

Conclusions of the Lisbon European Council (26–27 June 1992)

Caption: Conclusions of the Presidency of the Lisbon European Council of 26 and 27 July 1992 concerning, in particular, the ratification of the Treaty on European Union, the forthcoming enlargement and the internal market.

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Lisbon European Council (26 and 27 June 1992) Presidency Conclusions

The Treaty on European Union agreed at the European Council in Maastricht expressed the mutual commitment of the governments of the twelve Member States to create a Union capable of meeting the challenges with which Europe is confronted today. The realisation of this commitment remains as important today as it was then as a means of ensuring peace and stability as well as economic and social progress in Europe and in the world.

Convinced that the political commitment undertaken in Maastricht represents a major positive step in the process of European unity, reinforcing democracy in European decision making, the European Council in Lisbon expresses the determination to press ahead with European construction in this spirit. It agrees the following political guidelines reflecting its determination to maintain the impetus for developing the Community's work internally and externally over the coming decisive period.

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The European Council heard a statement from Mr. KLEPSCH, President of the European Parliament, on the main topics under discussion in the European Council.

I. Progress towards European Union

1. State of the ratification procedure on the Treaty on European Union

The European Council underlines the importance of respecting the timetable laid down for ratification to ensure in any case the entry into force of the Treaty as of January 1, 1993.

The European Council welcomes the result of the Irish referendum. It notes that ratification in one other Member State is likely to be completed before the summer holidays and that ratification procedures in most other Member States are well advanced.

It confirms the conclusions reached by the General Affairs Council in Oslo on 4 June.

2. Enlargement

A. The Treaty on European Union provides that any European State whose system of government is founded on the principle of democracy may apply to become a member of the Union. The principle of a Union open to European States that aspire to full participation and who fulfil the conditions for membership is a fundamental element of the European construction.

The European Council in Maastricht agreed that negotiations on accession to the Union on the basis of the Treaty agreed in Maastricht can start as soon as the Community has terminated its negotiations on Own Resources and related issues in 1992.

B. The European Council considers that the EEA-agreement has paved the way for opening enlargement negotiations with a view to an early conclusion with EFTA countries seeking membership of the European Union. It invites the institutions to speed up preparatory work needed to ensure rapid progress including the preparation before the European Council in Edinburgh of the Union's general negotiation framework. The official negotiation will be opened immediately after the Treaty on European Union is ratified and the agreement has been achieved on the DELORS-II package.

Negotiations with the candidate countries will, to the extent possible, be conducted in parallel, while dealing with each candidature on its own merit.

The European Council agrees that this enlargement is possible on the basis of the institutional provisions contained in the Treaty on the Union and attached declarations.

C. The European Council considers that if the challenges of a European Union composed of a larger number of Member States are to be met successfully, parallel progress is needed as regards the internal development of the Union and in preparation for membership of other countries.

In this context the European Council discussed the applications which have been submitted by Turkey, Cyprus and Malta. The European Council agrees that each of these applications must be considered on its merits.

With regard to Turkey the European Council underlines that the Turkish role in the present European political situation is of the greatest importance and that there is every reason to intensify cooperation and develop relations with Turkey in line with the prospect laid down in the Association Agreement of 1964 including a political dialogue at the highest level. The European Council asks the Commission and the Council to work on this basis in the coming months.

Relations with Cyprus and Malta will be developed and strengthened by building on the association agreements and their application for membership and by developing the political dialogue.

As regards relations with Central and Eastern Europe, the European Council reaffirms the Community's will to develop its partnership with these countries within the framework of the Euro-agreements in their efforts to restructure their economies and institutions. The political dialogue will be intensified and extended to include meetings at the highest political level. Cooperation will be focused systematically on assisting their efforts to prepare the accession to the Union which they seek. The Commission will evaluate progress made in this respect and report to the European Council in Edinburgh suggesting further steps as appropriate.

The Commission presented its report "Europe and the challenge of enlargement". This report is added to the conclusions of the European Council.

3. Future financing of the Community

1. The European Council welcomes the agreement on the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy which will control production while guaranteeing farmers' incomes ¹. It confirms that the financial means necessary for the execution of this policy will be provided within the existing agricultural guideline.

2. The European Council reaffirms that economic and social cohesion represent an essential dimension of the Community and that the principles laid down in 1988 should be maintained (programming, concentration, partnership and additionality) and that their application should be simplified.

It decides with reference to the dispositions in Maastricht Treaty and the annexed protocols to put in place early in 1993 and in those Member States where the GNP per inhabitant is less than 90 per cent of the Community average the Cohesion Fund provided for in the Treaty.

For the regions concerned in those four Member States, the cumulated effect of the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund will be an increase appropriate to reflect the Maastricht commitments.

The European Council also agrees to apply equivalent treatment to the East German Länder and East Berlin to that in regions whose development is lagging behind (objective 1 regions within the structural policies) without reducing the benefit which the cohesion countries can legitimately expect on the basis of the Maastricht decision.

3. The European Council confirms its attachment to reinforcement of the other structural policies, whether reconversion programmes in regions affected by industrial decline (objective 2) or rural development (objective 5). Actions should be developed under the Social Fund relating to occupational integration of

young people, adapting to changes in systems of production and combating long-term unemployment by means of training and retraining.

4. The European Council asked the Council to examine further the suggestion contained in the Commission's proposed financial perspectives in relation to stimulating the competitiveness of European business by mutual cooperation and by adapting research and innovation actions; the practical application would be such as to encourage increased participation of small and medium sized businesses in Community programmes.

5. The European Council, aware of its increased responsibilities in the new international context, decides to increase substantially resources devoted to actions in the context of the common external policy.

6. As requested by the Maastricht European Council the regressive nature of the current system will be corrected. The implementation of the correction will take particular account of the situation of the Member States with a GNP per inhabitant below 90 per cent of Community average. In addition the Commission will present in July its report on the application of the mechanisms for correcting budgetary imbalances.

7. There is agreement in principle on the renewal of the interinstitutional agreement for the period of validity of the new financial perspectives on terms ensuring strict budgetary discipline and a smooth passage of the annual budgetary discussions.

8. The European Council will reach decisions at its meeting in Edinburgh on the various components of the Delors-II package.

4. A Union close to its citizens

The European Council agrees that specific steps must be taken to increase the transparency in the decision making process of the Community and to reinforce the dialogue with the citizens of Europe on the Maastricht treaty and its implementation.

The approach of the Maastricht Treaty of bringing the process of European Unity closer to the citizens and reaffirming the importance of the identities of the nations that are part of the Union must be forcefully reflected in the Community's actions and behaviour. The European Council expresses the wish to see the dialogue between national parliaments and the European Parliament strengthened, including in the Conference of Parliaments.

The European Council recalls the important role that the subsidiarity principle has played in the drafting of the Treaty on the Union, both through the integration of this principle as a new legally binding ground rule in the treaty (article 3 b) and through the introduction for the first time of precise delimitation of the type of Community action which can be carried out in the new areas of competence which the Treaty assigns to the Union.

The European Council is convinced that harmonious development of the Union over the coming years depends to a considerable degree on the strict application to existing and future legislation of the principle of subsidiarity by all the Institutions. This will be essential to ensure a direction of the European construction which is in conformity with the common wish of Member States and of their citizens.

The European Council, having heard a first report by the President of the Commission on this subject, invited the Commission and the Council to undertake urgent work on the procedural and practical steps to implement the principle and to report to the European Council in Edinburgh.

The Commission undertook, for its part, to justify, in the recitals of future proposals, the relevance of its initiative with regard to the principle of subsidiarity. The Council will have to do the same if it decides to amend the original Commission proposal.

There will likewise be a re-examination of certain Community rules in order to adapt them to the principle

of subsidiarity. A report will be prepared for the European Council in December 1993 on the results of that re-examination.

5. Internal Market

The European Council reaffirms its firm commitment to the adoption of the necessary measures to complete the internal market by 31 December 1992 in accordance with Article 8a of the Treaty.

a) Free movement of goods, services and capital

The European Council notes with satisfaction the substantial progress which has been accomplished towards the completion of the internal market in these areas over the last six months. Over 90 % of the measures needed to implement the single market without internal frontiers have now been adopted. It welcomes in particular the agreements reached on insurance and public purchasing, which virtually complete the White Paper programme in these sectors, as well as on the final phase of air transport liberalisation and on maritime cabotage, and the very substantial progress on plant and animal health, and on medicine and drugs.

The European Council invites the ECO/FIN Council meeting on 29 June to finalise its work on VAT rates and special regimes, on structures and rates for excise duties and on investment services. It also calls on the Council to complete rapidly the necessary legislation on company law (including the European Company Statute) and to complete its work on the protection of cultural goods on the basis of the considerable progress made recently. Priority should also be given in the following months to completing the single market in the fields of liberalisation of road transport, intellectual property including the Community trade mark office and outstanding issues on energy.

The European Council reaffirms the importance of the trans-European networks for the effective functioning of the internal market and urges the Council to pursue the work already carried out in this field.

The European Council also welcome the progress made by Member States on removing existing national controls on goods, and in stepping up the pace and effectiveness of the transposition and implementation of Community legislation in the internal market. This process must continue.

Beyond this immediate horizon, the European Council recognizes that increased attention needs to be paid to ensuring that the single market will work fairly and effectively in the post 1992 era. It invites the relevant institutions to take the necessary steps, before 1 January 1993, to ensure this objective building on the work already undertaken by the Commission and the Council in this area.

b) Free movement of persons

The Council took note of the report drawn up by the Co-ordinators' Group on Free Movement of Persons and approved the recommendations contained in it. It wishes in particular to emphasize the following aspects thereof:

The European Council takes due note that the Presidency has devoted considerable effort with a view to settling the last problem impeding the signature of the Convention of the Member States of the European Community concerning the crossing of the External Frontiers and has proposed a compromise solution.

In this connection, the European Council expresses its concern at the absence of a solution to this matter and urges that efforts should be pursued with a view to settling the last problem impeding the signature of the Convention.

The European Council calls for all ratifications of the Dublin Convention to be effected by the end of 1992. It welcomes the substantial progress achieved in preparing for its implementation as well as in other aspects

of harmonization of asylum policy.

The European Council requests that the work on drafting an instrument setting up a European Information System be conducted in such a way as to allow the instrument to be signed during the second half of 1992, if possible.

It invites the competent authorities to adopt the other essential measures identified in the Palma document and to implement the work programme on asylum and immigration which it approved at its Maastricht meeting.

6. Social Affairs

The European Council welcomes the progress made recently in social matters and urges the Council to pursue the efforts in the social field as the necessary complement to the realisation of the Internal Market.

7. Fight against drugs

The European Council took note of the report drafted by the European Committee to Combat Drugs (CELAD).

It welcomed the political agreement which emerged on the Regulation establishing a European Drugs and Drug Addiction Monitoring Centre. That body will help give the Community and the Member States an overall view of this serious social phenomenon and will thus assist them in defining their action.

The European Council confirms its full support for the organization in the Member States, from 16 to 22 November 1992, of a European Week to promote the prevention of drug use. It calls for particular emphasis to be placed on the prime importance of education and prevention as regards young people.

It calls upon CELAD to report to it, at its Edinburgh meeting, on the implementation of the European programme for the fight against drugs adopted by the Rome European Council on 14 December 1990. That report may be accompanied by proposals for further measures.

8. Europol

The European Council took cognizance of the report prepared by the "TREVI" Ministers and signified its agreement on its conclusions.

It calls for the preparation of the Convention necessary for the establishment of EUROPOL.

It endorses the setting up of a project team to facilitate the early establishment of a European Drugs Intelligence Unit, which has been conceived as the first phase of EUROPOL's development.

II. External Relations

The European Council noted with satisfaction the initiatives developed in the last months in the field of the Community external relations, in line with the ever increasing expectations of third countries with regard to the role to be played by the Community on the international scene.

The European Council confirmed the will of the Community to continue acting in this area in a spirit of solidarity and co-operation, fully assuming its international responsibilities.

1. Rio Conference on Environment and Development

The European Council welcomes the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992 and in particular the acceptance by

the international Community at the highest level of the aim of sustainable development worldwide. It also noted with satisfaction the role played by the Community and by its Member States in the Conference.

The European Council invites all the participating states to proceed rapidly to the implementation of the measures agreed at Rio.

The Community and its Member States, for their part, are prepared to commit themselves to the following eight-point plan:

- to ratify the climate change convention and publish national plans for implementing it;
- to publish national plans for action on biodiversity, and to establish the basis for ratification of the convention;
- to publish national plans for the implementation of the forest principles;
- to publish national plans for the implementation of the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21;
- to give financial support to developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21 through Official Development Assistance (ODA) and for the replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF);
- to take the lead at the 1992 UN General Assembly in the establishment of the Sustainable Development Commission;
- to put their weight behind establishing an international review process for the forest and desertification principles;
- to take the lead in the restructuring of the GEF so that it can in time be established as the permanent financial mechanism for the climate change and biodiversity conventions.

The European Council invites the other states to make a similar commitment.

2. Uruguay Round

The European Council reaffirms its commitment to a swift conclusion of the Uruguay Round. An open multilateral trading system reinforced by rules and discipline accepted by all concerned is essential for world economic growth. Further liberalization of world trade will benefit both industrialized and developing countries.

The European Council underlines that these negotiations form a whole and that in order to be successful they must lead to a substantial and balanced result in all areas of the negotiations (agriculture, market access, rules and discipline and new subjects).

Particular responsibility lies with the major trading partners to ease the final multilateral process of the Uruguay Round by opening the way to a solution of the problems that remain. The Community has shown, and is prepared to continue to show, such flexibility based on reciprocity.

In the context of the Uruguay Round the Community has submitted substantial contributions and offers in key areas of the negotiations. In taking the initiative of reforming its common agricultural policy, the Community is basing its agricultural future on a better match between supply and demand thus contributing to the stabilization of world markets while ensuring that the incomes of Community farmers are legitimately maintained.

The European Council calls on all parties to the negotiation to show similar flexibility so that realistic and balanced solutions can be achieved in agriculture and that in the area of access to markets and services,

undertakings can be secured leading to genuine liberalization that is both tangible and mutually satisfactory.

The European Council invites the Community negotiators to pursue the dialogue with their partners and in particular with the United States to resolve the remaining differences so that overall agreement can be concluded as soon as possible.

3. Common Foreign and Security Policy

The European Council approved a report by Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the likely development of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) with a view to identifying areas open to joint action vis-à-vis particular countries or groups of countries (Annex I).

4. Countries of Central and Eastern Europe

1. The European Council expresses its full support for the processes aimed at consolidating democratic institutions in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, thereby guaranteeing the rule of law and respect for human rights. This includes the principles governing the rights of minorities, and the inviolability of borders, which can be altered only by peaceful means and through agreement, in accordance with the commitments accepted by the signatories to the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe.

The European Council also supports the economic reforms undertaken by the governments of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe aimed at creating a climate conducive to modernisation and the development of a market economy.

In the light of the results of the 5/6 June 1992 elections in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Joint Public Declaration of Mr. Klaus and Mr. Meciar after their talks of 19/20 June 1992, the European Council expresses the hope that the ongoing talks between the different political forces will continue in a peaceful and constructive manner and that the important steps in regional and international cooperation already achieved may be further developed without any major difficulty.

2. The European Council welcomes the progress made in the establishment and deepening of relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in particular the entry into force of the Intermediate Agreements to the European Agreements signed with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Hungary and Poland, the approval of the directives for negotiation with Bulgaria and Romania and the completion of the trade and co-operation agreements with the Baltic States and with Albania.

3. The European Council expresses its willingness, within the framework of the G24, to pursue joint international action to assist the balances of payments of Bulgaria, Romania and Albania, in view of the continued financing needs in these countries which are covered neither by international financial Institutions nor by public and private interventions.

5. CIS

1. The European Council is following developments in the C.I.S. with the greatest interest and confirms its willingness to play its part in the efforts made by the international community to restore the economies of Russia and of other Republics of the C.I.S.. Those efforts, in accordance with the guidelines adopted at the Lisbon Conference of 23 and 24 May 1992, are aimed at ensuring the early integration of those States in the world economy with the intention of contributing to the prosperity of their respective peoples.

The European Council believes that the reforms aimed at achieving proper efficiency should continue to be accompanied by the political changes already under way, which are needed to consolidate an open society founded on the rule of law, individual liberties and political pluralism.

The European Council welcomes the agreement signed by the Presidents of Russia and Ukraine in Dagomis,

on 23 June, in which both parties settled the basis for a future share of the Black Sea Fleet and hopes to see the agreements implemented without delay to the benefit of peace and security in the region.

The European Council, on this occasion, expresses its deep concern with the continued fighting in Georgia, in Moldova and in the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, and strongly urges all authorities concerned to end the vicious cycle of violence by engaging in a political dialogue and cooperating with all peace efforts, namely in the framework of CSCE.

2. The European Council underlines the role of the human and technical assistance to the CIS, instituted by the Community, and expresses satisfaction over the positive results achieved in actions so far.

3. The European Council agrees that urgent action must be initiated in order to provide emergency medical assistance using a suitable part of the loan of 1.250 MECU. The Commission will act accordingly.

4. The European Council considers that the Lisbon Conference on assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States, which for the first time gathered together representatives of the donor countries, the international organizations and the beneficiary countries, constituted an important moment in which to effect an overall balance of the assistance provided so far by the international community and to stress the extent of the effort developed by the Community and its Member states in that context.

5. The European Council welcomes the signing of the agreement which creates the International Science and Technology Centres, for reorientation of CIS scientists and technical staff towards pacific activities and reiterates the importance it attaches to the preservation of the scientific and technological potential of the former Soviet Union.

6. Nuclear safety in the Central and Eastern European countries and the CIS

The European Council notes the considerable effort undertaken in the framework of the PHARE programme for Central and Eastern Europe as well as in the Technical assistance programme for the CIS to improve the safety of nuclear power plants of Soviet design.

The European Council considers that, in addition to the bilateral contributions under the coordination of the G24, the setting up of a multilateral mechanism would be desirable to take action that will not be covered by bilateral measures; it invites the other G7 partners to respond positively to this initiative.

Given the urgency of this problem, the European Council asks the Commission to increase further the amounts foreseen for this purpose in both programmes.

As far as the "upgrading" of these nuclear power stations is concerned, the European Council requests the Council to consider the possibility of extending the EURATOM loans to investments for this purpose.

7. The European Energy Charter

The development of close co-operation in the energy sector will make a vital contribution to facilitate and accelerate the transition of the former socialist countries towards a market economy. Based on the progress to the achieving of the Energy Internal Market, it will play an important role in maintaining and strengthening economic and political stability in Europe, and in enhancing environmental protection.

Therefore, the European Council emphasises the importance of rapid progress in the negotiation of the Basic Agreement for the implementation of the European Energy Charter and urges the Charter Conference to intensify its efforts in order to reach early agreement to be signed in a forthcoming Lisbon Conference on Energy.

8. Yugoslavia

The European Council adopted the declaration in Annex II.

9. Middle East peace process

The European Council adopted the declaration in Annex III.

10. Relations with the Mediterranean countries

The European Council adopted the declaration in Annex IV on relations with the Maghreb countries.

The European Council underlines the importance it attributes to its general relations with the Mediterranean countries and welcomes in this connection the recent agreement on the renewed Mediterranean Policy which constitutes an essential element towards greater political and economic stability in the mediterranean region.

11. European Economic Area

The European Council welcomes the conclusion of the negotiation process and the signature on 2 May in Oporto, of the Treaty creating the European Economic Area.

The European Council expresses its desire to see that the ratification processes in progress take place as soon as possible, so that the Treaty may come into force on 1 January 1993.

12. Latin America

The European Council underlined the importance it attaches to the deepening of relations between the Community and Latin America as the means to support economic recovery and consolidation of democracy in that region.

In this context, it welcomes the positive results of the last ministerial meetings which took place in Lisbon and Santiago de Chile, and the signature of new framework-agreements with Brazil and Paraguay.

The European Council stressed the importance of supporting the efforts of economic integration which are developed at regional level, such as MERCOSUL.

In this context, following the meeting in Guimaraes on 2 May 1992, the European Council invites the Commission to present proposals with a view to intensifying and institutionalising relations between the Community and MERCOSUL.

13. Relations between the Community and its Member States and developing countries

The European Council believes that the far-reaching changes in the international scene have contributed to the creation of a new climate and favourable opportunities for the revitalisation of a constructive dialogue aimed at promoting development based on solidarity, mutual interest and shared responsibilities.

The easing of international tensions with the end of the Cold War provides new possibilities and resources for development but also favours the emergence of new forms of co-operation, namely at the inter-regional level. At the same time, a political consensus is growing around the fundamental relationship between pluralistic democracy, respect for human rights and development regarded as an equitable and sustainable process focussed on the individual.

The European Council, recalling its Declaration on Human Rights adopted in Luxembourg as well as the Resolution of the Development Council on Human Rights, Democracy and Development of 28 November 1991, reaffirms that the respect, promotion and safeguarding of human rights is an essential element in international relations and therefore one of the cornerstones of cooperation as well as of relations between the Community and its member States and other countries. It attaches special importance to positive

initiatives designed to ensure active support to those countries which are instituting democracy, improving human rights performance as well as promoting good governance.

The European Council considers that an active relationship and dialogue with developing countries is a fundamental condition to overcome the disparities and gaps that still divide the populations of the world. The European Community and its member States are playing and will continue to play a major role in all fields of co-operation for development, taking in due account the new possibilities brought about by a positive climate in international relations.

14. CSCE

The European Council reaffirms the commitment of the Community and its member States to the CSCE process and underlines the major contribution of the CSCE to freedom, peace and stability in Europe and as a means to ensure cooperation among all participating States, on the basis of full compliance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and all other relevant CSCE texts. Without total respect and thorough implementation of all CSCE commitments, no state can expect to play a role in the building-up of a new Europe of peace, freedom, cooperation and progress.

The European Council welcomes the positive results already achieved at the on-going CSCE follow-up meeting of Helsinki and looks forward to a successful outcome of the Helsinki Summit meeting. The European Council expresses its conviction that, on the occasion of the Helsinki Summit, fundamental steps will be taken which shall render the CSCE more effective and operational in order to be able to play the role it must assume in the future.

The European Council urges all parties to the CFE Treaty to take the necessary steps in order to achieve its entry into force. Furthermore, the European Council stresses that an agreement to limit the personnel strength of conventional armed forces of the CFE participating countries will further enhance stability and security in Europe and should be signed at the Helsinki Summit.

15. Non proliferation and arms exports

The European Council noted with satisfaction the conclusion of a common list of nuclear goods and nuclear-related dual-use goods to be controlled by member States, when exported.

Furthermore, the European Council notes that work in progress in the European Political Cooperation has, by comparing national policies on arms exports, identified an additional common criterion on which these policies are based.

This criterion will be added to those approved by the European Council of Luxembourg and will be formulated as follows:

"The compatibility of the arms exports with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country, taking into account the desirability that States should achieve their legitimate needs of security and defence with the least diversion for armaments of human and economic resources".

16. Southern Africa

The European Council is deeply concerned about the recent violence in South Africa. Recalling the Community and its member States' Statement of 23 June expressing shock at the Boipatong massacre, it notes the fact that the South African government has stated its readiness to allow for foreign observers to participate in the investigation under way. It underlines the absolute need to ensure an effective control of the police and security forces. The ministerial Troïka or the Community and its member States will address this issue on the occasion of its forthcoming visit to South Africa.

It calls upon all parties in South Africa to resume negotiations in the framework of CODESA, which is a

privileged forum where the necessary consensus may be sought, in order to ensure a peaceful transition towards a true democratic and non-racial South Africa, in particular by the establishment of a transitional government. The European Council considers it vital that South Africa should not lose the substantial progress already made in that forum.

The European Council notes with satisfaction the clear advances made towards a lasting peace throughout Southern Africa, in particular the progress made in the peace process in Angola, which should culminate in general elections in September 1992.

The European Council urges the parties involved in the Mozambican conflict to reach, with utmost urgency, a peace agreement in the context of the mediation process in which EC countries play an active role. This will make possible the delivery of international aid to the affected populations, who are already suffering because of the prolonged drought which is having catastrophic effects throughout the sub-region.

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The European Council, after consultation of the President and the enlarged Bureau of the European Parliament, agreed to renew the mandate of Mr. Jacques DELORS as President of the Commission.

(1) At the request of Italy the European Council will ask the Agricultural Council to find, if possible, at its next meeting a balanced solution to the dispute regarding the milk quotas system taking account of the problem of its application in Italy.