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15th EU-RUSSIA Summit Moscow, 10 May 2005

Press Release

The fifteenth EU-Russia Summit took place in Moscow on 10 May 2005. The Summit was hosted by Mr. Vladimir PUTIN, President of the Russian Federation, accompanied by Mr. Mikhail FRADKOV, Prime Minister, Mr. Sergey LAVROV, Foreign Minister, Mr. German GREF, Minister for Economic Development and Trade, Mr. Viktor KHRISTENKO, Minister for Energy and Industry, as well as Mr. Sergey YASTRZHEMBSKIY, Special Representative for development of relations with the European Union.

The EU was represented by Prime Minister Jean-Claude JUNCKER, in his capacity as President of the European Council, assisted by the Secretary-General/High Representative, Dr. Javier SOLANA, and the President of the European Commission, Mr. Jose Manuel BARROSO. The Prime Minister of Luxembourg was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jean ASSELBORN. The President of the European Commission was accompanied by Mrs. Benita FERRERO-WALDNER, Commissioner for External Relations, and Mr. Peter MANDELSON, Commissioner for Trade.

P R E S S

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Further to a decision at the EU/Russia Summit in St. Petersburg on 31 May 2003 to create in the long term a Common Economic Space, a Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice, a Space of Co-operation in the field External Security, as well as a Space of Research and Education, including Cultural Aspects, in the framework of the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (PCA), the leaders of the EU and Russia today adopted a single package of road maps for the creation of the four Common Spaces (in annex). These Road Maps set out shared objectives for EU/Russia relations as well as the actions necessary to make these objectives a reality, and determine the agenda for co-operation between the EU and Russia for the medium-term.

Common Economic Space

The objective of the common economic space is to create an open and integrated market between the EU and Russia. Work on this space will bring down barriers to trade and investment and promote reforms and competitiveness, based on the principles of non-discrimination, transparency and good governance. Among the wide range of actions foreseen in the road map, an EU/Russia regulatory dialogue on industrial products is to be launched, as well as greater co-operation on investment issues, competition and financial services. It is also foreseen to enhance co-operation in the telecommunications, transport and energy fields, on issues such as regulatory standard-setting and infrastructure development. Moreover, it has been agreed to strengthen co-operation in the area of environment, notably on climate change and the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, and outer space activities, such as space launching.

Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice

The underlying principles of the common space of freedom, security and justice are democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including free and independent media and the effective application of common values by independent judicial systems. Work on this space will see adoption in the near future of agreements on readmission and visa facilitation, which together will promote greater contact between the citizens of the EU and Russia via travel and tourism as well as facilitate business and official travel. The EU will continue to examine with Russia the conditions for visa-free travel as a long-term perspective. The regular EU/Russia consultations on human rights, which were successfully launched in March, fall within this space, as does co-operation on combating terrorism, organised crime and corruption.

Common Space of External Security

The road map for the Common Space of External Security underlines the shared responsibility of the EU and Russia for an international order based on effective multilateralism, their determination to co-operate to strengthen the central role of the United Nations, and promote the role and effectiveness of relevant international and regional organisations, in particular the OSCE and the Council of Europe. Building further on their already on-going co-operation, the EU and Russia will strengthen their co-operation and dialogue on security and crisis management in order to address the global and regional challenges and key threats of today, notably terrorism, the proliferation of WMD, existing and potential regional and local conflicts.

They will give particular attention to securing international stability, including in the regions adjacent to Russian and EU borders, where they will co-operate to promote resolution of frozen conflicts in Europe (e.g. in Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh), in line with UN and OSCE commitments. The EU will continue to provide support through humanitarian assistance, economic rehabilitation, confidence building and efforts to tackle poverty and human rights abuses.

Common space on research, education and culture

Work to create the common space of research and education, including cultural aspects, aims to capitalise on the strength of EU and Russian research communities and cultural and intellectual heritage by identifying key measures to promote economic growth and strengthen competitiveness, reinforce links between research and innovation, encourage close cooperation in the field of education - including the convergence of university course formats and qualifications - and promote cultural and linguistic diversity. A European institute in Moscow, co-funded by the EU and Russia, is to be set up in 2006.

The leaders of the EU and Russia also briefly discussed the future of EU/Russia relations after the expiry of the first period of validity of the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (PCA) in 2007.

The leaders of the EU and Russia addressed in a constructive spirit internal developments in the EU and Russia, including the situation in Chechnya. They also discussed a wide range of international issues.

**15TH EU-RUSSIA SUMMIT
Moscow, 10 May 2005**

Road Maps

ROAD MAP FOR THE COMMON ECONOMIC SPACE

BUILDING BLOCKS FOR SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH

The Joint Statement adopted at the St. Petersburg Summit in May 2003 agreed to reinforce cooperation with a view to creating a Common Economic Space (CES), building on the concept for the common European economic space later endorsed by the Rome Summit in November 2003. It was agreed that the CES would be broad in scope, by including areas such as telecommunications, transport, energy, space and environment.

The overall objective of the CES is the creation of an open and integrated market between the EU and Russia. The aim is to put in place conditions which will increase opportunities for economic operators, promote trade and investment, facilitate the establishment and operation of companies on a reciprocal basis, strengthen cooperation in the field of energy, transport, agriculture and environment, reinforce economic cooperation and reforms and enhance the competitiveness of the EU and Russian economies, based on the principles of non-discrimination, transparency and good governance and taking into account the business dialogue undertaken within the EU-Russia Industrialists' Round Table. In the implementation of actions under the CES, priorities jointly identified in the framework of regional organisations and initiatives, such as the Council of Baltic Sea States, the Northern Dimension etc., will be taken into consideration.

1. General issues of trade and economic cooperation

1.1. Regulatory Dialogue on industrial products (Standardisation, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures)

Objective: Development of harmonised and compatible standards, regulations and conformity assessment procedures, where appropriate, including through enhanced regulatory dialogue and cooperation between responsible institutions and a reinforcement of the institutional capacities

Actions:

- Support for the effective implementation of the WTO TBT agreement
- Establish a regulatory dialogue, which includes a consultation mechanism. This dialogue aims at enhanced transparency in the regulatory activity, exchange of information amongst regulators with the aim to promoting the gradual approximation of relevant legislation (including technical regulations) and practice for clearly identified priority industrial sectors of greatest mutual interest to be jointly defined and when possible on the basis of the New Approach:
 - Discuss and establish a formal framework (terms of reference) for the regulatory dialogue
 - Determination of areas and sectors where harmonisation of relevant legislation and practices is appropriate and possible
 - As soon as the priorities are determined, launch the work of gradual approximation of relevant legislation and practices
 - Identification of procedures for possible recognition of the results of conformity assessment of both sides, including certification of systems of quality and ecological management
- Support the reinforcement of institutional capacity with respect to technical regulations, standardisation, accreditation, conformity assessment, metrology and market surveillance. Promotion of cooperation and participation of the Russian bodies in the European standardisation, accreditation and metrology organisations
- The parties agreed to consider the following sectors as a priority for dialogue and will consider the inclusion of other priority sectors as appropriate:

ICT, Radio and Telecommunications Equipment

- Setting up of a mechanism for consultation and dialogue among regulators and intensification of cooperation, aiming at the approximation of legislation and alignment of standards, as well as creating transparency, predictability and proportionality in product and market regulations in the areas of ICT, Radio and Telecommunications equipment

Electrical Equipment and Machinery

- Setting up of a mechanism for consultation and dialogue among regulators and intensification of cooperation, aiming at the approximation of legislation and alignment of essential health, safety and protection requirements, conformity assessment procedures and standards, as well as creating transparency, predictability and proportionality in product and market regulations in the area of electrical equipment and machinery

Medical devices

- Setting up of a mechanism for consultation and dialogue among regulators and intensification of cooperation, aiming at the approximation of legislation and alignment of standards, as well as creating transparency, predictability and proportionality in product and market regulations in the area of Medical Devices

Automotive industry:

- Harmonisation of technical requirements for automotive production
- Intensification of cooperation in the field of motor vehicle type approval, including conformity of production

Textiles

- Harmonisation of the legislation of Russia and the EU in the field of standardisation, technical regulations, conformity assessment procedures

Pharmaceuticals

- Approximation of Russian and EU legislation regulating the distribution of medicines, including their registration and production
- Assessment of possibilities of assistance to Russian enterprises producing medicines in adopting the system of international standards for the production of medical preparations (GMP)
- Intensification of the cooperation in the field of quality control and arrangement of pharmaceutical inspections
- Facilitation of the access to the markets of EU and Russia of the products produced according to international standards

Forest-based and related industries

- Intensification of co-operation in the field of technical methodology
- Development of voluntary certification, tracking and verification systems for wood-based products in the contexts of both phyto-sanitary policy (see section 1.10) and the FLEG(T) Initiative (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance (and Trade)) (see also section 6, Environment)

1.2. Public procurement

Objective: Development of transparent, competition-based systems of public procurement at all levels including mutual access to tender databases

Actions:

- Establish a dialogue with the following aims:
- Improvement and approximation of regulatory principles in order to ensure a transparent, and competition-based procurement system
- Cooperation and exchange of experience in establishing and using tender databases on public procurement, definition of rules and conditions for mutual access to these databases

1.3. Intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights

Objective: Improvement of the legislative and law enforcement systems for the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights in order to enhance competitiveness and improving the investment climate through the approximation of regulatory systems with the highest international standards and agreements

Actions:

- Establish a regulatory dialogue aiming at the gradual improvement of the legislative and enforcement instruments for the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property, with the following aims:
- Cooperation to gradually harmonise legislation to protect intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights including effective means of enforcement and in areas such as geographical indications
- Exchange of information in the field of protection and use of results of intellectual activity created in organisations of public sector
- Exchange of information on strategies to fight against counterfeiting and piracy, notably in priority sectors such as pharmaceuticals and laser music and video products
- Assessment of possibilities for introduction of improved means systems for protection of intellectual property rights and fight against trade in counterfeit products, including voluntary systems based on micro-labelling of goods

1.4 Competition

Objective: Approximation of competition legislation systems and strengthening of implementation of competition policy of the sides

Actions:

- Strengthening of cooperation of state bodies responsible for elaboration and implementation of competition policy with a view to approximating common systems of regulation and realisation of competition policy for ensuring equal environment for functioning of economic operators of Russia and EU Member States on the markets of both sides
- Further harmonisation of competition legislation, including common rules on disciplines applicable to public aids (PCA, article 53.2.2.)
- Promotion of mutual work for elaboration of adequate systems of competition and comparison of areas of competition rules and legislation
- Elaboration of common approaches to principles for competition legislation implementation including system of sanctions and judicial procedures etc.
- Dialogue with a view to creation of effective informal means of cooperation between the sides in investigation of cases of infringement of competition law with transnational effect

1.5. Investment

Objective: to improve the investment climate, including by ensuring transparency, predictability and simplification of regulation and its application; to promote and facilitate two-way investments

Actions:

- More systematic dialogue covering all investment-related issues
- Consultation with stakeholders, including business, with a view to determining disciplines and instruments for improving the bilateral investment environment and reducing administrative barriers to the development of business

- Development of mechanisms that enhance transparency, such as impact assessment of regulatory measures, consultation of stakeholders, and prior notification of regulatory changes to economic operators to ensure transparency and predictability of regulatory environment
- Ensuring the uniform application of trade and investment legislation and the streamlining of judicial review for trade and investment issues
- Activities on ensuring the uniform application of the investment legislation at central and sub-central levels
- Assessment of possibility of elaboration of an EU-Russia agreement on investment-related issues

1.6. Enterprise policy and economic dialogue

Objective: the development of in-depth dialogue on economic reform and enterprise policy, including an exchange of information on economic issues and policies, aiming at the improvement of the framework conditions for economic operators and their competitiveness, including dialogue in industrial policy

Actions:

- Develop a dialogue on industrial policy. The specific sectors for this dialogue should include:

Automotive industry

- Assessment of the conditions for investment in and for conducting business with the Russian automotive industry, and discussion of possible measures to be taken in order to improve them
- Support and facilitation of a dialogue between associations of car-producers of both sides

Textile industry

- Discussion of potential areas for industrial cooperation
- Assessment of the conditions for investment in and for conducting business with the Russian textile industry, and discussion of possible measures to be taken in order to improve them
- Support and facilitation of a dialogue between textile industry associations of both sides

Mining and metallurgical complex

- Intensification of cooperation in the field of the mining and metallurgical industry. The cooperation should focus on exchange of information and support for preparation of joint programmes in the areas related to the sustainability of industrial activities, industrial restructuring and regulatory convergence
- Analysis of the needs for technical assistance programmes for modernisation, technical renovation and training in the mining sector

Chemical industry

- Intensification of the cooperation in the field of the chemical industry. The cooperation should focus on exchange of information and support for preparation of joint programmes in the areas related to the sustainability of industrial activities, industrial restructuring and regulatory convergence

Aerospace industries

- Improvement of the framework conditions for industrial and R&D cooperation with the objective to foster industrial cooperation regarding design, production and exploitation of aerospace products
- Launch of a dialogue on the development of enterprise policy, including the improvement of the administrative and regulatory environment of companies and the development of measures to increase competitiveness. Special attention should be devoted to SMEs and their respective needs. Study and report on approaches to the criteria for classification of SMEs in Russia and in the EU
- Exchange of information on economic policies, strategies and trends in the EU and Russia, including on economic integration and enlargement of the EU and on regional trade agreements
- Support of enhanced dialogue and cooperation among relevant stakeholders

1.7 Interregional and cross-border cooperation

Objective: Deepening and diversification of interregional cooperation

Actions:

- Increase the importance of regional development and cross-border co-operation through an active support to cross-border initiatives and programmes
- Encourage the involvement of local and regional key actors such as authorities and civil society, in all aspects of cross-border co-operation
- Further deepened cooperation, and facilitation of investments, in the area of cross-border infrastructure and border issues
- Promotion of establishing and strengthening of economic and people-to-people links between Russian and EU regions

1.8. Financial services (banking, insurance, securities)

Objective: To ensure inter alia the stability of the financial system, support consolidation of a sound financial sector and an effective system for protection of financial services consumers through improvement of the legislative base, effective supervision and implementation in accordance with the highest international standards and norms, applicable to financial service suppliers

Actions:

- Development of cooperation, for example through the establishment of a regulatory dialogue, with the aim to strengthening the effectiveness of the prudential regulatory system and independent supervision in accordance with the highest international standards and norms, applicable to financial service suppliers

- Conduction of consultations to jointly determine the areas and sectors where harmonisation of legislation governing activities of financial service suppliers is appropriate and possible
- Cooperation to develop, where necessary, and implement adequate company law, applicable to financial service suppliers, accounting and governance rules

1.9. Accounting/auditing and statistics

Objective: enhance the transparency of the economy and share-holder protection, create favourable conditions for investment by implementation of the highest international standards and norms in these areas and give economic actors access to the necessary statistical information

Actions:

- Cooperation towards the establishment of a suitable environment for companies, e.g. effective competition, appropriate bankruptcy legislation etc.
- Cooperation to improve the competence and the implementation of the principles of independence of auditors
- Cooperation to ensure effective implementation of codes of corporate governance
- Cooperation with a view to supporting the implementation of the highest international accounting and financial reporting standards in Russia and the EU
- Further cooperation towards the harmonisation of statistics

1.10. Agriculture, forestry, timber, fisheries. Sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures

Objective: to intensify cooperation to promote regulatory convergence in agriculture, notably with regard to issues related to sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures and animal health and welfare

Actions:

- Activities on the marketing of agricultural products: 1. joint identification of products of interest in view of the alignment of EU and Russian legislation; 2. launch work on gradual approximation of legislation in the field of marketing standards and labelling of agricultural products and its relation with trademarks, in particular on the basis of the TRIPS Agreement
- Rural development, in particular promoting the exchange of information and best practice on rural development policies
- Continuation of negotiations with a view to a timely conclusion of veterinary agreement and until then, jointly look for mutually acceptable solutions to avoid any disruptions of trade in animal products and to fight against fraud
- Cooperation on phytosanitary issues to promote transparency, as well as to develop and implement mutually acceptable solutions, including on phytosanitary certification, with a view to avoiding any disruptions of trade in relevant products and to fight against fraud

- Enhancement of cooperation, including exchange of information, on issues related to animal welfare, health and safety of animal products
- Continuation of negotiations with a view of a timely conclusion of a Fisheries Agreement

2. Trade facilitation and Customs

Objective: to facilitate, to standardise and to automate procedures, connected with external trade, including transit operations; to increase the parties' capacity to combat fraud, smuggling and other irregularities; to improve consultation mechanisms of the trading community on its needs with regards to the development and implementation of trade facilitation measures, with particular attention to small and medium enterprises

Actions in this area could, inter alia, include:

- Development of a general system of simplification of customs procedures using compatible computer based systems and integrated systems of data transmission by using common data and similar rules, which are based on international agreements
- Harmonisation of legislation with international standards, taking into account the work of international organisations, in the areas of risks management systems and methods and security checks
- Bring administrative capacity to a level ensuring that trade facilitation and the fight against illicit trafficking correspond to international agreed standards
- Establish a dialogue with the relevant stakeholders, including the economic operators and the administration, with the aims of:
 - Exchanging of information, prior to the development and implementation of measures having a significant impact on trade and of trade facilitation measures
 - Simplification of trade-related legislation with a view to making it less burdensome, more transparent and non-discriminatory
- Development and realisation of technical assistance programs with a view to improvement of customs technologies and procedures, development of customs infrastructure, including on the border

3. Networks: telecommunications and transport

3.1 Telecommunications, information society and e-business

Objectives: Co-operate towards the creation of a common EU-Russia Information Society area

Actions:

- Establishment of an EU-Russia Information Society dialogue which includes a consultation mechanism aiming at the approximation of the relevant policies, strategies, legislation, and best practice in the ICT sector on clearly identified objectives of mutual interest. The formal framework (terms of reference) for the dialogue will be established by the EU-Russia expert group on ICT as agreed in 2004, within six months

- Furthering of cooperation towards the development and the implementation of a transparent pro-competitive regulatory framework enforced by an independent National Regulatory Authority
- Development of close coordination of policies and initiatives on strategies of ICT development in the framework of national special purpose programmes, such as e-Europe and e-Russia
- Provide appropriate environment for a fruitful cooperation on joint projects in space applications on broadcasting, telecommunication and broadband multimedia systems development (see also section 5)
- The furthering of interoperability of ICT systems through bilateral and international cooperation (this activity should be coordinated with the dialogue on ICT, radio and telecommunications equipment referred in point 1.1.)
- The enhancement of cooperation on joint research programmes, notably through the interconnection of R&D networks and including the encouragement of participation of Russia in relevant EU R&D programmes. The work related to scientific cooperation in this area shall take into account the activities carried out in the context of the Common Space on Research and Education, including Culture

3.2. Transport

Objectives: To intensify cooperation, through a structured dialogue on issues of common interest in the transport field, with a view to promoting the complementarity of the Russian and EU transport sectors and gradual integration of transport networks, removing technical and administrative bottlenecks and ensuring transport infrastructures' interoperability by way of approximating respective legislation

Actions:

- Harmonisation of long-term transport strategies of Russia and the EU, including approximation, where it is possible and appropriate, of respective legislation in the sphere of transport
- Enhancement of cooperation, in particular through regular consultations, in the framework of international organisations (ICAO, IMO, UNECE, ECMT and others)
- Further intensification of cooperation in the field of air transport, including on air transportation, industrial cooperation (see also section 1.6.), development of air traffic management systems, aircraft certification in the context of EU-Russia negotiations. Confirm agreements reached in the context of the WTO accession, including the arrangements on the Siberian overflight modernisation, and agree to implement them accordingly
- Closer cooperation between aviation safety authorities regarding (1) mutual recognition of airworthiness certificates and (2) the harmonisation of technical requirements for aerospace products
- In the context of the conclusion of an intergovernmental agreement on Galileo/GLONASS cooperation, as further defined in section 5, to consider the inclusion of key issues such as the development of the two systems' transport applications, their subsequent joint use and co-ordination in international fora (ICAO, IMO and ITU)

- Facilitation and improvement of the conditions for activities of transport operators
- Development of cooperation in the field of transport security and safety
- Evaluation, development and implementation of infrastructure projects and priority transport corridors of mutual interest, in particular those recommended by the High Level Group and others as appropriate
- Intensification of cooperation in developing mechanisms to attract investment in jointly identified projects aimed at improving transport infrastructure
- Promotion of public-private partnerships (PPPs), including in the field of logistics and transportation
- Cooperation to address the issue of interoperability of rail transport in order to intensify rail communication in the framework of developing transport corridors
- Cooperation in the field of maritime safety aimed at due implementation of IMO standards and taking into account the Paris, Tokyo and Black Sea MoU on Port State Control. Strengthening of practical interaction concerning navigation safety and marine rescue, as well as prevention of and response to marine pollution, in accordance with universally recognised IMO norms and requirements
- Identification of priorities for the cooperation in the area of inland waterways
- Co-operation in the development and introduction of interoperable information systems of transport management, and new transport technologies

4. Energy

Objectives: To intensify EU-Russia co-operation, in the framework of the EU-Russia Energy Dialogue; with particular emphasis on addressing issues related to the sustainability and continued reliability of the production, distribution, transportation and use of energy, including energy efficiency, energy savings and the use of renewable energies

In order to reach these objectives, it is important to promote and protect investments in the energy sector, to facilitate the improvement of the investment climate, promote regulatory convergence and a high standard of environmental protection

Actions:

- Convergence of EU and Russian energy strategies, policies and regulatory measures, including with regard to energy efficiency and savings
- Conclusion of negotiations on an agreement on trade in nuclear materials to provide a stable framework for long-term trade between Russia and the enlarged EU
- Cooperation on energy infrastructure projects of common interest
- Evaluation of mechanisms to cover non-commercial risk of energy projects
- Cooperation in the field of safety of transport of energy products, including by pipeline, rail and sea
- Cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, with particular emphasis on nuclear safety and nuclear security, including exchange of information on related issues. The work related to scientific cooperation in this area shall be carried out in the context of the Common Space on Research and Education, including Culture

- Examination of the feasibility of the integration of electricity markets, including ensuring a level playing field in terms of equivalent basic rules with respect to market access, infrastructure and opening, as well as compatible environmental protection and safety standards, for electricity production (see also bullet point above)
- Ensuring the gradual and progressive reform of the Russian gas sector in line with the Energy strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020
- Implementation of the work programme of the EU-Russia Energy Technology Centre. Expansion of technological exchanges in the framework of the activities of the Centre, carrying out joint activities on the development and use of new energy technologies may also be considered
- Promoting the use of clean, efficient technologies in energy production, transportation, distribution and use, including the use of renewable energy
- Launch of full-scale business dialogue of energy companies of Russia and EU
- Cooperation to facilitate fair trade and transit of energy products, including the principles guiding the Energy Charter Treaty

5. Space

Objective: to build an effective system of cooperation and partnership between the EU and the Russian Federation in the following fields of space activities:

- Access to Space: Launchers and Future Space Transportation systems:
- Space Applications: Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS); global monitoring by satellites and satellite communications (see also section 3.1.)
- Space exploration and the use of the International Space Station (ISS)
- Space Technologies Development

Actions:

- Political cooperation to create favourable framework conditions in the field of space transportation, accompanying the cooperation between the European Space Agency and Russia; cooperation for the development of infrastructure for the launch of Russian SOYUZ-ST Launcher from the European Spaceport in the Guiana Space Centre
- Enhance and strengthen cooperation on Galileo and GLONASS GNSS including on compatibility and interoperability between the two systems and the creation of the conditions for industrial and technical cooperation, in the context of an intergovernmental agreement (see also section 3.2.)
- Provide appropriate environment for fruitful cooperation on Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) programme and for joint projects in satellite communication systems
- Coordinate the EU and the Russian positions towards the Global Earth Observation initiative (GEO)

- Continue cooperation and partnership in joint initiatives in space explorations, including Space Science on which relevant activities shall be carried out in the framework of the Common Space on Research and Education, including Culture
- Continue cooperation in the use of the ISS¹
- Support joint programmes and projects in Space Technology Development
- Setting up an expert group to establish an EU-Russia Dialogue on Space
- In the framework of the PCA institutions, establish a mechanism for cooperation to comply with the objectives agreed by the Parties
- Exchange information and ensure consultation on respective space programmes

6. Environment

Objective: to promote respect of the environment and commitment to international environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, and regional conventions, such as the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, in order to foster sustainable development, with particular emphasis on stepping-up cooperation on climate change and the marine environment. Environmental issues should be integrated into and ‘mainstreamed’ in all sectors. Activities in this area should consider existing programmes, such as the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership

Actions:

- Cooperation to support the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and its flexibility mechanism, specifically by means of a structured EU-Russia dialogue and expert discussions
- Cooperation in the implementation of environmental cleaner production policies and the use of natural resources saving technologies
- Cooperation in the sphere of biodiversity conservation including the development of systems of protected natural areas, according to the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Cooperate in the field of water policy, taking into account the experience gained in Russia and in the EU, in particular with the Main Development Directions of the Water System Management Complex of Russia until 2010, the Water Framework Directive and the regional component of the EU Water Initiative in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. Cooperation in the field of trans-boundary river basins between the EU and Russia

¹ Agreement of the Government of Canada, Governments of the Member States of the European Space Agency, the Government of Japan, the Government of the Russian Federation, and the Government of the United States of America concerning cooperation on the Civil International Space Station signed on 29 January 1998 in Washington, D.C.

- Cooperation in the field of protection, conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment taking into account the development of a European Marine Strategy and its regional development and implementation as well as the environmental provisions of the Marine Doctrine of the Russian Federation. Special emphasis shall be put on the fulfilment of obligations within the framework of the relevant global and regional conventions, such as the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea and the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention) including the use of existing and possible further development of effective joint mechanisms for the prevention and elimination of negative ecological situations
- Improvement of the efficient use of water, wood and other natural resources
- Efforts to reduce risks of accidents and to reduce the effects of pollution, in particular of seas and inland waters, building on useful experience and information obtained in relevant international and regional fora
- Support compliance with the UNECE convention on trans boundary environmental impact assessment
- Intensification of cooperation between Russia and the EU in the fight against illegal logging and associated trade, through in particular the further development of credible and cost-effective tracking and legality verification systems for timber and wood based products (see also section 1.1. and 1.10.) taking into account the Forest Law, Enforcement, Governance (and Trade) Initiatives
- Convergence of environmental legislation towards higher standards, in particular in the energy sector
- Cooperation with the view to promoting the use of economic instruments in order to reduce negative effects on the environment
- Cooperation in forest conservation, in particular on the prevention and control of forest fires
- Cooperation in the sphere of environmental information and education

ROAD MAP FOR THE COMMON SPACE OF FREEDOM, SECURITY AND JUSTICE

PREAMBLE

The St. Petersburg Summit of May 2003 agreed to intensify cooperation with a view to creating in the long-term a Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice. The joint statement noted that enhanced cooperation in the field of Justice and Home affairs including on border management and migration issues, will serve the objective of building a new Europe without dividing lines, thus facilitating travel between all Europeans. In this context, it was also decided to examine the conditions for visa-free travel as a long-term perspective, to conclude timely the negotiations on a readmission agreement and to promote the better use of existing flexibilities under Schengen.

The St. Petersburg statement also reconfirmed commitment of the parties to further strengthen their strategic partnership on the basis of common values, which they pledged to respect. By strengthening their cooperation through the implementation of international commitments, through respect for the principle of non-discrimination including countering any form of intolerance and racism, through respect of rights of individuals in the EU Member States and Russia, including immigrants and persons belonging to minorities, and respect of fundamental rights and freedoms set out in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the international Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the EU and Russia will reach the full potential of their cooperation.

Cooperation between the EU and Russia in the area of Freedom, Security and Justice is already advanced and has become a key component in developing a strategic partnership between the parties. For example, progress has been made through the creation of regular consultations on human rights, including the rights of minorities and fundamental freedoms. The EU and Russia have considerable interest in strengthening cooperation in the field of Freedom, Security and Justice to tackle the common threat of organised crime, terrorism and other illegal activities which are of cross-border nature. This cooperation, carried out on the basis of common values which underpin EU-Russia relations must reflect the necessary balance between security, on the one hand, and justice and freedom, on the other. To fight illegal activities, the EU and Russia will explore the possibilities to enhance their cooperation within relevant international fora. The Action Plan on Organised Crime will remain the basis for our cooperation in the fight against organised crime.

This roadmap sets out a number of agreed objectives and areas for co-operation for the short- and medium-term.

Overarching principles for the Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice

The principles underlying EU-Russia cooperation in the field of freedom, security and justice are the following:

- equality between partners and mutual respect of interests
- adherence to common values, notably to democracy and the rule of law as well as to their transparent, and effective application by independent judicial systems
- respect of human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities, adherence to and effective implementation, in particular of United Nations (UN) and Council of Europe Conventions as well as related protocols and OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) commitments in this field

- respect for and implementation of generally recognized principles and norms of international law, including humanitarian provisions
- respect for fundamental freedoms, including free and independent media

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The following objectives and actions serve to create the Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice.

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I. FREEDOM

Objective: To facilitate human contacts and travel between the EU and Russia, ensure smooth legal border crossings and lawful stays on their territories, as well as to work together to tackle illegal migration and illegal cross-border activities.

In order to pursue this overall objective, it will be necessary to develop EU/Russia cooperation in the following priority areas:

1.1 To facilitate the movement of persons / readmission

In accordance with the St. Petersburg Joint Statement:

- in the short-term, conclude parallel negotiations on an agreement on visa facilitation and an agreement on readmission
- continue and intensify the visa dialogue at expert and political level to examine the conditions for a mutual visa-free travel regime as a long-term perspective.

1.2 To cooperate on border issues

- demarcate borders between the EU Member States and Russia that are presently not demarcated, according to international standards, following signing and ratification of pending border agreements
- intensify discussions on border management, including border protection, and continue to support improvements of border crossing points, notably on the common border, and to improve cooperation between units on the common border
- discuss issues of common interest in relation to the strengthening of Russia's southern border
- explore the possibilities of cooperation at operational level, where appropriate, between the EU and Russia in the framework, principally of the EU's future border management agency
- develop cooperation projects to step up the efficiency of border management, by strengthening the institutional and administrative framework and the capacity to implement border controls as well as improving border surveillance

1.3 To support an efficient migration policy

- implement the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime assess jointly the scale of illegal migration by exchanging information of migratory flows
- exchange information on migration management policies and best practices, and cooperate as appropriate in this field in relation to third countries

- develop an appropriate legislative framework related to migration management
- provide appropriate support to the Border Guards Service with the possibility to set up Joint Training Programmes and Training Centres for Customs Officers and Border Guards
- examine the possibility of cooperation projects to improve the management of migration flows, including the assessment of statistics and measures to fight against illegal migration

1.4 To develop cooperation in the field of asylum policy

- implement the 1951 UN Convention relating to the status of refugees and i.a. its 1967 Protocol, including the right to seek asylum and respect for the principle of 'non-refoulement' by all countries in accordance with UNHCR recommendations
- implement standard procedures relating to treatment of asylum applications, in accordance with UNHCR recommendations
- protect individuals in the territory of EU Member States and Russia against possible threats to their life or freedom on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group
- not to subject permanent residents in EU Member States and Russia to expulsion contrary to the principle of 'non-refoulement'

II. SECURITY

Objective: To improve cooperation to tackle terrorism and all forms of organized crime, as well as other illegal activities in order to increase security.

In order to pursue this overall objective, it will be necessary to develop EU/Russia cooperation in the following priority areas:

2.1 To intensify EU-Russia cooperation in the area of counter terrorism, and to identify ways to work together to prevent and combat terrorism in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law

Section 2 on the fight against terrorism of the Road map for the Common Space on External Security complements the provisions under this subheading

- implement the Joint Statement on the fight against terrorism adopted at the EU – Russia summit in November 2002, and regularly review its implementation in existing appropriate EU-Russia formats
- sign, ratify and implement all 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions and protocols; fully implement relevant UN Security Council resolutions, including UNSCR 1373, 1540, 1267 and 1566
- pursue efforts to seek the early finalisation of the draft UN Comprehensive Convention against international terrorism and to sign and ratify the International Convention Against Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- continue to cooperate within the Council of Europe including by finalizing and implementing the draft European Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism

- develop cooperation including through exchange of know-how and typologies / models to strengthen the fight against the financing of terrorism, including by freezing of funds and other terrorist assets, in accordance with the relevant international instruments
- exchange legislation models in due course on the fight against the financing of terrorism, including on the abuse of non-profit/charitable sector and the confiscation of assets
- implement the agreement on cooperation between Europol and the Russian Federation signed in Rome on 6 November 2003, in order to enhance cooperation to fight terrorism
- enhance cooperation in all relevant international and regional fora to improve the capacity of third countries to fight terrorism
- cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates, or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation, or commission of terrorist acts or provides safe havens (this point equally applies to asylum in 1.4)
- discuss within existing structures specific measures to fight against international terrorism in new areas, such as the use of internet for terrorist purposes and recommendations for self-regulation of mass media
- explore the possibility of an EU-Russia agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance, based on the experience gained from the implementation of the Second Additional Protocol to the 1959 European Convention
- consider the possibility of a Memorandum of Understanding on the fight against terrorism between EU and Russia, taking account of the Joint Statement of 2002 on the fight against terrorism

2.2 To improve the security of documents, and prevent the use of multiple identities, and falsified/stolen documents, which authorize the crossing of borders (travel documents)

- discuss at expert level how the security of travel documents can be improved
- promote cooperation, including through exchange of experience, on possible measures to stop the malpractice of multiple identities in regard to the production, control and storage of documents
- apply legislation and rules to support criminalisation of the use of multiple identities
- explore the possibility of using the Interpol database on lost and stolen blank and issued travel documents (ASF-STD) by national law enforcement agencies, in accordance with the Interpol Constitution, and to transfer data currently contained in national databases about lost and stolen, issued and blank travel documents to the Interpol database
- exchange information about the introduction of biometric features in travel documents, based on ICAO standards

2.3 To combat transnational organised crime, including through law enforcement cooperation (specific crime areas are covered in subsequent sections)

- implement the EU-Russia Action Plan on Organised Crime and agreed priorities
- implement the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the relevant Protocols that have entered into force
- expand and intensify the use of the EU-Russia Liaison Officers' network
- implement the agreement on cooperation between Europol and the Russian Federation signed in Rome on 6 November 2003, in order to enhance cooperation to fight organised crime
- prepare for the next Europol/Russia agreement to include data protection enabling the exchange of personal data (this point equally applies to fight against terrorism in 2.1)
- as an important step towards an Europol-Russia operational agreement, ratify and implement the Council of Europe Convention from 1981 for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (this point equally applies to fight against terrorism in 2.1)
- increase the exchange of information related to terrorism and organised crime between EU Member States and Russian law enforcement agencies as well as Europol within the existing legal framework, e.g. by using the EU-Russia Liaison Officers' network as an intermediary step before the conclusion of an operational agreement between Europol and Russia.
- develop cooperation based on the contact points established in Eurojust and the General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation
- establish reliable channels of information exchange between competent services of the Customs of the EU Member States and Russia coordinated by the European Anti-Fraud Office to improve coordination and increase effectiveness of joint efforts
- build up the capacity of law enforcement authorities by developing structures and procedures for improved information exchange in crime investigations through organising remote access to information resources using the Interpol network
- cooperate in new crime areas, e.g. Information and Communication Technology related crime, in particular child pornography
- invite each other to participate in bilateral law enforcement operations organised by individual EU Member States or Russia
- foster cross-border cooperation with neighbouring Member States, by promoting national inter-service cooperation between different ministries and law enforcement agencies, starting with regions with intensive border traffic
- explore the possibility of using the working practices of the Baltic Sea Task force to improve in particular operational law enforcement cooperation between the EU and Russia
- explore the possibility to sign, ratify and implement the UN Protocol against illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime
- improve the legal framework regulating the acquisition and possession of firearms
- exchange information, through Europol, to prevent activities of organisations, groups and/or individuals involved in international terrorist and organised crime activities

2.4 To promote a comprehensive anti-money laundering regime

- improve relevant legislation and regulations as well as their effective implementation, taking into account recommendations from specialised and regional organisations
- continue to provide support for the training of judges, prosecutors, customs officers, law enforcement staff and other concerned professionals
- promote the effective functioning and interaction of Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) of the EU Member States and the Russian Federation, including on the basis of bilateral interagency agreements, in line with relevant FATF and Egmont Group standards
- explore possibilities for enhanced exchange information about suspicious transactions between the FIUs of the EU Member States and the Russian Federation taking into account the necessary requirements on confidentiality and data protection
- support a FATF style Euroasian group to assist in tackling criminal money laundering and financing of terrorism in conformity with international standards
- exchange legislation models on money laundering to improve legislation to ensure effective identification, freezing, seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities used in or destined for use in offences as well as to promote effective cooperation in this field, and exchange experience on investigation, prosecution and other relevant legal proceedings
- cooperate within FATF and between relevant EU Member States and Russian authorities to fight money laundering through off-shore zones
- explore possibilities to develop a best practice paper on mechanisms for cooperation within the FATF and FATF Style Regional Bodies, such as Moneyval, that would promote co-operation between supervisory authorities to prevent the use of the financial sector for laundering of profits received from crime through the exchange of information on structures of beneficial ownership, the owners of credit and financial institutions, and violations by the credit and/or financial institutions of anti money laundering and related legislation

2.5 To tackle the narcotic drug problem (including the supply and trafficking of drugs, the prevention of diversion of precursors and drug demand prevention and harm reduction)

- cooperate within international and regional fora, as regards production and transit countries, paying particular attention to trafficking routes
- promote international and internal efforts, and coordinate activities within existing fora and particularly the UN framework, to combat the global drug threat and drug trafficking, inter alia through the signature and ratification of relevant international agreements
- increase cooperation in the field of combating illegal drug trafficking based on the agreement between Europol and the Russian Federation, notably through the exchange of experience, as well as statistical and other information.
- develop cooperation to fight drug trafficking, including the production and traffic of synthetic drugs and precursor's diversion, in particular within the Paris Pact Process and the framework of the Europol-Russia agreement, and in accordance with the United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 1988

- work together in existing formats, as well as in and through international fora to combat the drug threat originating from Afghanistan, through strengthening the capacities of the states directly bordering with Afghanistan and main states of transit, in cutting short smuggled supply of Afghan drugs abroad and precursors for their production. Pay attention to the tasks of revealing and cutting short activities of transnational criminal groupings involved in illegal trafficking of Afghan drugs, as well as of providing assistance to the Afghan law enforcement structures
- conduct exchange of experiences on reduction of demand for drugs, including the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addiction, paying particular attention to high-risk groups so as to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases
- promote the work of relevant NGOs to tackle social aspects of the drug problem, including prevention and rehabilitation of the victims of drugs addiction
- exchange information on data collection and drug information systems between the Federal Service on the Control over Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation and the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction
- exchange information on relevant legal instruments in the field of control over the traffic in narcotic drugs and their use
- consider cooperation to train personnel of relevant law enforcement authorities of Russia and the EU, including study programmes and joint seminars
- encourage, where appropriate, operational projects between national law enforcement agencies to fight illegal drug trafficking across state borders including through the use of the control delivery techniques, to suppress illegal transportation channels and to disrupt criminal activities in this field

2.6 To combat trafficking in human beings

- promote cooperation in international and regional law enforcement operations to combat trafficking in human beings, especially in women and children
- promote information exchange between Europol, interested Member States and Russia as regards trafficking of human beings
- implement the UN Protocol against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including adoption of further legislation to support the fight against trafficking in human beings
- provide potential victims of human trafficking with reliable and easily available information to raise their awareness on risks and threats of illegal migration, and possibilities of legal migration, as well as mechanisms of assistance to victims
- cooperate with relevant NGOs, other relevant organisations and other elements of civil society in prevention of trafficking in persons and, in appropriate cases, in assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons
- provide necessary professional skills to relevant authorities via specialized training, aiming at appropriate assistance to victims of trafficking
- exchange regularly statistical data to assess the scope of the problem

2.7 To fight corruption

- sign, ratify and implement UN and Council of Europe conventions on corruption, including ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption
- participate in anti-corruption work, and to cooperate on the fight against corruption within the Council of Europe, including through participation in work in GRECO once the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption has been ratified
- cooperate with relevant elements of civil society to fight corruption
- exchange experience in the field of the fight against corruption, and take additional measures through further incorporation of anti-corruption elements in national legislation and practices

2.8 To fight trafficking in stolen vehicles and items of cultural and historic value

- improve measures to detect vehicles with altered VIN or forged vehicle registration documents, i.a. by using the Interpol Automatic Finding System, to prevent the possibility of registration and customs clearance of vehicles which are stolen, misappropriated or lost
- develop cooperation with a view to improve procedures of return of seized stolen vehicles to legal owners
- develop cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in items of cultural and historic value
- promote exchange of information on legislation on combating illicit trafficking in items of cultural and historic values and the exchange of experience to counter this crime as specifically mentioned in the Europol-Russia agreement on cooperation.

III. JUSTICE

Objective: To contribute to the efficiency of the judicial system in EU Member States and Russia and to the independence of the judiciary, and to develop judicial cooperation between EU and Russia

In order to pursue this overall objective, it will be necessary to develop EU/Russia cooperation in the following priority areas:

3.1 To contribute to the efficiency of the judicial system

- cooperate, including through exchange of experience, on judicial reform in order to ensure the independence and the effectiveness of judiciary in the EU Member States and Russia based on the rule of law
- organize professional training for contact points, judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials, as appropriate
- make efforts to invite each another to workshops on justice organized by EU and Russian structures
- examine the possibility of cooperation projects aiming at strengthening the judiciary

3.2 To enhance cooperation on criminal matters

- develop cooperation based on the contact points established in Eurojust and the Russian General Prosecutor's Office, and explore the possibility to establish a wider network of contact points on mutual legal assistance and judicial co-operation, in order to coordinate proceedings related to cross-border offences
- explore the possibility to conclude an agreement between Eurojust and Russia
- promote the early entry into force of international instruments of particular importance in combating organised crime
- cooperate with a view of bringing the legislation of the EU Member States and Russia in compliance with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

3.3 To develop cooperation on civil matters

- promote nomination of central authorities, and exchange experience between them, as regards legal assistance in civil matters according to the Hague Convention on Taking of evidence (1970) and implement the Hague Convention on Service of documents (1965)
- promote cooperation in protection of rights of children, including by exploring the possibility to accede to international conventions and protocols on i.a. inheritances, enforcement of maintenance decisions, as well as abductions and parental responsibility
- explore the possibility of an EC-Russia agreement on judicial cooperation in civil matters

IV. MONITORING MECHANISM

The monitoring of this road map will, as far as possible, take place within existing mechanisms, notably the Permanent Partnership Council or other ministerial meetings in the format of ministers responsible for freedom, security and justice, and in other formats that the parties may decide to create or designate for this purpose. In addition, these structures can be complemented by the informal dialogue between the Member of the Commission in charge of justice, freedom and security and the Russian coordinator on justice and home affairs as well as by informal expert meetings.

ROAD MAP FOR THE COMMON SPACE OF EXTERNAL SECURITY

1. OBJECTIVES

The EU and Russia share responsibility for an international order based on effective multilateralism. They will therefore co-operate to strengthen the central role of the United Nations, equipping it to fulfil its responsibilities and act effectively, and promote the role and effectiveness of relevant international and regional organisations, in particular the OSCE and Council of Europe, as well as regimes and treaties, which make an important contribution to a more just and secure world.

The EU and Russia will also strengthen co-operation and dialogue on security and crisis management in order to address the global and regional challenges and key threats of today, notably terrorism, the proliferation of WMD, existing and potential regional and local conflicts. They will give particular attention to securing international stability, including in the regions adjacent to the EU and Russian borders.

The EU and Russia recognize that processes of regional cooperation and integration in which they participate and which are based on the sovereign decisions of States, play an important role in strengthening security and stability. They agree to actively promote them in a mutually beneficial manner, through close result-oriented EU-Russia collaboration and dialogue, thereby contributing effectively to creating a greater Europe without dividing lines and based on common values.

The EU and Russia share common values, as defined in the Helsinki Final Act as well as in the PCA and other relevant international documents notably respect for international law, including respect for democratic principles and human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities, equality and respect of mutual interests. The EU and Russia will aim at preventing the spread of practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. EU-Russia co-operation will aim at strengthening international peace and stability, in accordance with the UN Charter, creating favourable external conditions for security and prosperity in the European Union and Russia.

2. SCOPE

In order to pursue these common objectives, the European Union and the Russian Federation will enhance co-operation in the following priority areas:

- Strengthened dialogue and co-operation on the international scene;
- Fight against terrorism;
- Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, strengthening of export control regimes and disarmament;
- Co-operation in crisis management;
- Co-operation in the field of civil protection.

These objectives, that do not exclude the possibility of elaborating action plans for particular areas of EU-Russia co-operation in the sphere of external security, will be monitored within existing formats at the meetings of the PSC Troika at Ambassadors' level and at Political Directors' consultations. The parties will report on the implementation of this Road map to the PPC Ministerial meetings and/or Ministerial EU/Troika-Russia meetings. Conclusions will be formulated as required at EU-Russia summits.

This Road Map can be amended by mutual consent and upon proposal of either of the parties. Work will continue to further develop and operationalise the political dialogue and cooperation, including the exploration of appropriate ways and modalities in order to ensure full implementation of the Road Map.

Strengthened dialogue and co-operation on the international scene

Objective: to strengthen EU-Russia dialogue and co-operation on the international scene, in particular in regions adjacent to the EU and Russian borders, both bilaterally and within international and regional organisations with the aim to promote security and stability based on international law and respect for democratic principles and human rights. In order to pursue this overall objective, the EU and Russia will enhance co-operation in the following priority areas:

- Strengthening and deepening of the EU-Russia bilateral dialogue on political and security issues and on human rights;
- Strengthening of the international order based on effective multilateralism in support of the United Nations playing the central role, and of other relevant international and regional organisations, in particular the OSCE and the Council of Europe. This will include full implementation of all international commitments, including the OSCE commitments;
- Promoting conflict prevention and settlement through mutual result-oriented cooperation, including through elaboration of possible joint initiatives in support of efforts in agreed formats as well as by relevant international organizations and structures, in particular the UN and the OSCE. To this end the EU and Russia will consult, on a regular basis, on early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management actions and post-conflict rehabilitation;
- Exchange of views on new initiatives and on possible use of instruments related to security and stability;
- Strengthened political dialogue at all levels on EU and Russian security and foreign policy strategies and concepts, and academic co-operation in this field;
- Exchange of information on relevant major international contacts of the EU and Russian officials with respect to the space of external security;
- Promotion of contacts between the EU and Russian military structures, including the European Defence Agency;
- Optimisation of agenda and parameters of political dialogue with a view to making the dialogue more effective;
- Exchange of relevant experts of the EU Institute for Security Studies and the network of Russian academic bodies with a view of possible joint research projects concerning security problems.

2. Fight against terrorism

Objective: to work together at the international level to prevent and combat terrorism in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law.

In order to pursue this overall objective, EU and Russia will enhance co-operation in the following priority areas:

- Implementation of the Joint Statement on the fight against terrorism adopted in November 2002;
- Intensification and enhancement of co-operation between the EU and Russia in all relevant international and regional fora (including, *inter alia*, the UNSC Counter-terrorism Committee), including improvement of capacity of third countries to fight terrorism;
- Co-operation within the UN in implementing UNSC resolutions, in particular 1373 and 1566, with a view to further improving and strengthening international efforts in the fight against terrorism;
- Cooperation between the EU and Russia, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or commission of terrorist acts or provides safe havens;
- Co-operation within the UN on elaborating under UN aegis an integrated strategy to respond to global threats and challenges of the 21st century in the context of advancing towards the goals approved in the UN Millennium Declaration;
- Becoming party to all 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions and protocols and implementing fully their provisions;
- Promotion of the early signature and ratification of the UN International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;
- Promotion of the early finalisation of the UN Comprehensive Convention Against International Terrorism;
- Co-operation within the Council of Europe for developing and adopting instruments in the fight against terrorism;
- Cooperation within the OSCE as a forum for the promotion of international norms and standards and taking collective decisions on crucial matters of European security in order to strengthen its antiterrorist efforts as well as promoting implementation of OSCE commitments in this field;
- Develop co-operation to strengthen the fight against the financing of terrorism, including freezing of funds and other terrorist assets, in accordance with the relevant international instruments.

Co-operation will be intensified through dialogue at both political and expert level between the relevant EU and Russian bodies *inter alia* by:

- Information exchange on the issues of the fight against terrorism through consultations in Brussels and in Moscow or by other means;
- Consultations on the eve of major antiterrorist meetings to exchange views on positions and possible joint actions;
- Consultations during such events to co-ordinate positions and activities.

3. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, strengthening of export control regimes and disarmament

Objective: to strengthen EU-Russia dialogue and co-operation on non-proliferation, export controls and disarmament with a view to possible closing in of positions as well as co-ordination of actions within existing international fora.

In order to pursue this overall objective, EU and Russia will enhance co-operation in the following priority areas:

- Dialogue on non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control, including regional aspects, for further convergence of positions and possible co-ordination of activities within existing international mechanisms, including relevant international and regional fora;
- Promotion of universal adherence to and greater effectiveness of the relevant international instruments (such as NPT, CWC, BTWC, CTBT, IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards and Additional Protocol, HCOC), enhancement and, where relevant, enlargement of export control regimes (MTCR, NSG, WA), promotion of a policy of reinforcing compliance with multilateral treaty regimes and other international obligations such as UN Security Council resolution 1540, as well as strengthening of export controls for WMD, their means of delivery, conventional weapons and related goods and technologies;
- Enhancement of ongoing work, including in the context of the G8 Global Partnership in accordance with the Kananaskis documents, including new projects in the priority areas identified at Kananaskis;
- Strengthening of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament activities (e.g. co-ordination of EU and Russian positions at the 2005 NPT Review Conference, promotion of earliest entry into force of CTBT, contribution to early commencement of negotiations on a Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices) and arms control;
- Strengthening of chemical and biological non-proliferation activities (e.g. co-operation on implementing action plans of promoting the CWC universality and national implementation, strengthening of BTWC through promoting its universality and implementation as well as developing adequate measures to verify compliance with the BTWC);
- Co-operation on further universalisation of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile proliferation (HCOC) in facilitating subscription in particular of countries possessing missile technology or capability to develop it and on furthering implementation of the Code's confidence building measures;
- Dialogue on the opportunity of developing a legally binding arrangement for a global system of control for the non-proliferation of missiles and their related technology, taking into account the wide subscription to the HCOC and efforts on establishing a link with the UN;
- Active support through the UN and the Conference on Disarmament to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the strengthening of strategic stability and for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;
- Comparative analysis of EU's and Russian approaches to non-proliferation with a view

- to elaborating a joint document on strategic partnership in this area by 2006;
- Enhancement of ongoing work on threats posed by old ammunition, including anti-personnel land-mines, and explosive remnants of war;
- Strengthening co-operation to resume substantial work of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva;
- Establishment of a channel for regular exchange of views within existing formats on the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons;
- Dialogue on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on the illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its aspects.

Co-operation will be intensified through dialogue at both political and expert level between relevant EU and Russian bodies, *inter alia* by:

- Information exchange on the issues of non-proliferation through consultations in Brussels and in Moscow or by other means;
- Consultations on the eve of major non-proliferation or disarmament events to exchange views on positions and possible joint activities;
- Consultations during such events to exchange views on positions and to co-ordinate activities;
- Paying special attention to co-operation and regular consultations between the EU and Russia in the context of the G8 Global Partnership.

4. Co-operation in crisis management

Objective: strengthen EU-Russia dialogue on matters of practical co-operation on crisis management in order to prepare the ground for joint initiatives, including in support of ongoing efforts in agreed formats and resulting from the strengthened EU-Russia dialogue and co-operation on the international scene, in the settlement of regional conflicts, *inter alia* in regions adjacent to EU and Russian borders.

In order to pursue this overall objective, the EU and Russia will enhance co-operation in the following priority areas:

- Exchange of views at expert level on matters related to the EU's and Russia's procedures in response to crisis situations, including exchange of views on lessons learnt, in order to improve mutual understanding of respective procedures and concepts and to explore possibilities for joint approaches. This exchange of views could lead to the development of principles and modalities for joint approaches in crisis management;
- Conclusion of a standing framework on legal and financial aspects in order to facilitate possible co-operation in crisis management operations;
- Conclusion of an agreement on information protection;
- Experts' exchange of views on specific areas like logistical aspects of crisis management operations, naval forces co-operation in the sphere of navigation and hydrography, underwater exploration with a view of ensuring navigation safety, hydrometeorology and early warning of disasters, co-operation of the EU Satellite Centre with Russia;
- Consideration of possibilities for co-operation in the field of long-haul air transport;

- Co-operation in the field of training and exercises which could include observation and participation in exercises organized by either Russia or the EU and participation in training courses;
- Strengthening of the EU-Russia academic networking in the field of crisis management through exchange of research fellows between the EU Institute for Security Studies and the network of Russian academic bodies for the purpose of joint studies;
- Promotion of contacts between the EU and Russian military and civilian crisis management structures.

5. Co-operation in the field of civil protection

Objective: strengthen EU-Russia dialogue and co-operation to promote common ability to respond to disaster and emergencies, including in specific crisis management situations.

In order to pursue this overall objective, the EU and Russia will enhance co-operation in the following priority areas:

- Strengthening of co-ordination on the most effective use of relevant available capabilities, including through possible practical steps of co-operation in the field of civil protection;
- Work on implementation of the administrative arrangement between the Monitoring and Information Centre and the Operations Centre of EMERCOM signed on 19 May 2004. In particular, to exchange contact details in order to be able to contact each other on a 24-hour basis; to exchange templates for early warnings and requests/offers for assistance; to exchange information during an emergency, where appropriate; to conduct communication exercises on an agreed basis; and to enable operation staff to spend one week a year in the operational centre of the other service in order to gain practical experience;
- Continued discussion on concrete areas of EU-Russia cooperation, including concerning civil protection and assistance in response to natural disasters and crisis situations in order to ensure an effective response to disasters and emergencies.
- Exchange of information on lessons learnt from terrorist attacks;
- Invitation, on a case-by-case basis of experts to specific technical workshops and symposia on civil protection issues;
- Invitation, on a case-by-case basis of observers to specific exercises organized by the EU or Russia;
- Facilitate mutual assistance in search and rescue operations for submarines, ships and aircraft in emergency situations.

ROAD MAP FOR THE COMMON SPACE OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, INCLUDING CULTURAL ASPECTS

The St. Petersburg Summit of May 2003 agreed to reinforce co-operation with a view to creating a space of research and education, including cultural aspects. This should reinforce people-to-people contacts, promote common values and contribute to increase the competitiveness of the EU and Russian economies.

The EU and Russia have fostered good co-operation on research, with the renewal of the Science and Technology co-operation agreement in 2003 and the adoption, in 2002, of the Action Plan to enhance Science and Technology co-operation between the European Commission and Russia. Opportunities for the participation of Russian scientists and researchers in EU-funded activities have been extended via the 6th R&D Framework Programme.

In the field of education Russia has already initiated the integration into European Higher Education Area via its recent accession to the Bologna process and participation in the EU Tempus Programme. The recent creation of the EU Erasmus Mundus Programme opens the way for increased co-operation. There are also Russian participants in the EU Youth programme promoting exchanges and intercultural dialogue between young people, youth leaders and youth organisations.

Objective:

Capitalize on the strong EU and Russian intellectual heritage and knowledge capital to promote economic growth involving civil society of the EU and Russia and strengthening of competitiveness of economies in Russia and the EU.

Intensify links and exchanges in the fields of education, youth and culture and promote the identification and adoption of best practices.

1. Research, science and technology

Objective:

Enhance EU-Russia co-operation in the mutually agreed priority fields and create favourable conditions, corresponding to the interests of both parties, aimed at:

- Structuring a knowledge-based society in the EU and Russia;
- Promoting a high rate of competitiveness and economic growth by modernization of the national economies and implementation of advanced scientific achievements;
- Strengthening and optimizing the links between research and innovation;
- Maintaining of small and medium size entrepreneurship in the field of research and innovation.

Directions:

Further development of a dialogue to support joint efforts in elaboration and harmonization of the approach towards the creation of a EU/Russia common space in the field of research.

Joint identification of specific fields of cooperation in priority research domains such as space, new materials and nanotechnologies, life sciences, information society technologies and clean and renewable energy.

Development and implementation of measures aimed at strengthening systematic and structural nature of the cooperation in the field of science and technology and building up effective machinery for the establishment of partner links.

Effective utilization of knowledge, including the issues of intellectual property rights, and development of conditions to stimulate the marketing of innovation and quality improvement, in particular, in private business.

Instruments and measures.

The cooperation for the creation of the EU/Russia common space, in the field of research will be carried out via available and appropriate instruments as follows:

1. In order to intensify the dialogue in the field of research and development launch Permanent Partnership Council (PPC) in the short-term.
2. Implement the renewed Science and Technology co-operation Agreement, signed in the margins of the EU/Russia summit in Rome in November 2003. The joint EU-Russia Joint Committee created under the Agreement will carry out practical cooperation at the working level. The Joint Committee is expected to address the following issues:
 - Overseeing and promoting the activities envisaged under the Agreement;
 - Making recommendations;
 - Proposing activities;
 - Advising the Parties on ways to enhance cooperation consistent with the principles set out in the Agreement;
 - Providing annual reports on the status and effectiveness of cooperation undertaken under the Agreement;
 - Reviewing the efficient and effective functioning of the Agreement including the regional aspects of cooperation.
3. Pursue on a regular basis an expert level interaction through working groups stipulated by the Joint Action Plan to enhance Science and Technology cooperation between the European Commission and Russia signed in 2002.
4. More effectively use available and appropriate mechanisms of interaction (i.e. PCA institutions, EC Framework Programmes, INTAS, ISTC, TACIS and EUREKA and the Russian federal research programmes) to accomplish the objectives of the EU/Russia common space in the field of research and innovation.

Through utilization of the mechanisms mentioned above, implement the following measures:

- Identify jointly which areas of the thematic priorities in the EU Framework Programme are suitable as specific fields of cooperation;
- Determine main short- and medium-term research tasks for each agreed field of cooperation included in the EU Framework Programme and elaborate a plan of practical actions aimed at strengthening cooperation in those areas;

- Develop and implement measures to support the participation of Russian research oriented organisations or scientists in EU/Russia cooperation in research and innovation, in particular within jointly agreed fields and in on – going projects (IPs and NoEs) , including through Russian funding for participation of Russian research actors;
- Identify prime actions including in particular the availability of timely information for the remaining period of FP6 aimed at strengthening proposal submission with Russian participation in order to favour a positive evaluation:
 - Establish an effective information exchange and analysis of Russian participation in the calls for proposals and further implement projects of the current and future Framework Programmes;
 - Enhance the effectiveness of the participation of National Contact Points of Russia in the existing network of NCPs in particular through the current INTAS ININ activity;
 - Encourage integration of leading Russian research institutions and teams in European research networks;
 - Promote networking and access to the electronic services between research libraries and data archives;
 - Integrate the work of researchers (through the 6FP, INTAS, ISTC, EUREKA etc.) to achieve common objectives in the identified fields and also related in environment, civilian security and non-proliferation, with an emphasis on the promotion of scientific excellence.
- Encourage the Russian participation in the preparatory consultative process for FP7 that is currently open, with a special emphasis on its international dimension and development of appropriate instruments to support EU/Russia cooperation;
- Review all issues regarding supporting measures to increase the mobility of researchers and students, in particular:
 - Identify fields of specific mutual interest to enhance mobility;
 - Consider the instruments of co-ordination and the mechanisms of consultations in this field;
 - Make recommendations for an improved and enhanced use of existing instruments to support mobility of both Russian and EU researchers thus improving the context of the creation of an EU/Russia common space in the field of research;
 - Facilitation of visa issuance by the EU MS for Russian researchers, using the flexibilities within the Schengen acquis and on the basis of reciprocity by Russia for European researchers ;
 - Promote the participation of EU-based researchers in Russian programmes.

2. Education

Objectives:

3. Encourage integration and a closer co-operation within the framework of the new **forming** European Higher Education Area in accordance with the main provisions of the Bologna Process, aiming in particular at :

- adopting higher education’s comparable degrees;
 - adopting a two-tier “bachelor-master” and as soon as possible a three-tier “bachelor-master-doctorate” education system;
 - introducing a credit system, aimed at practicing the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) to check the volume of the taught subjects;
 - promoting the academic mobility;
 - cooperating in the provision of the learning quality;
 - introducing integrated curricula at the higher education institutions;
 - promoting life-long learning;
 - modifying the management of the higher education institutions with a view to adapting students learning to the changes on the labour market;
 - increasing the attractiveness of the higher education systems in Russia and in the EU.
4. Encourage closer cooperation in the field of non-formal education for young people with the aim of :
- facilitating the integration of young people into society at large in encouraging their spirit of initiative;
 - helping young people acquire knowledge, skills and competencies and recognising the value of such experiences;
 - promoting intercultural dialogue and enhancing cooperation with partner neighbouring countries.
5. promoting the development of life skills education programmes for youth (on smoking, physical exercise, drugs, alcohol, HIV/AIDS etc)

Actions and instruments:

To pursue these objectives, the following activities are regarded as prospective:

As regards objective 1 :

- stepping up university cooperation between Russia and European Union;
- promoting student and teacher mobility between the said universities;
- assisting in training Russia’s national promoters of the Bologna Process;
- support of cooperation aimed at a closer link of awarding degrees by encouraging collaboration at the masters level and awarding joint or double diplomas;
- cooperation in the setting up in Russia of a system of monitoring and check-up of the quality and certification (accreditation) of curricula and higher education institutions as a whole, that could be compared to the highest world standards requirements as well as cooperation in the introduction of inner-university quality systems including quality control of the learning process under participation of students, teachers and external experts;

- provision of the Russian participation in the Erasmus Mundus Programme with a view to strengthening dialogue and mutual understanding between peoples and cultures through partnership projects and involvement of high-skill students awarded a master degree, as well Russian scientists;
- investigating means of promoting studies and training in Russia in the field of European Union law, EU economy, EU general and interdisciplinary studies, including training and retraining for government officials and post-graduate students, in accordance with the best practices in the EU. For this purpose there is agreement in principle on the foundation of a European Institute at the appropriate Russian Institute in Moscow (MGIMO);
- investigating means of reciprocally promoting Russian studies and Russian language in the EU and EU languages and studies in Russia at the appropriate level of competence.

As regards objective 2:

- promoting youth exchanges between Russia and the EU;
- promoting cooperation between youth organisations and youth leaders from Russia and the EU;
- promoting exchange of information and know how between youth organisations and youth structures.

As regards objective 3 :

- exchange of information, expertise, and best practises through joint seminars and work shops between the Russian Federation and the EU.
- human capacity building through seminars and twinning programmes between the Russian Federation and the EU.

Practical tools of Russia's cooperation with Europe in these fields are regular ministerial meetings of the Bologna Process member nations and international Bologna Team, as well as the Tempus, Erasmus Mundus and Youth Programmes and the relevant external assistance instruments.

3. Culture

Objectives:

- To promote a structured approach to cultural cooperation between the enlarged EU and Russia, to foster the creativity and mobility of artists, public access to culture, the dissemination of art and culture, inter-cultural dialogue and knowledge of the history and cultural heritage of the peoples of Europe.
- To strengthen and enhance the European identity on the basis of common values, including freedom of expression, democratic functioning of the media, respect of human rights including the rights of persons belonging to minorities and promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity as a basis of vitality of civil society in Europe without dividing lines.
- To develop cooperation between the cultural industries of the EU and Russia in order to increase both their cultural and economic impact.

In order to pursue this overall objective, the following activities are regarded as prospective:

Assessing the possibility of developing a cooperation programme within the framework of the relevant EU external relations instrument. This programme could include inter alia:

- the promotion of artistic and cultural projects with a European dimension (festivals, master classes, exhibitions, new productions, tours, translations and conferences);
- the promotion of short-, medium-, and long-term cooperation between museums to enhance cultural ties, conservation and research of common European heritage;
- the promotion of the links between artistic universities and institutions in order to create new cultural resources;
- the training of professionals in the audiovisual sector, promotion and distribution of cinematographic works and audiovisual programmes and support for film festivals.

Fostering the convergence with European standards in the broadcasting field.

Consultation and cooperation in relevant international fora, such as UNESCO, in order to defend common objectives and promote cultural diversity especially through the negotiation of an international convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions.
