

## RENEWED TRANSATLANTIC DECLARATION ON EU-US RELATIONS

DRAFT AGREED AT TRANSATLANTIC WEEK 2023, WASHINGTON DC, 27 JULY 2023

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### PREAMBLE:

The United States of America on one side and, on the other, the European Union and its Member States

- Mindful of their common heritage and of their close historical, political, economic, and cultural ties;
- Guided by their faith in the values of human dignity, intellectual freedom, and civil liberties, and in the democratic institutions that have evolved on both sides of the Atlantic over the centuries;
- Recognizing that transatlantic solidarity has been essential for the preservation of peace and freedom and for the development of free and prosperous economies as well as for the recent developments that have ensured transatlantic unity in the face of brutal Russian aggression against Ukraine, growing challenges from China and the existential threat from climate change;
- Noting the firm commitment of the United States and the EU Member States concerned to the North Atlantic Alliance and to its principles and purposes;
- Acting on the basis of a pattern of cooperation proven over many decades, and convinced that by strengthening and expanding this partnership on an equal footing, they will greatly contribute to continued stability, as well as to political and economic progress on both sides of the Atlantic and the world;
- Aware of their shared responsibility, not only to further common interests but also to face challenges for the rules-based world order affecting the well-being of all mankind;
- Noting that since the signing of the Transatlantic Declaration in 1990, the EU-US relationship has progressively evolved;
- Considering that numerous EU-US Summits have taken place since then, notably with the signing of the New Transatlantic Agenda in 1995 (NTA) and the Joint Transatlantic Agenda in 2021 (JTA);
- Observing that the EU adopted its Strategic Compass and Granada Declaration; the US published its National Security Strategy during 2022, while NATO agreed to its Strategic Concept (2022) and its third NATO/EU Declaration (2023);
- Conscious of the need to intensify cooperation, dialogue, and consultation at all policymaking levels;
- Determined further to strengthen US-EU solidarity, future-proofing the relationship for 2024 and beyond.

Have decided to endow their relationship with long-term perspectives and agree to draw up a partnership framework agreement between the United States and the European Union by 2025, based on this renewed Declaration. Such an action will consolidate the NTA and the JTA and other policy dialogues, as well as ensure that the transatlantic business, political, consumer, environmental, and labour communities are fully involved in its functioning.

NB Light print is the original Transatlantic Declaration 1990, whereas the dark print is newly created.

## **SHARED OBJECTIVES:**

The United States of America and the European Union and its Member States solemnly reaffirm their determination further to strengthen their partnership, as originally set out in the Transatlantic Declaration (1990) in order to:

- Support Democracy, the rule of law, and respect of human rights and individual liberty, and promote prosperity and social progress worldwide.
- Safeguard peace and promote international security by cooperating with other nations against aggression and coercion, by contributing to the settlement of conflicts in the world, and by reinforcing the role of the United Nations and other international organisations as key actors for a rules-based world order.
- Pursue policies aimed at achieving a sound world economy marked by sustained economic growth with low inflation, a high level of employment, and equitable social conditions, in a framework of international stability and cooperation.
- Promote market principles, reject protectionism, and expand, strengthen, and further open the multilateral system.
- Carry out their resolve to help developing countries in their efforts towards political and economic reforms.
- Provide adequate support, in cooperation with other states and organisations to bring peace, and to reconstruct and stabilise Ukraine, encouraging its participation in multilateral institutions of international trade and finance.
- Work together to deal with shared challenges.

## **PRINCIPLES OF EU-US PARTNERSHIP**

The United States of America and the European Union and its Member States remain each other's most significant economic and security partners, as well as the world's most credible axis of democratic stability. Their common values with respect to democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and the environment underpin their collective vision for a global order that benefits their citizens and those of other nations.

Today, however, the US and the EU are faced with the gravest threat to Euro-Atlantic Security in decades. Authoritarian actors challenge our respective and shared interests, values, and democratic principles using multiple means – political, economic, technological, and military. Strategic challenges, as noted in the latest US National Security Strategy document, are now twofold, very different from even a decade ago.

Geopolitical competition. The post-Cold War era is over, and a competition is underway between the major and emerging powers to shape what comes next. The Russian invasion of Ukraine is a profound challenge to the rules-based international order in place since the Second World War. Growing competition from China has enabled it to advance an alternative vision for the international order. Transatlantic cooperation of our respective similar multi-faceted approaches to China is essential.

Transnational Challenges. Climate change, demographic evolution, the energy transition, pandemics, the repositioning of supply chains, food insecurity and digital transformation pose new tests for the EU, the US, the global economy and world order. The pace and scope of these challenges is unprecedented.

## **TOWARDS A STRENGTHENED TRANSATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP**

The United States of America, the European Union, and its Member States have successfully managed to reinvigorate the EU-US relationship since 2020 through the launching of the Joint Transatlantic Agenda entitled 'Towards a renewed Transatlantic Partnership', setting out four key areas for action, including the setting up of the Trade and Technology Council (TTC).

But the TTC has a limited scope, and the complexity in resolving transatlantic differences over how best to climate-proof the economy, manage the digital transformation, deal with a newly assertive Russia and the growing challenges posed by China demonstrates that a more robust platform is needed to manage existing and future differences and enable joint actions to be formulated. Such a decision will help strengthen the transatlantic fight for democracy across the world as well as ensure that the security of Europeans and Americans remains paramount.

A strengthened partnership framework to be established should contain the following elements:

- Integrate the NTA and the JTA within a Partnership framework building on what exists to provide greater coherence.
- Building bridges between business, consumers, environmentalists, and labour on key issues through regular enhanced dialogues.
- Strengthen ongoing cooperation between the European Parliament and the US Congress, anchored in both institutions, building on and further reinforcing the Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue (TLD).
- Extend and intensify consultation mechanisms between the United States, the European institutions, and EU Member States on key policy issues.
- Develop means of cooperating on strategic foresight.
- Ensure that this partnership framework is linked to NATO's evolving mission.

### **CLOSER CONSULTATIVE FRAMEWORK:**

Both sides agree that a framework is required for regular and extensive consultation. They will make full use of, renew, and further strengthen existing procedures, including those first established by the President of the European Council and the President of the United States on 27<sup>th</sup> February 1990 *inter alia*:

- An annual summit alternately in the United States and in Europe between, on the one side, the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission, and the President of the United States.
- Bi-annual consultations between the European Union Foreign Ministers, with the Commission, and the US Secretary of State, alternately on either side of the Atlantic.
- Bi-annual meetings of the European Parliament and the US Congress, alternately on either side of the Atlantic, one to coincide with the Annual Summit mentioned above.
- Bi-annual meetings of the Trade and Technology Council (TTC), alternatively on both sides of the Atlantic, with the possibility of a delegation of Members of the European Parliament and Members of the US Congress to participate in the works of the TTC through dedicated briefings and consultations with both the European Commission and the US Administration.
- Bi-annual meetings of the business, consumer, environmental, and labour dialogues, alternatively on either side of the Atlantic, to coincide with the TTC meetings.

Both sides also agree on the importance of fostering people-to-people exchanges as well as promoting contacts and joint events between associations, academic entities and similar bodies pursuing our common interests.

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