevention and management. We welcome these stabilization activities aimed at promoting the objectives of this Pact. The enhanced use of NATO's consultative fora and mechanisms, the development of an EAPC cooperative mechanism and the increased use of Partnership for Peace programmes will serve the objectives of overall stability, cooperation and good-neighbourliness envisaged in the Pact. (SPSEE)
- Article 29. Russia has played and continues to play a key role in the region. Russian efforts and contribution to achieving a peaceful solution of conflicts there, in particular of the Kosovo crisis, are appreciated. Having been involved at an early stage in the launching of this Pact, the Russian Federation will continue to play a leading and constructive role in development and implementation of the Pact, in cooperation with the EU, the UN, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, international economic and financial organisations and institutions, as well as regional initiatives and individual states. The Russian Federation can make a valuable contribution to activities aimed at promoting peace, security and post-conflict cooperation. (SPSEE)
- Article 35. We note the role of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation in promoting mutual understanding, improving the overall political climate and fostering economic development in the Black Sea region. Welcoming its engagement to peace, security and stability through economic cooperation, we invite the BSEC to contribute to the implementation of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. (SPSEE)
- Preamble (para 6). To afford assistance to each other, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in maintaining international peace and security and in resisting any policy of aggression (WEU)

- Article 5. If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the Party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power. (WEU)
- Article 6. All measures taken as a result of the preceding Article shall be immediately reported to the Security Council. They shall be terminated as soon as the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. (WEU)
- Article 8.1. For the purposes of strengthening peace and security and of promoting unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe and closer co-operation between Them and with other European organisations, the High Contracting Parties to the Brussels Treaty shall create a Council to consider matters concerning the execution of this Treaty and of its Protocols and their Annexes. (WEU)
- Article 8.3. At the request of any of the High Contracting Parties the Council shall be immediately convened in order to permit Them to consult with regard to any situation which may constitute a threat to peace, in whatever area this threat should arise, or a danger to economic stability. (WEU)
- Preamble (para 2). Inspired by a common will to strengthen peace and security (WEU – Paris Agreement)
- Article 39. Nothing in this Convention shall prevent a Member State from taking any measures: (a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its essential security interests; (b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions and war materials or other products or services indispensable for defence purposes or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products or services not intended for specifically military purposes; (c) which it considers essential to its own security in the event of serious internal disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or serious international tension constituting threat of war or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security. (EFTA)
- Article 19. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from taking any measure which it considers necessary: a. to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its essential security interests; b. for the protection of its essential security interests or for the implementation of international obligations or national policies; i. relating to the traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes, and to such traffic in other goods, materials and services as is carried on directly or indirectly for the purpose of supplying a military establishment; or ii. relating to the non-proliferation of biological and chemical weapons, nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; or iii. taken in time of war or other serious international tension. (CEFTA)
- Preamble (para 10). Expressing the desire of their countries and peoples for constructive and fruitful collaboration in wide ranging fields of economic activity with the aim of turning the BSEC Region into one peace, stability and prosperity. (BSEC)

Balance of Power

- Article 138. 2. The number of these delegates shall be fixed as follows: (EU)
 - Belgium 14
 - Germany 36
 - France 36
 - Italy 36
 - Luxembourg 6
 - Netherlands 14
- Article 148. 2. Where conclusions of the Council require a qualified majority, the votes of its members shall be weighted as follows: (EU)
 - Belgium 2
 - Germany 4
 - France 4
 - Italy 4
 - Luxembourg 1
 - Netherlands 2
- Article 194. The number of members of the Committee shall be fixed as follows: (EU)
 - Belgium 12
 - Germany 24
 - France 24
 - Italy 24
 - Luxembourg 5
 - Netherlands 12
- Article 203. 5. For the adoption of the section of the budget relating to the European Social Fund the votes of the members of the Council shall be weighted as follows:
 - Belgium 8
 - Germany 32
 - France 32
 - Italy 20
 - Luxembourg 1
 - Netherlands 7

A majority of at least 67 votes shall be required for the adoption of any conclusions. (EU)

Equality of People

- 1.1.a.VII. The participating States will respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. They will promote and encourage the effective exercise of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms all of which derive from the inherent dignity of the human person and are essential for his free and full development. Within this framework the participating States will recognize and respect the freedom of the individual to profess and practice, alone or in community with others, religion or belief acting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. The participating States on whose territory national minorities exist will respect the right of persons belonging to such minorities to equality before the law, will afford them the full opportunity for the actual enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and will, in this manner, protect their legitimate interests in this sphere. The participating States recognize the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for which is an essential factor for the peace, justice and well-being necessary to ensure the development of friendly relations and cooperation among themselves as among all States. They will constantly respect these rights and freedoms in their mutual relations and will endeavour jointly and separately, including in co-operation with the United Nations, to promote universal and effective respect for them. They confirm the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties in this field. In the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the participating States will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They will also fulfil their obligations as set forth in the international declarations and agreements in this field, including inter alia the International Covenants on Human Rights, by which they may be bound. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.VIII. The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle. (OSCE)
- 4. *Desiring* to contribute to the strengthening of peace and understanding among peoples and to the spiritual enrichment of the human personality without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion... (OSCE)

Human Rights

- Article 1.b. This aim shall be pursued through the organs of the Council by discussion of questions of common concern and by agreements and common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and further realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. (CoE)
- Article 3. Every member of the Council of Europe must accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realisation of the aim of the Council as specified in Chapter I. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (93).26.1. Any State willing to accept the principles of democracy, the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and wishing to co-operate with the Council of Europe may be granted by the Committee of Ministers, after consulting the Parliamentary Assembly, observer status with the Organisation. (CoE)
- Preamble (para 6). *Recognizing* the close link between peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole and conscious of the need for each of them to make its contribution to the strengthening of world peace and security and to the promotion of fundamental rights, economic and social progress and well-being for all peoples. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.VII. The participating States will respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. They will promote and encourage the effective exercise of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms all of which derive from the inherent dignity of the human person and are essential for his free and full development. Within this framework the participating States will recognize and respect the freedom of the individual to profess and practice, alone or in community with others, religion or belief acting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. The participating States on whose territory national minorities exist will respect the right of persons belonging to such minorities to equality before the law, will afford them the full opportunity for the actual enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and will, in this manner, protect their legitimate interests in this sphere. The participating States recognize the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for which is an essential factor for the peace, justice and well-being necessary to ensure the development of friendly relations and cooperation among themselves as among all States. They will constantly respect these rights and freedoms in their mutual relations and will endeavour jointly and separately, including in co-operation with the United Nations, to promote universal and effective respect for them. They confirm the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties in this field. In the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the participating States will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They will also fulfil their obligations as set forth in the international declarations and agreements in this field, including inter alia the International Covenants on Human Rights, by which they may be bound. (OSCE)
- Article 9. The Stability Pact aims at strengthening countries in South Eastern Europe in their efforts to foster peace, democracy, respect for human rights and economic prosperity, in order to achieve stability in the whole region. Those countries in the region who seek integration into Euro-Atlantic structures, alongside a number of other participants in the Pact, strongly believe that the implementation of this process will facilitate their objective. (SPSEE)

- Article 10. bringing about mature democratic political processes, based on free and fair elections, grounded in the rule of law and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, the right to free and independent media, legislative branches accountable to their constituents, independent judiciaries, combating corruption, deepening and strengthening of civil society. (SPSEE)
- Article 14. The South Eastern Europe Regional Table will ensure coordination of activities of and among the following Working Tables, which will build upon existing expertise, institutions and initiatives and could be divided into sub-tables: Working Table on democratisation and human rights; Working Table on economic reconstruction, development and cooperation; Working Table on security issues. (SPSEE)
- Article 24. We welcome the Council of Europe's readiness to integrate all countries in the region into full membership on the basis of the principles of pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Council of Europe can make an important contribution to the objectives of the Pact through its parliamentary and intergovernmental organs and institutions, its European norms embodied in relevant legally-binding Conventions, primarily the European Convention of Human Rights (and the Court), its instruments and assistance programmes in the fields of democratic institutions, human rights, law, justice and education, as well as its strong links with civil society. In this context, we take note with great interest of the Council of Europe's Stability Programme for South East Europe to be implemented, together and in close coordination with the countries concerned and other international and regional organisations active in the field. (SPSEE)
- Annex C. Working Table on democratisation and human rights, which will address: i. democratisation and human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities; free and independent media; civil society building; rule of law and law enforcement; institution building; efficient administration and good governance; development of common rules of conduct on border related questions; other related questions of interest to the participants; ii. refugee issues, including protection and return of refugees and displaced persons... (SPSEE)
- Preamble (para 2). To reaffirm their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the other ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations (WEU)
- Preamble (para 3). To fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the constitutional traditions and the rule of law, which are their common heritage (WEU)
- Preamble (para 2). *Reaffirming* their commitment to pluralistic democracy based on the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms (CEFTA)
- Article 6. ...strengthening the democratic institutions and observance of human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities as well as humanitarian matters... (CEI)
- Article 2.1. The Ministers of the Baltic Sea States agreed that democracy is the political system most conducive to individual freedom, respect for human rights, and economic growth. They stressed that they are prepared to protect, support and develop democratic institutions, especially in the new democracies and in this connection reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of the relevant CSCE-documents, including in particular the documents from the meetings in Copenhagen and Moscow on the Human Dimension of the CSCE. In order to enhance their joint endeavours in this respect, the Ministers agreed to cooperate closely with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in Warsaw as well as with the Council of Europe and other institutions and organizations engaged in human rights activities. (CBSS)

- Preamble (para 8). Sharing the common vision of their regional cooperation as a part of the integration process in Europe, based on human rights and fundamental freedoms, prosperity through economic liberty, social justice, and equal security and stability which is open for interaction with other countries, regional initiatives and international organizations and financial institutions. (BSEC)

Humanitarian Intervention/Assistance

- Article 2.3. The Ministers realized that a number of states in the region face urgent and serious problems in connection with the supply of food, medicine and fuel. Ongoing programmes of humanitarian assistance remain vital in the short term to overcome these problems and help safeguard the health of the populations. Efforts should be made to ensure a long term solution of the supply problems. The Ministers underlined the need for enhancing cooperation in the field of health and social affairs including the prevention of drug abuse. The Ministers also agreed to pay attention to the causes which may result in a possible increased migration. (CBSS)

Redistribution

- Article 130. The task of the European Investment Bank shall be to contribute, by calling on the capital markets and its own resources, to the balanced and smooth development of the Common Market in the interest of the Community. For this purpose, the Bank shall by granting loans and guarantees on a non-profit-making basis facilitate the financing of the following projects in all sectors of the economy: (a) projects for developing less developed regions...(EU)
- Article 227.2. The institutions of the Community shall, within the framework of the procedures provided for in this Treaty and, in particular, of Article 226, ensure the possibility of the economic and social development of the regions concerned. (EU)

Market

- Article 2. It shall be the aim of the Community, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of Member States, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its Member States. (EU)
- Article 8.1. The Common Market shall be progressively established in the course of a transitional period of twelve years. (EU)
- Article 8. 7. Subject to the exceptions or deviations provided for in this Treaty, the expiry of the transitional period shall constitute the final date for the entry into force of all the rules laid down and for the completion of all the measures required for the establishment of the Common Market. (EU)
- Article 48.1. The free movement of workers shall be ensured within the Community not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period. (EU)
- Article 49. Upon the entry into force of this Treaty, the Council, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee has been consulted, shall, by means of directives or regulations, lay down the measures necessary to effect progressively the free movement of workers, as defined in the preceding Article, in particular: (a) by ensuring close collaboration between national labour administrations; (b) by progressively abolishing according to a plan any such administrative procedures and practices and also any such time-limits in respect of eligibility for available employment as are applied as a result either of municipal law or of agreements previously concluded between Member States and the maintenance of which would be an obstacle to the freeing of the movement of workers; (c) by progressively abolishing according to a plan all such time-limits and other restrictions provided for either under municipal law or under agreements previously concluded between Member States as impose on workers of other Member States conditions for the free choice of employment different from these imposed on workers of the State concerned; and (d) by setting up appropriate machinery for connecting offers of employment and requests for employment, with a view to equilibrating them in such a way as to avoid serious threats to the standard of living and employment in the various regions and industries. (EU)
- Article 59. Within the framework of the provisions set out below, restrictions on the free supply of services within the Community shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period in respect of nationals of Member States who are established in a State of the Community other than that of the person to whom the services are supplied. (EU)
- Article 60. Services within the meaning of this Treaty shall be deemed to be services normally supplied for remuneration, to the extent that they are not governed by the provisions relating to the free movement of goods, capital and persons...(EU)
- Article 61.1. The free movement of services in respect of transport shall be governed by the provisions of the Title relating to transport...(EU)
- Article 62. Except where otherwise provided for in this Treaty, Member States shall not introduce any new restrictions on the freedom which has been in fact achieved, in regard to the supply of services, at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 63. 1. Before the end of the first stage, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall lay down a general programme for the abolition of restrictions existing within the Community on the free supply of

services. The Commission shall submit such proposal to the Council in the course of the first two years of the first stage. The programme shall, for each category of services, fix the general conditions and the stages of such liberalisation. 2. In order to implement the general programme or, if no such programme exists, to complete one stage in the liberalisation of a specific service, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission and after the Economic and Social Committee and the Assembly have been consulted, shall, before the end of the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote, act by issuing directives. 3. The proposals and decisions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall, as a general rule, accord priority to services which directly affect production costs or the liberalisation of which contributes to facilitating the exchange of goods. (EU)

- Article 64. Member States hereby declare their willingness to undertake the liberalisation of services beyond the extent required by the directives issued in application of Article 63, paragraph 2, if their general economic situation and the situation of the sector concerned so permit. (EU)
- Article 65. As long as the abolition of restrictions on the free supply of services has not been effected, each Member State shall apply such restrictions without distinction on grounds of nationality or residence to all persons within the meaning of Article 59, first paragraph, who supply services. (EU)
- Article 85. 1. The following shall be deemed to be incompatible with the Common Market and shall hereby be prohibited: any agreements between enterprises, any decisions by associations of enterprises and any concerted practices which are likely to affect trade between the Member States and which have as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market... (EU)
- Article 101. Where the Commission finds that a disparity existing between the legislative or administrative provisions of the Member States distorts the conditions of competition in the Common Market and thereby causes a state of affairs which must be eliminated, it shall enter into consultation with the interested Member States. (EU)
- Article 130. The task of the European Investment Bank shall be to contribute, by calling on the capital markets and its own resources, to the balanced and smooth development of the Common Market in the interest of the Community. For this purpose, the Bank shall by granting loans and guarantees on a non-profit-making basis facilitate the financing of the following projects in all sectors of the economy: (a) projects for developing less developed regions; (b) projects for modernising or converting enterprises or for creating new activities which are called for by the progressive establishment of the Common Market where such projects by their size or nature cannot be entirely financed by the various means available in each of the Member States; and (c) projects of common interest to several Member States which by their size or nature cannot be entirely financed by the various means available in each of the Member States. (EU)
- 2.1. ...consider that their trade in various products should be conducted in such a way as not to cause or threaten to cause serious injury - and should the situation arise, market disruption - in domestic markets for these products and in particular to the detriment of domestic producers of like or directly competitive products; as regards the concept of market disruption, it is understood that it should not be invoked in a way inconsistent with the relevant provisions of their international agreements; if they resort to safeguard measures, they will do so in conformity with their commitments in this field arising from international agreements to which they are parties and will take account of the interests of the parties directly concerned; will give due attention to measures for the promotion of trade and the diversification of its structure; note that the growth and diversification of trade would contribute to widening the possibilities of choice of products; consider it

appropriate to create favourable conditions for the participation of firms, organizations and enterprises in the development of trade. (OSCE)

- 2.1. *Recognizing* the importance of adapting production to the requirements of foreign markets in order to ensure the expansion of international trade; *Conscious* of the need of exporters to be as fully familiar as possible with and take account of the requirements of potential users, will encourage organizations, enterprises and firms concerned with foreign trade to develop further the knowledge and techniques required for effective marketing; will encourage the improvement of conditions for the implementation of measures to promote trade and to satisfy the needs of users in respect of imported products, in particular through market research and advertising measures as well as, where useful, the establishment of supply facilities, the furnishing of spare parts, the functioning of after sales services, and the training of the necessary local technical personnel; will encourage international cooperation in the field of trade promotion, including marketing, and the work undertaken on these subjects within the international bodies, in particular the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (OSCE)
- 2.2. to improve the quality and the quantity of information relevant to industrial co-operation, in particular the laws and regulations, including those relating to foreign exchange, general orientation of national economic plans and programmes as well as programme priorities and economic conditions of the market... (OSCE)
- Article 10.5. creating vibrant market economies based on sound macro policies, markets open to greatly expanded foreign trade and private sector investment, effective and transparent customs and commercial/regulatory regimes, developing strong capital markets and diversified ownership, including privatisation, leading to a widening circle of prosperity for all our citizens... (SPSEE)
- Article 2. The objectives of the Association shall be (a) to promote a continued and balanced strengthening of trade and economic relations between the Member States with fair conditions of competition, and the respect of equivalent rules, within the area of the Association; (b) the free trade in goods; (c) to progressively liberalise the free movement of persons; (d) the progressive liberalisation of trade in services and of investment; (e) to provide fair conditions of competition affecting trade between the Member States; (f) to open the public procurement markets of the Member States; (g) to provide appropriate protection of intellectual property rights, in accordance with the highest international standards. (EFTA)
- Article 25. 1. In respect of financial services, this Chapter does not prejudice the right of the Member States to adopt measures necessary for prudential grounds in order to ensure the protection of investors, depositors, policy holders, or persons to whom a fiduciary duty is owed, or to ensure the integrity and stability of the financial system. These measures shall not discriminate against companies or firms of the other Member States in comparison to its own companies or firms. 2. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to require a Member State to disclose information relating to the affairs and accounts of individual customers or any confidential or proprietary information in the possession of public entities. (EFTA)
- Article 35. The Member States shall liberalise the access to each other's transport markets for the carriage of passengers and goods by road, rail and air in accordance with the provisions set out in Annex P and Annex Q respectively. (EFTA)
- Article 37. 1. The Member States reaffirm their rights and obligations under the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA). Under this Convention, the Member States broaden the scope of their commitments under the WTO Government Procurement Agreement with an aim to pursue liberalisation in public procurement markets in accordance with Annex R. 2. To this effect, the Member States shall secure non-

discriminative, transparent and reciprocal access to their respective public procurement markets and shall ensure open and effective competition based on equal treatment. (EFTA)

- Preamble (para 5). *Reaffirming* their firm commitment to the principles of a market economy, which constitutes the basis for their relations (CEFTA)
- The Ministers stressed the need for economic assistance in an initial phase in order to facilitate the transition from planned to market economies. The Ministers underlined their intention to promote this assistance. The Ministers noted that in the new Europe, the market mechanism is the basic principle of economic relations within and between the Baltic Sea States. In this connection they drew attention to the recommendations of the relevant CSCE-documents, including in particular the document from the Conference on Economic Co-operation in Europe, held in Bonn on 19 March - 11 April 1990. They underlined that one of the fundamental prerequisites of stable market economies in all of the Baltic Sea States is the further development of economic and technological cooperation and mutual support at all levels. In this connection, the Ministers stressed the need for increased individual and collective efforts in the field of research and development in order to promote further growth in their productive sectors. (CBSS)
- Preamble (para 8). Sharing the common vision of their regional cooperation as a part of the integration process in Europe, based on human rights and fundamental freedoms, prosperity through economic liberty, social justice, and equal security and stability which is open for interaction with other countries, regional initiatives and international organizations and financial institutions. (BSEC)
- Article 4. In accordance with the agreed principles and with the aim of utilizing more effectively their human, natural and other resources for attaining a sustained growth of their national economies and the social well-being of their peoples, the Member States shall cooperate in the following areas: trade and economic development; banking and finance; communications; energy; transport; agriculture and agro-industry; health care and pharmaceuticals; environmental protection; tourism; science and technology; exchange of statistical data and economic information; collaboration between customs and other border authorities; human contacts; combating organized crime, illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and radioactive materials, all acts of terrorism and illegal migration, or in any other related area, following a decision of the Council. (BSEC)

Trade Liberalisation

- Preamble (para 7). Desirous of contributing by means of a common commercial policy to the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade. (EU)
- Article 3. For the purposes set out in the preceding Article, the activities of the Community shall include, under the conditions and with the timing provided for in this Treaty: (a) the elimination, as between Member States, of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the importation and exportation of goods, as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect; (b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries; (c) the abolition, as between Member States, of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital. (EU)
- Article 9.1. The Community shall be based upon a customs union covering the exchange of all goods and comprising both the prohibition, as between Member States, of customs duties on importation and exportation and all charges with equivalent effect and the adoption of a common customs tariff in their relations with third countries. (EU)
- Article 10.2. The Commission shall, before the end of the first year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, lay down the methods of administrative co-operation to be adopted for the application of Article 9, paragraph 2, taking due account of the need for reducing as far as possible the formalities imposed on trade. Before the end of the first year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, the Commission shall lay down the provisions applicable, as regards trade between Member States, to goods originating in another Member State in whose manufacture products have been used on which the appropriate customs duties or charges with equivalent effect in the exporting Member State have not been levied or which have benefited by a total or partial drawback on such duties or charges. When laying down such provisions, the Commission shall take due account of the rules for the elimination of customs duties within the Community and for the progressive application of the common customs tariff. (EU)
- Article 12. Member States shall refrain from introducing, as between themselves, any new customs duties on importation or exportation or charges with equivalent effect and from increasing such duties or charges as they apply in their commercial relations with each other. (EU)
- Article 13. 1. Customs duties on importation in force between Member States shall be progressively abolished by them in the course of the transitional period under the conditions laid down in Articles 14 and 15. 2. Charges in force between Member States having an effect equivalent to customs duties on importation shall be progressively abolished by them in the course of the transitional period. The Commission shall, by means of directives, fix the timing of such abolition. It shall be guided by the rules mentioned in Article 14, paragraphs 2 and 3, and by the directives issued by the Council in application of the said paragraph 2. (EU)
- Article 14. 1. In respect of each product, the basic duty which shall be subject to the successive reductions shall be the duty applied on 1 January 1957. 2. The timing of the reductions shall be as follows: (a) in the course of the first stage, the first reduction shall be made one year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty; the second reduction shall be made eighteen months later; the third, at the end of the fourth year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty; (b) in the course of the second stage, a reduction shall be made eighteen months after the beginning of that stage; a second reduction, eighteen months after the preceding one; a third reduction shall be made one year later; and (c) the reductions which still remain to be made shall be carried out in the course of

the third stage; the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall fix their timing by means of directives. 3. At the time of the first reduction, Member States shall, in respect of each product, bring into force as between themselves a duty equal to the basic duty less 10 per cent. At the time of each subsequent reduction, each Member State shall reduce the total of the duties in such a way as to reduce by 10 per cent its total customs receipts as defined in paragraph 4, it being understood that the reduction in the case of each product shall be equal to at least 5 per cent of the basic duty. In respect of products, however, on which a duty of more than 30 per cent would still remain, each reduction shall be equal to not less than 10 per cent of the basic duty. 4. The total customs receipts of each Member State, referred to in paragraph 3, shall be calculated by multiplying by the basic duties the value of its imports coming from other Member States during the year 1958. 5. Any special problems raised by the application of the preceding paragraphs shall be settled by directives issued by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission. (EU)

- Article 15. 1. Independently of the provisions of Article 14, any Member State may, in the course of the transitional period, suspend in whole or in part the collection of the duties applied by it to products imported from other Member States. It shall inform the other Member States and the Commission thereof. 2. Member States hereby declare their willingness to reduce their custom duties in regard to other Member States more rapidly than provided for in Article 14 if their general economic situation and the situation of the sector concerned so permit. The Commission shall make recommendations for this purpose to the Member States concerned. (EU)
- Article 16. Member States shall abolish as between themselves, not later than at the end of the first stage, the customs duties on exportation and charges with equivalent effect. (EU)
- Article 17. 1. The provisions of Articles 9 to 15, paragraph 1, shall also apply to customs duties of a fiscal nature. Such duties shall not, however, be taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating either total customs receipts or the reduction in total duties referred to in Article 14, paragraphs 3 and 4. Such duties shall, at each reduction, be lowered by not less than 10 per cent of the basic duty. Member States may reduce their duties more rapidly than is provided for in Article 14. 2. Member States shall, before the end of the first year after the entry into force of this Treaty, inform the Commission of their customs duties of a fiscal nature. 3. Member States shall retain the right to substitute for these duties an internal tax in accordance with the provisions of Article 95. 4. Where the Commission finds that in any Member State the substitution of such duty meets with serious difficulties, it shall authorise such State to retain the said duty provided that the State concerned shall abolish it not later than six years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. Such authorisation shall be requested before the end of the first year after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 18. Member States hereby declare their willingness to contribute to the development of international commerce and the reduction of barriers to trade by entering into reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements directed to the reduction of customs duties below the general level which they could claim as a result of the establishment of a customs union between themselves. (EU)
- Article 21.2. Before the end of the first stage and, in any case, not later than at the date of the fixing of such duties, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall decide as to the adjustments required with a view to ensuring the internal harmony of the common customs tariff following the application of the rules laid down in Articles 19 and 20, particular account being taken of the degree of processing undergone by the various goods to which the common tariff applies. (EU)

- Article 30. Quantitative restrictions on importation and all measures with equivalent effect shall, without prejudice to the following provisions, hereby be prohibited between Member States. (EU)
- Article 31. Member States shall refrain from introducing as between themselves any new quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect. (EU)
- Article 32. Member States shall, in their mutual trade, refrain from making more restrictive the quotas or measures with equivalent effect in existence at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. Such quotas shall be abolished not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period. In the course of this period, they shall be progressively abolished under the conditions specified below. (EU)
- Article 33. 1. Each of the Member States shall, at the end of one year after the entry into force of this Treaty, convert any bilateral quotas granted to other Member States into global quotas open, without discrimination, to all other Member States. (EU)
- Article 34. 1. Quantitative restrictions on exportation and any measures with equivalent effect shall hereby be prohibited as between Member States. 2. Member States shall abolish, not later than at the end of the first stage, all quantitative restrictions on exportation and any measures with equivalent effect in existence at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 35. Member States hereby declare their willingness to abolish, in relation to other Member States, their quantitative restrictions on importation and exportation more rapidly than is provided for in the preceding Articles, if their general economic situation and the situation of the sector concerned so permit. (EU)
- Article 37. 1. Member States shall progressively adjust any State monopolies of a commercial character in such a manner as will ensure the exclusion, at the date of the expiry of the transitional period, of all discrimination between the nationals of Member States in regard to conditions of supply or marketing of goods. (EU)
- Article 38. 1. The Common Market shall extend to agriculture and trade in agricultural products....2. Save where there are provisions to the contrary in Articles 39 to 46 inclusive, the rules laid down for the establishment of the Common Market shall apply to agricultural products. (EU)
- Article 86. To the extent to which trade between any Member States may be affected thereby, action by one or more enterprises to take improper advantage of a dominant position within the Common Market or within a substantial part of it shall be deemed to be incompatible with the Common Market and shall hereby be prohibited...(EU)
- Article 91. 1. If, in the course of the transitional period, the Commission, at the request of a Member State or of any other interested party, finds that dumping practices exist within the Common Market, it shall issue recommendations to the originator or originators of such practices with a view to bringing them to an end. Where such dumping practices continue, the Commission shall authorise the Member State injured to take protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. 2. Upon the entry into force of this Treaty, any products originating or having been entered for consumption in one Member State which have been exported to another Member State shall be admitted free of all customs duties, quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect when re-imported into the territory of the first State. The Commission shall lay down appropriate rules for the application of this paragraph. (EU)
- Article 92. 1. Except where otherwise provided for in this Treaty, any aid, granted by a Member State or granted by means of State resources, in any manner whatsoever, which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain enterprises or certain productions shall, to the extent to which it adversely affects trade between Member States, be deemed to be incompatible with the Common Market. (EU)

- Article 95. A Member State shall not impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other Member States any internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products. Furthermore, a Member State shall not impose on the products of other Member States any internal charges of such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other productions. Member States shall, not later than at the beginning of the second stage, abolish or amend any provisions existing at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty which are contrary to the above rules. (EU)
- Article 96. Products exported to the territory of any Member State may not benefit from any drawback of internal charges in excess of those charges imposed directly or indirectly on them. (EU)
- Article 106.1. Each Member State undertakes to authorise, in the currency of the Member State in which the creditor or the beneficiary resides, any payments connected with the exchange of goods, services or capital, and also any transfers of capital and wages, to the extent that the movement of goods, services, capital and persons is freed as between Member States in application of this Treaty. Member States hereby declare their willingness to free payments beyond the extent provided for in the preceding subparagraph, in so far as their economic situation in general and the situation of their balance of payments in particular so permit. 2. To the extent that exchanges of goods and services and movements of capital are limited only by restrictions on payments connected therewith, the provisions of the Chapters relating to the abolition of quantitative restrictions, to the freeing of services and to the free movement of capital shall, for the purposes of the progressive abolition of such restrictions, apply by analogy. 3. Member States undertake not to introduce as between themselves any new restrictions on transfers connected with the invisible transactions listed in Annex III to this Treaty. The progressive abolition of existing restrictions shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Articles 63 to 65 inclusive, in so far as such abolition is not governed by the provisions contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 or by the Chapter relating to the free movement of capital. (EU)
- Article 110. By establishing a customs union between themselves the Member States intend to contribute, in conformity with the common interest, to the harmonious development of world trade, the progressive abolition of restrictions on international exchanges and the lowering of customs barriers....(EU)
- Article 111.5. If Member States abolish or reduce quantitative restrictions in regard to third countries, they shall inform the Commission beforehand and shall accord identical treatment to the other Member States. (EU)
- Article 132. Such association shall have the following objects: 1. Member States shall, in their commercial exchanges with the countries and territories, apply the same rules which they apply among themselves pursuant to this Treaty. 2. Each country or territory shall apply to its commercial exchanges with Member States and with the other countries and territories the same rules which it applies in respect of the European State with which it has special relations. (EU)
- Article 133.1. Imports originating in the countries or territories shall, on their entry into Member States, benefit by the total abolition of customs duties which shall take place progressively between Member States in conformity with the provisions of this Treaty. 2. Customs duties imposed on imports from Member States and from countries or territories shall, on the entry of such imports into any of the other countries or territories, be progressively abolished in conformity with the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. 3. The countries and territories may, however, levy customs duties which correspond to the needs of their development and to the requirements of their industrialisation or which, being of a fiscal nature, have the object of contributing to their budgets. The duties

referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph shall be progressively reduced to the level of those imposed on imports of products coming from the Member State with which each country or territory has special relations. The percentages and the timing of the reductions provided for under this Treaty shall apply to the difference between the duty imposed, on entry into the importing country or territory, on a product coming from the Member State which has special relations with the country or territory concerned and the duty imposed on the same product coming from the Community. 4. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to countries and territories which, by reason of the special international obligations by which they are bound, already apply a non-discriminatory customs tariff at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. 5. The establishment or amendment of customs duties imposed on goods imported into the countries and territories shall not, either de jure or de facto, give rise to any direct or indirect discrimination between imports coming from the various Member States. (EU)

- 2.1. will endeavour to reduce or progressively eliminate all kinds of obstacles to the development of trade...(OSCE)
- Article 10.6. fostering economic cooperation in the region and between the region and the rest of Europe and the world, including free trade areas... (SPSEE)
- Annex C. Working Table on economic reconstruction, development and cooperation, including economic cooperation in the region and between the region and the rest of Europe and the world; promotion of free trade areas; border-crossing transport; energy supply and savings; deregulation and transparency; infrastructure; promotion of private sector business; environmental issues; sustainable reintegration of refugees; other related questions of interest to the participants, while maintaining the integrity of the donor coordination process... (SPSEE)
- Preamble (para 5). Having regard to the free trade agreements between the Member States on the one hand and third parties on the other (EFTA)
- Preamble (para 7). Resolved to deepen the co-operation instituted within the European Free Trade Association, further facilitating the free movement of goods, aiming at the progressive attainment of free movement of persons and the progressive liberalisation of trade in services and investment, further opening up the public procurement markets in the EFTA States, and providing for the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights, under fair conditions of competition (EFTA)
- Preamble (para 10). Affirming their commitment to the observance of recognised core labour standards, noting their endeavours to promote such standards in the appropriate multilateral fora and expressing their belief that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalisation contribute to the promotion of these standards (EFTA)
- Article 2.b. the free trade in goods. (EFTA)
- Chapter II: Free movement of Goods (EFTA)
 - Article 3. Customs duties on imports and exports, and any charges having equivalent effect, shall be prohibited between the Member States. This shall also apply to customs duties of a fiscal nature.
 - Article 4.1. No Member State shall impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other Member States any internal taxation of any kind in excess of that imposed directly or indirectly on similar domestic products. 2. Furthermore, no Member State shall impose on the products of other Member States any internal taxation of such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other products. 3. Where products are exported to the territory of any Member State, any repayment of internal taxation shall not exceed the internal taxation imposed on them whether directly or indirectly.

- Article 5. The rules of origin and methods of administrative cooperation in customs administration are set out in Annex A.
- Article 6. 1. Member States shall assist each other in customs matters in general in accordance with the provisions of Annex B in order to ensure that their customs legislation is correctly applied. 2. Annex B shall apply to all products whether or not covered by the provisions of this Convention.
- Article 7. Quantitative restrictions on imports and exports and all measures having equivalent effect, shall be prohibited between the Member-states.
- Article 8.1. In view of the special considerations affecting agriculture, the basic agricultural goods and the goods processed from agricultural raw materials listed in Annex C shall be subject to the following rules: (a) In relation to the goods listed in Part I of Annex C, the provisions of this Convention shall apply, with due regard to the arrangements provided for in Article 9. (b) In relation to goods listed in Part II or in Part III of Annex C, and with due regard to the arrangements provided for in Article 9, Articles 2, 3, 4 and 7 shall not apply. (c) In relation to the goods listed in Part III of Annex C, the Member States declare their readiness to foster, in so far as their agricultural policies allow, the harmonious development of trade. In pursuance of this objective, Iceland shall grant tariff concessions to agricultural products originating in Norway and Switzerland as specified in Table 1 of Annex D, Norway shall grant tariff concessions to agricultural products originating in Iceland and Switzerland as specified in Table 2 of Annex D, and Switzerland shall grant tariff concessions to agricultural products originating in Iceland and Norway as specified in Table 3 of Annex D. Article 15 of Annex A shall not apply to goods listed in Part III of Annex C. 2. Chapter IV on State aid, Chapter VI on competition and Chapter XII on public procurement shall not apply to agricultural goods.
- Article 9. 1. In order to take account of differences in the cost of the agricultural raw materials incorporated in the goods specified in Part I of Annex C referred to in subparagraph (a) of Article 8, the Convention does not preclude, in respect of such goods: (a) the levying, upon import, of a fixed duty; (b) the application of internal price compensation measures; (c) the application of measures adopted upon export. 2. The fixed duties, levied upon import of goods listed in Part I of Annex C, shall be based on, but not exceed, the differences between the domestic price and the world market price of the agricultural raw materials incorporated into the goods concerned. 3. With due regard to the provisions in paragraph 2, no Member State shall accord to imports of goods listed in Part I or in Part II of Annex C from the territory of another Member State a treatment less favourable than it accords to imports from the territory of the European Community or any other free trade partner. 4. The Member States shall notify each other of all changes in the treatment for products listed in Part I or in Part II of Annex C accorded to the European Community or any other free trade partner.
- Article 10. The provisions of this Convention shall apply in relation to fish and other marine products.
- Article 11.1. Specific rules on seeds are set out in Annex E. 2. Specific rules on organic agriculture are set out in Annex F.
- Article 12. The rights and obligations of the Member States in respect of sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall be governed by Annex G.
- Article 13. The provisions of Article 7 shall not preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on grounds of public morality; public policy or public security; the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants and of the environment; the protection of national treasures possessing

- artistic, historic or archaeological value; or the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between the Member-states.
- Chapter III: Technical Barriers to Trade (EFTA)
 - Article 14.1. Member States shall notify to the Council at the earliest practicable stage all draft technical regulations or amendments thereto. 2. The provisions on the notification procedure are set out in Annex H.
 - Article 15. Without prejudice to Article 7, Switzerland, on the one hand, and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, on the other, grant mutual acceptance of reports, certificates, authorisations, conformity marks and manufacturer's declarations of conformity in accordance with Annex I.
 - Chapter X: Trade in Services (EFTA)
 - Article 29.1. Within the framework of, and subject to, the provisions of this Convention, there shall be no restrictions on the right to supply services within the territory of the Member States in respect of natural persons, companies or firms of Member States who are established in a Member State other than that of the natural person, company or firm for whom the services are intended.
 - 3. Annexes L to O contain specific provisions and exemptions regarding the right to supply services. The Member States shall endeavour to eliminate gradually remaining discriminations, which they may maintain in accordance with Annexes L to O. The Member States agree to review the present provision, including its Annexes, within two years after the entry into force of the Agreement amending the Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association of 21 June 2001 with a view to reducing, and ultimately eliminating, the remaining restrictions.
 - From the date of entry into force of the Agreement amending the Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association of 21 June 2001, neither Member State shall adopt new, or more, discriminatory measures as regards services or service suppliers of another Member State, in comparison with the treatment accorded to its own like services or service suppliers.
 - Article 30. Within the scope of application of this Chapter, and without prejudice to any special provisions contained herein: (a) Member States shall grant treatment no less favourable than that accorded to their own natural persons, companies or firms providing services; (b) each Member State may regulate services activities within its territory in so far as these regulations do not discriminate against natural persons, companies or firms of the other Member States in comparison to its own natural persons, companies or firms. (EFTA)
 - Article 38. Current payments connected with the movement of goods, persons, services or capital as defined in Article 28 between Member States within the framework of the provisions of this Convention shall be free of all restrictions. (EFTA)
 - Preamble (para 7). *Resolved* to this end to eliminate progressively the obstacles to substantially all their mutual trade, in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Firmly convinced that this Agreement will foster the intensification of mutually beneficial trade relations among them and contribute to the process of integration in Europe (CEFTA)
 - Article 1.1. The parties shall gradually establish a free trade area in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement and in conformity with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in a transitional period ending on 1 January 2001, at the latest. 2. The objectives of the present Agreement are: a. to promote through the expansion of trade the harmonious development of the economic relations between the

Parties and thus to foster in the Parties the advance of economic activity, the improvement of living and employment conditions, and increased productivity and financial stability. b. to provide fair conditions of competition for trade between the Parties, c. to contribute in this way, by the removal of barriers to trade, to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade. (CEFTA)

- Article 3.1. No new customs duty on imports shall be introduced in trade between the Parties. 2. Customs duties on imports shall be abolished in accordance with the provisions of Protocol 1, 2 and 3. (CEFTA)
- Article 5. 1. No new charge having an effect equivalent to a customs duty on imports shall be introduced in trade between the Parties. 2. All charges having an effect equivalent to customs duties on imports shall be abolished on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement, except as provided for in Annex II. (CEFTA)
- Article 6. The provisions of Article 3 shall also apply to customs duties of a fiscal nature. (CEFTA)
- Article 7. 1. No customs duty on exports or charge having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Parties. 2. The Parties shall progressively abolish among them at the latest by 1 January 1997 any customs duties on exports and charges having equivalent effect. (CEFTA)
- Article 8. 1. No new quantitative restrictions on imports or measures having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Parties. 2. All quantitative restrictions and measures having equivalent effect on imports of products originating in the Parties shall be abolished on the date of entry into force of the Agreement, except as provided for in Annexes III/a, III/b and III/c. (CEFTA)
- Article 9. 1. No new quantitative restrictions on exports or measures having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Parties. 2. All quantitative restrictions on exports from the Parties and measures having equivalent effect shall be abolished on the date of entry into force of the Agreement, except as provided for in Annexes IV/a, IV/b and IV/c. (CEFTA)
- Article 18. This Agreement shall not preclude the prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports, or goods in transit justified on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security; the protection of health and life of humans, animal or plants; the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value; protection of intellectual property or rules relating to gold or silver or the conservation of exhaustible natural resources if such measures are made effective in conjunction with restrictions on domestic production or consumption. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between the Parties. (CEFTA)
- Article 20.1. The Parties shall adjust progressively any State monopoly of a commercial character so as to ensure that by the end of the fifth year after the entry into force of the Agreement, no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Parties. The Joint Committee will be informed about the measures adopted to implement this objective. (CEFTA)
- Article 21. 1. Payments in freely convertible currencies relating to trade in goods between the Parties and the transfer of such payments to the territory of the State, Party to this Agreement, where the creditor resides shall be free from any restrictions. 2. The parties shall refrain from any exchange or administrative restrictions on the grant, repayment or acceptance of short and medium term credits to trade in goods in which a resident participates. 3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, until Article VIII of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF becomes applicable for the Parties, the Parties reserve the right to apply exchange restrictions on the grant or acceptance of short and medium term credits

related to trade in goods to the extent permitted according to their status under the IMF, provided that these restrictions are applied in a non-discriminatory manner as regards the origin of the products and that they are not applied only to specific products or kind of products. The restrictions shall be of limited duration and shall be eliminated when conditions no longer justify their maintenance. The parties shall inform the Joint Committee promptly of the introduction of such measures and of any changes therein. (CEFTA)

- Article 23. 1. Any aid granted by a State being a Party to this Agreement or through State resources in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favoring certain goods shall, in so far as it may affect trade between this Party and other Parties to this Agreement, be incompatible with the proper functioning of this Agreement. (CEFTA)
- Article 24. 1. The Parties consider the liberalization of their respective government procurement markets as an objective of this Agreement. (CEFTA)
- Article 32. 1. The Parties shall endeavour to avoid the imposition of restrictive measures including measures relating to imports for balance of payments purposes. (CEFTA)
- Article 34. 3. For the purpose of the proper implementation of the Agreement, the Parties shall exchange information and, at the request of any Party, shall hold consultations within the Joint Committee. The Committee shall keep under review the possibility of further removal of the obstacles to trade between the Parties. (CEFTA)
- Preamble (para 4). Being resolved to strengthen the economic ties between their countries by means of free movement of persons, goods, capital and services (BENELUX)
- Preamble (para 6). Desiring to pursue a joint trade policy directed towards the most favourable development of the exchange of goods and services with third countries by means of the freest possible trade (BENELUX)
- Article 1.1. An Economic Union is established between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, entailing free movement of persons, goods, capital and services. (BENELUX)
- Article 3.1. Goods traffic between the territories of the High Contracting Parties, irrespective of origin, last exporting country or destination of the goods, shall be free of import and excise duty and any other duties, charges, imposts or dues of whatsoever kind. 2. It shall likewise be free from all prohibitions or restrictions of an economic or financial nature, such as quotas, restrictions applying to certain types of goods or currency restrictions. 3. Goods originating from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties shall receive in the territories of the other Contracting Parties the same treatment as national products. (BENELUX)
- Article 5.1. The rendering of services between the territories of the High Contracting Parties shall be free of taxes, charges, imposts or dues of whatsoever kind. 2. It shall likewise be free from all prohibitions or restrictions of an economic or financial nature, such as quotas, restrictions applying to certain types of goods or currency restrictions. (BENELUX)

Financial Liberalisation

- Article 61.2. The liberalisation of banking and insurance services connected with movements of capital shall be effected in harmony with the progressive liberalisation of the movement of capital. (EU)
- Article 67.1. Member States shall, in the course of the transitional period and to the extent necessary for the proper functioning of the Common Market, progressively abolish as between themselves restrictions on the movement of capital belonging to persons resident in Member States and also any discriminatory treatment based on the nationality or place of residence of the parties or on the place in which such capital is invested. 2. Current payments connected with movements of capital between Member States shall be freed from all restrictions not later than at the end of the first stage. (EU)
- Article 68.1. Member States shall, in respect of the matters referred to in this Chapter, grant in the most liberal manner possible such exchange authorisations as are still necessary after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty. 2. Where a Member State applies its domestic provisions in respect of the capital market and credit system to the movements of capital freed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, it shall do so in a non-discriminatory manner. 3. Loans intended for the direct or indirect financing of a Member State or of its territorial sub-divisions may not be issued or placed in other Member States save when the States concerned have reached agreement in this respect. This provision shall not be an obstacle to the implementation of Article 22 of the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank. (EU)
- Article 70.1. The Commission shall propose to the Council measures in regard to the progressive co-ordination of the exchange policies of Member States in respect of the movement of capital between those States and third countries. The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall issue directives in this connection. It shall endeavour to achieve the highest possible degree of liberalisation. 2. Where the action taken in application of the preceding paragraph does not permit the abolition of discrepancies between the exchange rules of Member States and where such discrepancies should lead persons resident in one of the Member States to make use of the transfer facilities within the Community, as provided for under Article 67, in order to evade the rules of one of the Member States in regard to third countries, that State may, after consulting the other Member States and the Commission, take appropriate measures to overcome these difficulties. If the Council finds that such measures restrict the free movement of capital within the Community beyond what is required for the purposes of the preceding subparagraph, it may, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, decide that the State concerned shall modify or abolish these measures. (EU)
- Article 71. Member States shall endeavour to avoid introducing within the Community any new exchange restrictions which affect the movement of capital and current payments connected with such movement, and making existing rules more restrictive. They hereby declare their willingness to go beyond the degree of liberalisation of capital provided for in the preceding Articles to the extent that their economic situation, and in particular the situation of their balance of payments, permits. The Commission may, after consulting the Monetary Committee, make recommendations to Member States on this subject. (EU)
- Article 72. Member States shall keep the Commission informed of any movements of capital to and from third countries as are known to them. The Commission may address to Member States any opinion which it deems appropriate on this subject. (EU)

- Article 73. 1. In the event of movements of capital leading to disturbances in the functioning of the capital market in any Member State, the Commission shall, after consulting the Monetary Committee, authorise such State to take, in regard to such movements of capital, protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. The Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote, may revoke this authorisation and may modify such conditions and particulars. 2. The Member State which is in difficulty may, however, on the ground of their secret or urgent character, itself take the abovementioned measures if they should become necessary. The Commission and the other Member States shall be informed of such measures not later than at the date of their entry into force. In this case, the Commission may, after consulting the Monetary Committee, decide that the State concerned shall modify or abolish such measures. (EU)
- Article 106.1. Each Member State undertakes to authorise, in the currency of the Member State in which the creditor or the beneficiary resides, any payments connected with the exchange of goods, services or capital, and also any transfers of capital and wages, to the extent that the movement of goods, services, capital and persons is freed as between Member States in application of this Treaty. Member States hereby declare their willingness to free payments beyond the extent provided for in the preceding subparagraph, in so far as their economic situation in general and the situation of their balance of payments in particular so permit. 2. To the extent that exchanges of goods and services and movements of capital are limited only by restrictions on payments connected therewith, the provisions of the Chapters relating to the abolition of quantitative restrictions, to the freeing of services and to the free movement of capital shall, for the purposes of the progressive abolition of such restrictions, apply by analogy. 3. Member States undertake not to introduce as between themselves any new restrictions on transfers connected with the invisible transactions listed in Annex III to this Treaty. The progressive abolition of existing restrictions shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Articles 63 to 65 inclusive, in so far as such abolition is not governed by the provisions contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 or by the Chapter relating to the free movement of capital. (EU)
- Article 107.1. Each Member State shall treat its policy with regard to exchange rates as a matter of common interest. 2. If a Member State alters its exchange rate in a manner which is incompatible with the objectives laid down in Article 104 and which seriously distorts the conditions of competition, the Commission may, after consulting the Monetary Committee, authorise other Member States to take for a strictly limited period the necessary measures, of which it shall determine the conditions and particulars, in order to deal with the consequences of such alteration. (EU)
- Preamble (para 7). Resolved to deepen the co-operation instituted within the European Free Trade Association, further facilitating the free movement of goods, aiming at the progressive attainment of free movement of persons and the progressive liberalisation of trade in services and investment, further opening up the public procurement markets in the EFTA States, and providing for the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights, under fair conditions of competition (EFTA)
- Article 28. 1. Within the framework of this Chapter, there shall be no restrictions between the Member States on the movement of capital relating to the establishment in another Member State's territory of a company or firm of that Member State. 2. The movement of capital not relating to establishment between the Member States shall be ensured in accordance with the international agreements to which they are parties. 3. The Member States agree to review the present provision within two years after the entry into force of the Agreement amending the Convention establishing the European Free Trade

Association of 21 June 2001 in order to broaden the scope of, and ultimately eliminate the remaining restrictions to, the movement of capital. (EFTA)

- Article 38. Current payments connected with the movement of goods, persons, services or capital as defined in Article 28 between Member States within the framework of the provisions of this Convention shall be free of all restrictions. (EFTA)
- Preamble (para 4). Being resolved to strengthen the economic ties between their countries by means of free movement of persons, goods, capital and services (BENELUX)
- Article 1.1. An Economic Union is established between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, entailing free movement of persons, goods, capital and services. (BENELUX)
- Article 4. There shall be no prohibition or restriction for transfers of capital between the territories of the High Contracting Parties. (BENELUX)
- Article 5.1. The rendering of services between the territories of the High Contracting Parties shall be free of taxes, charges, imposts or dues of whatsoever kind. 2. It shall likewise be free from all prohibitions or restrictions of an economic or financial nature, such as quotas, restrictions applying to certain types of goods or currency restrictions. (BENELUX)

Nationalism

- Article 52. Within the framework of the provisions set out below, restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a Member State in the territory of another Member State shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period. Such progressive abolition shall also extend to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries by nationals of any Member State established in the territory of any Member State. (EU)
- Article 53. Member States shall not, subject to the provisions of this Treaty, introduce any new restrictions on the establishment in their territories of nationals of other Member States. (EU)
- Article 56.1. The provisions of this Chapter and the measures taken in pursuance thereof shall not prejudice the applicability of legislative and administrative provisions which lay down special treatment for foreign nationals and which are justified by reasons of public order, public safety and public health. (EU)
- Article 58. Companies constituted in accordance with the law of a Member State and having their registered office, central management or main establishment within the Community shall, for the purpose of applying the provisions of this Chapter, be assimilated to natural persons being nationals of Member States. (EU)
- Article 2.2. They shall enjoy the same treatment as nationals of that State as regards : a) freedom of movement, sojourn and settlement ; b) freedom to carry on a trade or occupation, including the rendering of services ; c) capital transactions ; d) conditions of employment ; e) social security benefits ; f) taxes and charges of any kind ; g) exercise of civil rights as well as legal and judicial protection of their person, individual rights and interests. (BENELUX)
- Article 57. In so far as house-rents are governed by regulations laid down by legal or administrative authorities, the nationals of each High Contracting Party shall enjoy the same treatment in the territories of the other Contracting Parties as apply to their own nationals. (BENELUX)
- Article 61. 1. Contrary to the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 2 b) of the present Treaty each High Contracting Party shall remain entitled to reserve the exercise of the following economic and professional activities for its own nationals...(BENELUX)

Self-Determination

- 1.1.a.VIII. The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self- determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle. (OSCE)

Popular Sovereignty

- Article 138.3. The Assembly shall draw up proposals for elections by direct universal suffrage in accordance with a uniform procedure in all Member States. (EU)

Democracy

- Preamble (para 3). Reaffirming their devotion to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (93).26.1. Any State willing to accept the principles of democracy, the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and wishing to co-operate with the Council of Europe may be granted by the Committee of Ministers, after consulting the Parliamentary Assembly, observer status with the Organisation. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (2000).1. preamble (para 5). Having consulted the organisations representing local and regional authorities of Europe, in particular the Assembly of European Regions and the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, and taking into account their contribution to the development of democracy at regional and local levels. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (2000).1. preamble (para 6). Considering that one of the bases of a democratic society is the existence of a solid and effective local and regional democracy in conformity with the principle of subsidiarity included in the European Charter of Local Self-Government whereby public responsibilities shall be exercised, in preference, by those authorities which are closest to the citizens, having regard to the extent and nature of the public tasks and the requirements of efficiency and economy(CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (2000).1.Article 1.b. to submit proposals to the Committee of Ministers in order to promote local and regional democracy. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (2000).1.Article 3. The Congress shall prepare on a regular basis country-by-country reports on the situation of local and regional democracy in all member states and in states which have applied to join the Council of Europe, and shall ensure, in particular, that the principles of the European Charter of Local Self-Government are implemented. (CoE)
- Article 9. The Stability Pact aims at strengthening countries in South Eastern Europe in their efforts to foster peace, democracy, respect for human rights and economic prosperity, in order to achieve stability in the whole region. Those countries in the region who seek integration into Euro-Atlantic structures, alongside a number of other participants in the Pact, strongly believe that the implementation of this process will facilitate their objective. (SPSEE)
- Article 10. bringing about mature democratic political processes, based on free and fair elections, grounded in the rule of law and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, the right to free and independent media, legislative branches accountable to their constituents, independent judiciaries, combating corruption, deepening and strengthening of civil society. (SPSEE)
- Article 11. Lasting peace and stability in South Eastern Europe will only become possible when democratic principles and values, which are already actively promoted by many countries in the region, have taken root throughout, including in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. International efforts must focus on consolidating and linking areas of stability in the region to lay a firm foundation for the transition of the region as a whole to a peaceful and democratic future. (SPSEE)
- Article 14. The South Eastern Europe Regional Table will ensure coordination of activities of and among the following Working Tables, which will build upon existing expertise, institutions and initiatives and could be divided into sub-tables: Working Table on democratisation and human rights; Working Table on economic reconstruction,

- development and cooperation; Working Table on security issues. (SPSEE)
- Article 24. We welcome the Council of Europe's readiness to integrate all countries in the region into full membership on the basis of the principles of pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Council of Europe can make an important contribution to the objectives of the Pact through its parliamentary and intergovernmental organs and institutions, its European norms embodied in relevant legally-binding Conventions, primarily the European Convention of Human Rights (and the Court), its instruments and assistance programmes in the fields of democratic institutions, human rights, law, justice and education, as well as its strong links with civil society. In this context, we take note with great interest of the Council of Europe's Stability Programme for South East Europe to be implemented, together and in close coordination with the countries concerned and other international and regional organisations active in the field. (SPSEE)
 - Annex C. Working Table on democratisation and human rights, which will address: i. democratisation and human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities; free and independent media; civil society building; rule of law and law enforcement; institution building; efficient administration and good governance; development of common rules of conduct on border related questions; other related questions of interest to the participants; ii. refugee issues, including protection and return of refugees and displaced persons... (SPSEE)
 - Preamble (para 3). To fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the constitutional traditions and the rule of law, which are their common heritage (WEU)
 - Preamble (para 2). *Reaffirming* their commitment to pluralistic democracy based on the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms (CEFTA)
 - Article 5. d) promoting the development of the civil society known to be a catalyst in the democratic transformation processes. (CEI)
 - Article 6. ...strengthening the democratic institutions and observance of human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities as well as humanitarian matters... (CEI)
 - Article 1. ...A number of new and important initiatives taken over the past two years is a clear sign of the willingness to recreate a genuine democratic community around the Baltic Sea. (CBSS)
 - Article 2.1. The Ministers of the Baltic Sea States agreed that democracy is the political system most conducive to individual freedom, respect for human rights, and economic growth. They stressed that they are prepared to protect, support and develop democratic institutions, especially in the new democracies and in this connection reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of the relevant CSCE-documents, including in particular the documents from the meetings in Copenhagen and Moscow on the Human Dimension of the CSCE. In order to enhance their joint endeavours in this respect, the Ministers agreed to cooperate closely with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in Warsaw as well as with the Council of Europe and other institutions and organizations engaged in human rights activities. (CBSS)
 - Article 2.5. The Ministers underlined the important role that high-quality education plays in the construction of democratic societies. They therefore stressed the need for further cooperation and exchange as well as special efforts in the field of general and continued education. (CBSS)
 - Article 4. The Council of the Baltic Sea States charged a Committee of Senior Official to consider ways to implement the ideas included in this declaration, giving particular attention to the issues of assistance to new democratic institutions and economic and technological assistance and cooperation... (CBSS)

- Article 2. The Council shall consist of 69 elected delegates and of Government representatives.... Among the elected delegates of each country, different political opinions shall be represented. (NORDEN)

Rule of Law

- Article 87.2. (e) to define the relations between, on the one hand, municipal law and, on the other hand, the provisions contained in this Section or adopted in application of this Article. (EU)
- Article 88. Until the date of the entry into force of the provisions adopted in application of Article 87, the authorities of Member States shall, in accordance with their respective municipal law and with the provisions of Article 85, particularly paragraph 3, and of Article 86, rule upon the admissibility of any understanding and upon any improper advantage taken of a dominant position in the Common Market. (EU)
- Preamble (para 3). Reaffirming their devotion to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy. (CoE)
- Article 3. Every member of the Council of Europe must accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realisation of the aim of the Council as specified in Chapter I. (CoE)
- Statutory Resolution (93).26.1. Any State willing to accept the principles of democracy, the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and wishing to co-operate with the Council of Europe may be granted by the Committee of Ministers, after consulting the Parliamentary Assembly, observer status with the Organisation. (CoE)
- Article 10. bringing about mature democratic political processes, based on free and fair elections, grounded in the rule of law and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, the right to free and independent media, legislative branches accountable to their constituents, independent judiciaries, combating corruption, deepening and strengthening of civil society. (SPSEE)
- Preamble (para 3). To fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the constitutional traditions and the rule of law, which are their common heritage (WEU)
- Article 23. 1. Within the framework of, and subject to, the provisions of this Convention, there shall be no restrictions on the right of establishment of companies or firms, formed in accordance with the law of a Member State and having their registered office, central administration or principal place of business in the territory of the Member States. This shall also apply to the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries by companies or firms of any Member State established in the territory of any other Member State. (EFTA)
- Preamble (para 2). *Reaffirming* their commitment to pluralistic democracy based on the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms (CEFTA)
- Article 58. 1. The activities of companies established under the legislation of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be made subject to the national law of the other Contracting Party in whose territory they perform their activities either directly or through the medium of branch-establishments or agencies. (BENELUX)

Environmental Stewardship

- 2. *Convinced* that their efforts to develop cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment and other areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole... (OSCE)
- 2.4. Research on new technologies and equipment designed in particular to reduce energy consumption and to minimize or eliminate waste... (OSCE)
- 2.4. Research on specific scientific and technological problems related to human environment. (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Affirming* that the protection and improvement of the environment, as well as the protection of nature and the rational utilization of its resources in the interests of present and future generations, is one of the tasks of major importance to the well-being of peoples and the economic development of all countries and that many environmental problems, particularly in Europe, can be solved effectively only through close international co- operation. (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Acknowledging* that each of the participating States, in accordance with the principles of international law, ought to ensure, in a spirit of co-operation, that activities carried out on its territory do not cause degradation of the environment in another State or in areas lying beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Considering* that the success of any environmental policy presupposes that all population groups and social forces, aware of their responsibilities, help to protect and improve the environment, which necessitates continued and thorough educative action, particularly with regard to youth. (OSCE)
- 2.5. *Affirming* that experience has shown that economic development and technological progress must be compatible with the protection of the environment and the preservation of historical and cultural values; that damage to the environment is best avoided by preventive measures; and that the ecological balance must be preserved in the exploitation and management of natural resources. (OSCE)
- 2.5. Aims: to study, with a view to their solution, those environmental problems which, by their nature, are of a multilateral, bilateral, regional or sub-regional dimension; as well as to encourage the development of an interdisciplinary approach to environmental problems; to increase the effectiveness of national and international measures for the protection of the environment, by the comparison and, if appropriate, the harmonization of methods of gathering and analyzing facts, by improving the knowledge of pollution phenomena and rational utilization of natural resources, by the exchange of information, by the harmonization of definitions and the adoption, as far as possible, of a common terminology in the field of the environment; to take the necessary measures to bring environmental policies closer together and, where appropriate and possible, to harmonize them; to encourage, where possible and appropriate, national and international efforts by their interested organizations, enterprises and firms in the development, production and improvement of equipment designed for monitoring, protecting and enhancing the environment. (OSCE)
- 2.5. To attain these aims, the participating States will make use of every suitable opportunity to co-operate in the field of environment and, in particular, within the areas described below as examples... (OSCE)
- 2.5. Desulphurization of fossil fuels and exhaust gases, pollution control of heavy metals, particles, aerosols, nitrogen oxides, in particular those emitted by transport, power stations, and other industrial plants; systems and methods of observation and control of air

- pollution and its effects, including long-range transport of air pollutants. (OSCE)
- 2.5. Prevention and control of water pollution, in particular of transboundary rivers and international lakes; techniques for the improvement of the quality of water and further development of ways and means for industrial and municipal sewage effluent purification; methods of assessment of fresh water resources and the improvement of their utilization, in particular by developing methods of production which are less polluting and lead to less consumption of fresh water. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Protection of the marine environment of participating States, and especially the Mediterranean Sea, from pollutants emanating from land-based sources and those from ships and other vessels, notably the harmful substances listed in Annexes I and II to the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by the Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters; problems of maintaining marine ecological balances and food chains, in particular such problems as may arise from the exploration and exploitation of biological and mineral resources of the seas and the sea-bed. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Problems associated with more effective use of lands, including land amelioration, reclamation and recultivation; control of soil pollution, water and air erosion, as well as other forms of soil degradation; maintaining and increasing the productivity of soils with due regard for the possible negative effects of the application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Protection of nature and nature reserves; conservation and maintenance of existing genetic resources, especially rare animal and plant species; conservation of natural ecological systems; establishment of nature reserves and other protected landscapes and areas, including their use for research, tourism, recreation and other purposes. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Environmental conditions associated with transport, housing, working areas, urban development and planning, water supply and sewage disposal systems; assessment of harmful effects of noise, and noise control methods; collection, treatment and utilization of wastes, including the recovery and recycling of materials; research on substitutes for non- biodegradable substances. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Study of changes in climate, landscapes and ecological balances under the impact of both natural factors and human activities; forecasting of possible genetic changes in flora and fauna as a result of environmental pollution; harmonization of statistical data, development of scientific concepts and systems of monitoring networks, standardized methods of observation, measurement and assessment of changes in the biosphere; assessment of the effects of environmental pollution levels and. degradation of the environment upon human health; study and development of criteria and standards for various environmental pollutants and regulation regarding production and use of various products. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. Legal and administrative measures for the protection of the environment including procedures for establishing environmental impact assessments. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. The participating States declare that problems relating to the protection and improvement of the environment will be solved on both a bilateral and a multilateral, including regional and sub-regional, basis, making full use of existing pattern and forms of co-operation. They will develop co-operation in the field of the environment in particular by taking into consideration the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Prague symposium on environmental problems. (OSCE)
 - 2.5. The participating States are resolved that co-operation in the field of the environment will be implemented in particular through: exchanges of scientific and technical information, documentation and research results, including information on the means of

determining the possible effects on the environment of technical and economic activities; organization of conferences, symposia and meetings of experts; exchanges of scientists, specialists and trainees; joint preparation and implementation of programmes and projects for the study and solution of various problems of environmental protection, harmonization, where appropriate and necessary, of environmental protection standards and norms, in particular with the object of avoiding possible difficulties in trade which may arise from efforts to resolve ecological problems of production processes and which relate to the achievement of certain environmental qualities in manufactured products, consultations on various aspects of environmental protection, as agreed upon among countries concerned, especially in connexion with problems which could have international consequences. (OSCE)

- 2.5. The participating States will further develop such co-operation by: promoting the progressive development, codification and implementation of international law as one means of preserving and enhancing the human environment, including principles and practices, as accepted by them, relating to pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of their States affecting other countries and regions; supporting and promoting the implementation of relevant international Conventions to which they are parties, in particular those designed to prevent and combat marine and fresh water pollution, recommending States to ratify Conventions which have already been signed, as well as considering possibilities of accepting other appropriate Conventions to which they are not parties at present; advocating the inclusion, where appropriate and possible, of the various areas of co-operation into the programmes of work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, supporting such co-operation within the framework of the Commission and of the United Nations Environment Programme, and taking into account the work of other competent international organizations of which they are members, making wider use, in all types of co-operation, of information already available from national and international sources, including internationally agreed criteria, and utilizing the possibilities and capabilities of various competent international organizations. (OSCE)
- 2.5. The participating States agree on the following recommendations on specific measures: to develop through international co-operation an extensive programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transport of air pollutants, starting with sulphur dioxide and with possible extension to other pollutants, and to this end to take into account basic elements of a co-operation programme which were identified by the experts who met in Oslo in December 1974 at the invitation of the Norwegian Institute of Air Research; to advocate that within the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe a study be carried out of procedures and relevant experience relating to the activities of Governments in developing the capabilities of their countries to predict adequately environmental consequences of economic activities and technological development. (OSCE)
- 2.6. studies of the problems arising in areas where tourism has injured the environment. (OSCE)
- Annex C. Working Table on economic reconstruction, development and cooperation, including economic cooperation in the region and between the region and the rest of Europe and the world; promotion of free trade areas; border-crossing transport; energy supply and savings; deregulation and transparency; infrastructure; promotion of private sector business; environmental issues; sustainable reintegration of refugees; other related questions of interest to the participants, while maintaining the integrity of the donor coordination process... (SPSEE)
- Preamble (para 9). Recognising the need for mutually supportive trade and environmental

- policies in order to achieve the objective of sustainable development (EFTA)
- Article 6. The co-operation within the framework of the CEI shall include, inter alia, the following areas: ...protection of human environment... (CEI)
 - The Ministers expressed their deep concern about the pollution of the Baltic Sea and underlined that cleaning up of the Baltic Sea is a joint responsibility. They noted that the establishment of closer cooperation between their countries creates better possibilities for solving jointly the environmental problems. They noted with satisfaction that this work is progressing well within the Helsinki Commission. They welcomed the initiative of the Governments of Poland and Sweden to organize the Ronneby Conference in September 1990 and the follow-up work on environmental problems. They urged that further joint efforts be undertaken in this area. The Ministers recognized that cooperation in the field of energy is an integral part of the efforts to improve the environment in the region and to ensure sustainable economic growth. They noted that improved cooperation in the field of energy is essential to ensure the best and most efficient production and use of limited energy resources. They also underlined the high priority of intensified cooperation in energy saving measures. The Ministers recognized the role of the European Energy Charter in making the fundamental link between energy, environment and economic development. (CBSS)
 - Article 2.6. The Ministers agreed that the fundamental change of the political and economic geography of Europe has created the need and the possibilities for the establishment of new links and means of transport and communication. The Ministers recognized the need to envision a new transport and communication structure in the region and to improve and enhance infrastructure, taking into account the environmental situation, among the Baltic Sea States in order to fully utilize the vast potential of the new economic and political situation and ensure a favourable climate for private investment in this field. They stressed that development in the field of transport and communication is a fundamental necessity for increased trade and cooperation. In this connection, they welcomed the invitation of the Governments of Poland and Sweden for a Baltic Conference on Transportation to be held in Szczecin on 1-18 March 1992. (CBSS)
 - Article 4. In accordance with the agreed principles and with the aim of utilizing more effectively their human, natural and other resources for attaining a sustained growth of their national economies and the social well-being of their peoples, the Member States shall cooperate in the following areas: trade and economic development; banking and finance; communications; energy; transport; agriculture and agro-industry; health care and pharmaceuticals; environmental protection; tourism; science and technology; exchange of statistical data and economic information; collaboration between customs and other border authorities; human contacts; combating organized crime, illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and radioactive materials, all acts of terrorism and illegal migration, or in any other related area, following a decision of the Council. (BSEC)
 - Preamble (para 4). Affirming concurrently our commitment to the protection of the Arctic environment, including the health of Arctic ecosystems, maintenance of biodiversity in the Arctic region and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources... (AC)
 - Article 1. The Arctic Council is established as a high level forum to: provide a means for promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, with the involvement of the Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common arctic issues*, in particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic. oversee and coordinate the programs established under the AEPS on the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP); conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF); Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME); and Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPPR). adopt terms of reference for and oversee

and coordinate a sustainable development program. disseminate information, encourage education and promote interest in Arctic-related issues. (AC)

Regionalism: Regional integration/ Regional ties

- Preamble (para 2). Determined to establish the foundations of an ever closer union among the European peoples. (EU)
- Article 233. The provisions of this Treaty shall not be an obstacle to the existence or completion of regional unions between Belgium and Luxembourg, and between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, in so far as the objectives of these regional unions are not achieved by application of this Treaty. (EU)
- Article 237. Any European State may apply to become a member of the Community. It shall address its application to the Council which, after obtaining the opinion of the Commission, shall act by means of a unanimous vote. (EU)
- Preamble (para 4). Believing that, for the maintenance and further realisation of these ideals and in the interests of economic and social progress, there is a need of a closer unity between all like-minded countries of Europe. (CoE)
- Preamble (para 5). Considering that, to respond to this need and to the expressed aspirations of their peoples in this regard, it is necessary forthwith to create an organisation which will bring European States into closer association. (CoE)
- 3. *Conscious* of the geographical, historical, cultural, economic and political aspects of their relationship with the non-participating Mediterranean States, *Convinced* that security in Europe is to be considered in the broader context of world security and is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean area as a whole, and that accordingly the process of improving security should not be confined to Europe but should extend to other parts of the world, and in particular to the Mediterranean area,... *Recognizing* the importance of their mutual economic relations with the nonparticipating Mediterranean States, and conscious of their common interest in the further development of co-operation. (OSCE)
- 3. to seek, by further improving their relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States, to increase mutual confidence, so as to promote security and stability in the Mediterranean area as a whole...(OSCE)
- Follow-up to the Conference. *Considering further* that, within the broader context of the world, the Conference is an important part of the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe and that its results will contribute significantly to this process, *Intending* to implement the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference in order to give full effect to its results and thus to further the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe. (OSCE)
- Article 8. We take note that countries in the region participating in the Stability Pact commit themselves to continued democratic and economic reforms, as elaborated in paragraph 10, as well as bilateral and regional cooperation amongst themselves to advance their integration, on an individual basis, into Euro-Atlantic structures. The EU Member States and other participating countries and international organisations and institutions commit themselves to making every effort to assist them to make speedy and measurable progress along this road. We reaffirm the inherent right of each and every participating State to be free to choose or change its security arrangements, including treaties of alliance as they evolve. Each participating State will respect the rights of all others in this regard. They will not strengthen their security at the expense of the security of other States. (SPSEE)
- Article 10.3. creating peaceful and good-neighbourly relations in the region through strict observance of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, confidence building and reconciliation, encouraging work in the OSCE and other fora on regional confidence building measures and mechanisms for security cooperation... (SPSEE)

- Article 33. We stress our interest in viable regional initiatives and organizations which foster friendly cooperation between neighbouring States. We welcome sub-regional cooperation schemes between participating countries. We will endeavour to ensure cooperation and coordination between these initiatives and the Stability Pact, which will be mutually reinforcing. We will build on their relevant achievements. (SPSEE)
- Article 38. We commend the South Eastern Europe Cooperation Process as a further successful regional cooperation scheme. We encourage its further development and institutionalisation, including the finalisation of its charter on good-neighbourly relations and cooperation. (SPSEE)
- Preamble (para 3). To fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the constitutional traditions and the rule of law, which are their common heritage (WEU)
- Preamble (para 4). To strengthen, with these aims in view, the economic, social and cultural ties by which they are already united (WEU)
- Preamble (para 5). To co-operate loyally and to co-ordinate their efforts to create in Western Europe a firm basis for European economic recovery (WEU)
- Preamble (para 7). To promote the unity and to encourage the progressive integration of Europe (WEU)
- Article 3. The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common to lead their peoples towards a better understanding of the principles which form the basis of their common civilisation and to promote cultural exchanges by conventions between themselves or by other means.
- Article 8.1. For the purposes of strengthening peace and security and of promoting unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe and closer co-operation between Them and with other European organisations, the High Contracting Parties to the Brussels Treaty shall create a Council to consider matters concerning the execution of this Treaty and of its Protocols and their Annexes. (WEU)
- Preamble (para 3). Desirous to this end of promoting the unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe (WEU – Paris Agreement)
- Article 2. The sub-paragraph of the preamble to the Treaty: "to take such steps as may be held necessary in the event of renewal by Germany of a policy of aggression" shall be modified to read: "to promote the unity and to encourage the progressive integration of Europe". ^[1]_[SEP](WEU – Paris Agreement)
- Preamble (para 6). Reaffirming the high priority they attach to the privileged relationship between the Member States and to the facilitation of continuity in their respective good relations with the European Union, which are based on proximity, long-standing common values and European identity (EFTA)
- Preamble (para 4). *Recalling* their intention to participate actively in the process of economic integration in Europe and expressing their preparedness to cooperate in seeking ways and means to strengthen this process. (CEFTA)
- Preamble (para 7). *Resolved* to this end to eliminate progressively the obstacles to substantially all their mutual trade, in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Firmly convinced that this Agreement will foster the intensification of mutually beneficial trade relations among them and contribute to the process of integration in Europe (CEFTA)
- Preamble (para 4). Being resolved to strengthen the economic ties between their countries by means of free movement of persons, goods, capital and services (BENELUX)
- Preamble (para 5). Desiring to co-ordinate their policies in the economic, financial and social fields in order to attain the most satisfactory level of employment and the highest standard of living in keeping with economic circumstances and compatible with the

- maintenance of monetary stability (BENELUX)
- Article 1.1. An Economic Union is established between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, entailing free movement of persons, goods, capital and services. (BENELUX)
 - Article 8. 1. The High Contracting Parties shall, in close consultation, pursue a co-ordinated policy in the economic, financial and social fields. (BENELUX)
 - Article 1. The Central European Initiative (CEI) is a regional forum for co-operation and consultation among and between its Member States.(CEI)
 - Article 5. The co-operation within the framework of the CEI shall aim at the following principal objectives: a) strengthening co-operation among Member States, and in particular on the European agenda, as an added value without prejudice to further EU enlargement. b) supporting all interested Member States in their endeavours to move towards further European integration. (CEI)
 - Article 5. CBSS encompasses all multilateral intergovernmental regional co-operation and serves as a forum for political dialogue among the group of CBSS members. It also acts as a focal point of information and coordination. The co-ordination shall not infringe on the responsibilities of other Ministers within their respective competence and expertise. (CBSS)
 - Article 1. At the invitation of the Danish and German Foreign Ministers, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden and the representative of the European Commission met in Copenhagen on 5-6 March 1992, in order to strengthen and put into relief existing cooperation among the Baltic Sea States and to decide on the establishment of a "Council of the Baltic Sea States", which will serve as an overall regional forum to focus on needs for intensified cooperation and coordination among the Baltic Sea States... This cooperation will strengthen the cohesion among these countries, leading to greater political and economic stability as well as a regional identity. (CBSS)
 - Article 2. The Ministers decided to establish a "Council of the Baltic Sea States" as a regional undertaking to promote new ideas for cooperation while maintaining close relations with other States and international organizations. (CBSS)
 - Article 2.5. The Ministers agreed that a fundamental purpose of cooperation in the cultural area, including science and information, is to strengthen the idea of regional identity. They noted that a shared basis cultural heritage - but with different expressions - binds the countries surrounding the Baltic Sea together and forms a fertile starting point for the further development of cultural ties between the participating countries. They expressed their commitment to improve the conditions for reviving former cultural ties and to establish new cultural relations, taking full account of other existing initiatives intended to strengthen the cultural relations in the Baltic Sea area. By its nature, cultural relations should be the result of free and open interchange between individuals and governmental and non-governmental organizations. The Ministers underlined their commitment to improve people-to-people contacts by stimulating individual personal contacts at all levels in particular youth exchanges. The Ministers emphasized the particular role played by tourism in these efforts. (CBSS)
 - Article 3. The Ministers underlined the importance of cooperation among the regions in the Baltic Sea area. A successful cooperation around the Baltic Sea area needs active participation of political decision-makers at all levels. There are many ways to realize regional cooperation, depending on the various issues and the partners involved. The Council of the Baltic Sea States will encourage regional initiatives, public or private, as long as they contribute to the general aim of this cooperation. (CBSS)

- Preamble (para 5). Determined to promote a lasting and closer cooperation among the states of the BSEC Region, conscious of the growing role and importance of regional initiatives in promoting progress and shaping contemporary international life...(BSEC)
- Preamble (para 8). Sharing the common vision of their regional cooperation as a part of the integration process in Europe, based on human rights and fundamental freedoms, prosperity through economic liberty, social justice, and equal security and stability which is open for interaction with other countries, regional initiatives and international organizations and financial institutions. (BSEC)
- Article 24. The International Center for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS) is an organization of international character acting as the think-tank of the Organization of the BSEC and governed by a Board of Directors, whose members are nationals of the BSEC Member States. The main goals of the ICBSS are to study practical ways of widening and deepening regional cooperation among the Member States of the BSEC. (BSEC)

UN System

- Preamble (para 8). Intending to confirm the solidarity which binds Europe and overseas countries, and desiring to ensure the development of their prosperity, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nation. (EU)
- Article 1.c. Participation in the Council of Europe shall not affect the collaboration of its members in the work of the United Nations and of other international organisations or unions to which they are parties. (CoE)
- 1.1.a. *Reaffirming*, in conformity with their membership in the United Nations and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, their full and active support for the United Nations and for the enhancement of its role and effectiveness in strengthening international peace, security and justice, and in promoting the solution of international problems, as well as the development of friendly relations and cooperation among States. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a. *Expressing* their common adherence to the principles which are set forth below and are in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, as well as their common will to act, in the application of these principles, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.II. The participating States will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the present Declaration. No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle. Accordingly, the participating States will refrain from any acts constituting a threat of force or direct or indirect use of force against another participating State. Likewise they will refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights. Likewise they will also refrain in their mutual relations from any act of reprisal by force. No such threat or use of force will be employed as a means of settling disputes, or questions likely to give rise to disputes, between them. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.IV. The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States. Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force. The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other's territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.VII.... They will constantly respect these rights and freedoms in their mutual relations and will endeavour jointly and separately, including in co-operation with the United Nations, to promote universal and effective respect for them. They confirm the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties in this field. In the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the participating States will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They will also fulfil their obligations as set forth in the international declarations and agreements in this field, including inter alia the International Covenants on Human Rights, by which they may be bound. (OSCE)
- 1.1.a.VIII. The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right

to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle. (OSCE)

- 1.1.a.IX. The participating States will develop their co-operation with one another and with all States in all fields in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations....(OSCE)
- 1.1.a.X.... The participating States confirm that in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations and their obligations under any treaty or other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter will prevail, in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations....(OSCE)
- 1.1.b.i. To refrain from any use of armed forces inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, against another participating State, in particular from invasion of or attack on its territory....To promote, by all means which each of them considers appropriate, a climate of confidence and respect among peoples consonant with their duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression or for any threat or use of force inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, against another participating State. To make every effort to settle exclusively by peaceful means any dispute between them, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security in Europe, and to seek, first of all, a solution through the peaceful means set forth in Article 33 of the United Nations Charter. (OSCE)
- 1.2. *Determined* further to refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States as adopted in this Final Act... (OSCE)
- 2. *Taking into account* the interests of the developing countries throughout the world, including those among the participating countries as long as they are developing from the economic point of view; reaffirming their will to co-operate for the achievement of the aims and objectives established by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations in the pertinent documents concerning development, it being understood that each participating State maintains the positions it has taken on them; giving special attention to the least developed countries. (OSCE)
- 2.1. will support a study, in the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, of the possibilities of creating a multilateral system of notification of laws and regulations concerning foreign trade and changes therein; will encourage international work on the harmonization of statistical nomenclatures; notably in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.... (OSCE)
- 2.1. will encourage international cooperation in the field of trade promotion, including marketing, and the work undertaken on these subjects within the international bodies, in particular the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (OSCE)

- 2.2. recommend further the continued examination - for example within the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe - of means of improving the provision of information to those concerned on general conditions of industrial co-operation and guidance on the preparation of contracts in this field... (OSCE)
- 2.4. in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, study of possibilities for expanding multilateral co-operation, taking into account models for projects and research used in various international organizations; and for sponsoring conferences, symposia, and study and working groups such as those which would bring together younger scientists and technologists with eminent specialists in their field... (OSCE)
- 2.5. The participating States declare that problems relating to the protection and improvement of the environment will be solved on both a bilateral and a multilateral, including regional and sub-regional, basis, making full use of existing pattern and forms of co-operation. They will develop co-operation in the field of the environment in particular by taking into consideration the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Prague symposium on environmental problems. (OSCE)
- 2.5. Advocating the inclusion, where appropriate and possible, of the various areas of co-operation into the programmes of work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, supporting such co-operation within the framework of the Commission and of the United Nations Environment Programme, and taking into account the work of other competent international organizations of which they are members. (OSCE)
- 2.5. To advocate that within the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe a study be carried out of procedures and relevant experience relating to the activities of Governments in developing the capabilities of their countries to predict adequately environmental consequences of economic activities and technological development. (OSCE)
- 2.6. *Taking into account* the work being carried out on these subjects by existing international organizations, especially by the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (OSCE)
- 2.6. declare themselves in favour, with due respect for their rights and international commitments, of the elimination of disparities arising from the legal provisions applied to traffic on inland waterways which are subject to international conventions and, in particular, of the disparity in the application of those provisions; and to this end invite the member States of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine, of the Danube Commission and of other bodies to develop the work and studies now being carried out, in particular within the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (OSCE)
- 2.6. express the desire for intensification of the work being carried out by existing international organizations in the field of transport, especially that of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, and express their intention to contribute thereto by their efforts. (OSCE)
- 3. to promote the development of good-neighbourly relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, on which their relations are based, and with the United Nations Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States and accordingly, in this context, to conduct their relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States in the spirit of the principles set forth in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States. (OSCE)
- 4.4.c. foreseeing, at an early date, a meeting of experts representing the participating States and their national scientific institutions, in order to prepare such a "Scientific

Forum" in consultation with appropriate international organizations, such as UNESCO and the ECE. (OSCE)

- Article 5. We solemnly reaffirm our commitment to all the principles and norms enshrined in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris, the 1990 Copenhagen Document and other OSCE documents, and, as applicable, to the full implementation of relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, the relevant conventions of the Council of Europe and the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a view to promoting good neighbourly relations. (SPSEE)
- Article 22. We welcome the OSCE's intention, as the only pan-European security organisation and as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter and a primary instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, to make a significant contribution to the efforts undertaken through the Stability Pact. We reaffirm that the OSCE has a key role to play in fostering all dimensions of security and stability. Accordingly, we request that the Stability Pact be placed under the auspices of the OSCE, and will rely fully on the OSCE to work for compliance with the provisions of the Stability Pact by the participating States, in accordance with its procedures and established principles. (SPSEE)
- Article 25. We underline the UN's central role in the region for peace and security and for lasting political normalisation, as well as for humanitarian efforts and economic rehabilitation. We strongly support UNHCR's lead agency function in all refugee-related questions, in particular the protection and return of refugees and displaced persons and the crucial role undertaken by WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNHCHR and other members of the UN system. We look forward to the active involvement of relevant UN agencies in the South Eastern Europe Regional Table. We note that the UN Economic Commission for Europe has expertise which can usefully contribute to the proceedings of the Working Tables of the Stability Pact. (SPSEE)
- Preamble (para 2). To reaffirm their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the other ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations (WEU)
- Preamble (para 6). To afford assistance to each other, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in maintaining international peace and security and in resisting any policy of aggression (WEU)
- Article 5. If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the Party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power. (WEU)
- Article 6. All measures taken as a result of the preceding Article shall be immediately reported to the Security Council. They shall be terminated as soon as the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.
^[1]_[SEP]The present Treaty does not prejudice in any way the obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. It shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security. (WEU)
- Article 2. The Member States of the CEI are guided by the principles of the UN Charter, of all the documents of the Helsinki process/OSCE. They are guided as well by final declarations and documents of the meetings of the Heads of Government and the Foreign Ministers of the CEI (including those of the predecessor initiatives: Quadrilateral, Pentagonal, Hexagonal). (CEI)
- Article 3. The CEI, as a part of the European integration process, endeavours to co-

operate with European organisations and institutions, in particular with the European Union, the Council of Europe and the OSCE as well as with other regional co-operation initiatives in areas of mutual interest. The CEI also co-operates with the UN system and with other relevant international organisations, in particular the UNECE, the OECD as well as with international financial institutions, especially the EBRD. (CEI)

- Article 1. ...The Ministers viewed this new, emerging cooperation on the basis of the principles laid down in the UN Charter as well as in the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and other OSCE documents. (CBSS)
- Preamble (para 4). Reaffirming their adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter for a New Europe as well as the generally recognized principles and rules of international law...(BSEC)

Cold War

- Preamble (para 2). *Convinced* of the need to exert efforts to make détente both a continuing and an increasingly viable and comprehensive process, universal in scope, and that the implementation of the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will be a major contribution to this process. (OSCE)
- Preamble (para 3). *Considering* that solidarity among peoples, as well as the common purpose of the participating States in achieving the aims as set forth by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, should lead to the development of better and closer relations among them in all fields and thus to overcoming the confrontation stemming from the character of their past relations, and to better mutual understanding. (OSCE)
- Preamble (para 4). *Mindful* of their common history and recognizing that the existence of elements common to their traditions and values can assist them in developing their relations, and desiring to search, fully taking into account the individuality and diversity of their positions and views, for possibilities of joining their efforts with a view to overcoming distrust and increasing confidence, solving the problems that separate them and cooperating in the interest of mankind. (OSCE)
- 1.2.II. The participating States recognize the interest of all of them in efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation and promoting disarmament which are designed to complement political détente in Europe and to strengthen their security. They are convinced of the necessity to take effective measures in these fields which by their scope and by their nature constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and which should result in strengthening peace and security throughout the world. (OSCE)
- Preamble (para 5). To afford assistance to each other, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in maintaining international peace and security and in resisting any policy of aggression (WEU)
- Preamble (para 9). Desiring for these purposes to conclude a treaty for collaboration in economic, social and cultural matters and for collective self-defence (WEU)
- Article 4. In the execution of the Treaty, the High Contracting Parties and any Organs established by Them under the Treaty shall work in close co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. ^[1]Recognising the undesirability of duplicating the military staffs of NATO, the Council and its Agency will rely on the appropriate military authorities of NATO for information and advice on military matters. (WEU)
- Article 5. If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the Party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power. (WEU)
- Article 1. ...The Ministers agreed that the recent dramatic changes in Europe herald a new era of European relations where the confrontation and division of the past is replaced by partnership and cooperation. (CBSS)

Development

- Preamble (para 6). Anxious to strengthen the unity of their economies and to ensure their harmonious development by reducing the differences existing between the various regions and by mitigating the backwardness of the less favoured. (EU)
- Article 3.(k) the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort towards economic and social development. (EU)
- Article 80.2. The Commission shall, on its own initiative or at the request of a Member State, examine the rates and conditions referred to in paragraph 1, taking particular account, on the one hand, of the requirements of a suitable regional economic policy, of the needs of under-developed regions and the problems of regions seriously affected by political circumstances and, on the other hand, of the effects of such rates and conditions on competition between the different forms of transport. (EU)
- Article 92. 3. The following may be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market: (a) aids intended to promote the economic development of regions where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there exists serious under-employment... (EU)
- Article 131. The Member States hereby agree to bring into association with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands. These countries and territories, hereinafter referred to as “the countries and territories”, are listed in Annex IV to this Treaty. The purpose of this association shall be to promote the economic and social development of the countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole. In conformity with the principles stated in the Preamble to this Treaty, this association shall in the first place permit the furthering of the interests and prosperity of the inhabitants of these countries and territories in such a manner as to lead them to the economic, social and cultural development which they expect. (EU)
- Article 132. 3. Member States shall contribute to the investments required by the progressive development of these countries and territories. (EU)
- 1.1.a.IX. The participating States will develop their co-operation with one another and with all States in all fields in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. In developing their co-operation the participating States will place special emphasis on the fields as set forth within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, with each of them making its contribution in conditions of full equality. They will endeavour, in developing their co-operation as equals, to promote mutual understanding and confidence, friendly and good-neighbourly relations among themselves, international peace, security and justice. They will equally endeavour, in developing their cooperation, to improve the well-being of peoples and contribute to the fulfilment of their aspirations through, inter alia, the benefits resulting from increased mutual knowledge and from progress and achievement in the economic, scientific, technological, social, cultural and humanitarian fields. They will take steps to promote conditions favourable to making these benefits available to all; they will take into account the interest of all in the narrowing of differences in the levels of economic development, and in particular the interest of developing countries throughout the world. They confirm that governments, institutions, organizations and persons have a relevant and positive role to play in contributing toward the achievement of these aims of their cooperation. They will strive, in increasing their cooperation as set forth above, to develop closer relations among themselves on an improved and more enduring basis for the benefit of peoples. (OSCE)

- 2. *Taking into account* the interests of the developing countries throughout the world, including those among the participating countries as long as they are developing from the economic point of view; reaffirming their will to co-operate for the achievement of the aims and objectives established by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations in the pertinent documents concerning development, it being understood that each participating State maintains the positions it has taken on them; giving special attention to the least developed countries. (OSCE)
- Article 14. The South Eastern Europe Regional Table will ensure coordination of activities of and among the following Working Tables, which will build upon existing expertise, institutions and initiatives and could be divided into sub-tables: Working Table on democratisation and human rights; Working Table on economic reconstruction, development and cooperation; Working Table on security issues. (SPSEE)
- Article 41. We reaffirm our strong commitment to support reconstruction, stabilisation and integration for the region, and call upon the international donor community to participate generously. We welcome the progress made by the World Bank and the European Union, through the European Commission, towards establishing a donor coordination process. This process will closely interact with the relevant Working Table, and will identify appropriate modalities to administer and channel international assistance. The World Bank and the European Commission will also be responsible for coordinating a comprehensive approach for regional development and the necessary donors' conferences. (SPSEE)
- Preamble (para 9). Recognising the need for mutually supportive trade and environmental policies in order to achieve the objective of sustainable development (EFTA)
- Preamble (para 10). Affirming their commitment to the observance of recognised core labour standards, noting their endeavours to promote such standards in the appropriate multilateral fora and expressing their belief that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalisation contribute to the promotion of these standards (EFTA)
- Article 4. The strategic goals of the CEI are: ...b) to focus co-operation within the framework of the CEI in particular on assistance to strengthen the capacities of the least advanced member countries and of those having the greatest need for accelerated economic development or recovery. (CEI)
- Preamble (para 3). Affirming our commitment to sustainable development in the Arctic region, including economic and social development, improved health conditions and cultural well-being...(AC)
- Article 1. The Arctic Council is established as a high level forum to: provide a means for promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, with the involvement of the Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common arctic issues, in particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic. oversee and coordinate the programs established under the AEPS on the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP); conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF); Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME); and Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPPR). adopt terms of reference for and oversee and coordinate a sustainable development program. disseminate information, encourage education and promote interest in Arctic-related issues. (AC)